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STATISTICS

ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

in Canada and Other Countries –

VOLUME II

STATISTICS ON DRUG USE

data available by
September

1984



ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Toronto

STATISTICS

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PREFACE

Since its inception, the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation has had to meet a growing demand for statistical information on the prevalence of alcohol and other psychotropic drug use and on attendant problems. The number and types of data sources which may be relevant to the topic have grown enormously in recent years, particularly as a result of the widespread use of sophisticated electronic systems of data storage. The Statistical Information Section was formed to facilitate fuller exploitation of available documentary sources and of data generated by special surveys and reporting systems.

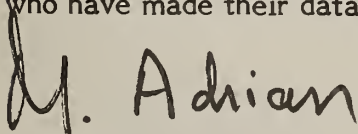
The Statistical Information Section presents statistical data in accessible and usable form to meet the demand for promptly available information on consumption, legal controls, social problems, health care and morbidity, mortality and other areas pertinent to the alcohol and drug field. Eventually a systematic basis for planning of treatment and/or preventive programs will be established. Finally, a valid data base will be available for monitoring and forecasting, and for assessing the impact of responses to the problems of concern.

This report is the fifth in a series of statistical reports entitled Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries, a series originally started in 1978 under the title, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report of the Addiction Research Foundation. The current report is published in two volumes: Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use, and Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use. This volume is intended to provide the reader with a broad overview of the nature, extent and consequences of the use of psychotropic substances in Canada, and in Ontario in particular, as well as presenting a brief overview of international trends.

The data in this report are compiled from a variety of sources. While every effort is made to ensure accuracy by selecting the most up-to-date sources and utilizing primarily data from special surveys, or information gathered by official statistical bureaus or by specialized statistical research bureaus, the figures compiled and published are subject to revision and correction of errors and omissions. In all cases, the reader is referred to the source document for fuller information.

In quoting material from this report, the source document should be cited first in all cases, followed by "cited in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario."

In the preparation of this volume, special thanks are due to: Pauline Jull, Senior Research Assistant, who contributed substantially to the preparation of this report; Vivian Shehadeh, Senior Research Assistant and computer graphics; Mark Pellettier, Statistical and Graphics Clerk, Neville Austin, Susan Szabo, and Marie-Hélène Dupuis for their assistance; Barbara Shimizu for set up and typing of tabular material; Theresa Williams, Secretary; Sylvia Lambert for editing; Word Processing, Computer Services, Audio-Visual Services, and Printing for their contribution; and finally to all individuals and agencies who have made their data available to us for compilation.



M. Adrian,
Head,
Statistical Information Section.

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STATISTICS ON DRUG USE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This report on Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries - Volume II: Statistics on Drug Use, along with its companion Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use, continues the series of Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries, a series originally started in 1978 under the title Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report. This report is intended to provide the reader with a general overview of recent trends with respect to drug problems in Ontario together with comparative data for the other provinces, the country as a whole, and the rest of the world.

Future issues in this series will provide further information regarding consumption, economics, crime and health in relation to psychoactive drugs, tobacco and caffeine, and will provide updates for additional years. Coverage may be extended to other jurisdictions for purposes of comparison. This will permit analysis of results of "natural experiments" with regard to control measures undertaken to limit drug-related damage.

Material Included

The inclusion of material in this report results from the recent availability of new sources of data and from a more thorough exploitation of older ones, rather than from new developments in the drug field. While the selection of material for inclusion reflects the current research activities of the Foundation, it also tries to respond to some of the statistical information requests received from the general public of Ontario. The statistical treatment applied to the data themselves is generally consistent with the basic principles of applied statistics as carried out in most statistical bureaus. Commentary is limited to describing obvious trends or to presenting methodological information.

The major substances covered in this report are psychotropic drugs (both licit and illicit), tobacco and caffeine, with alcohol covered in the companion Volume I: Statistics on Alcohol Use. Available information has been presented to give an indication of (1) levels of consumption or use, (2) the economic importance to our society of these substances, (3) events pertaining to the area of law enforcement, and (4) health problems, both physical and psychological, and including morbidity and mortality.

Data obtained from periodic surveys and from special surveys commissioned recently by the ARF are incorporated in this report. The results of other such surveys will continue to be included when available and appropriate in future reports.

The report is one-quarter larger than last year's, and contains a variety of data not previously available or compiled, including data on:

- International expenditures on tobacco relative to all consumption expenditures and to total expenditures, by country, occupational group, and size of household;
- Licit consumption of narcotic drugs in Canada and the world;
- Drug seizures by type and quantity in Canada and the world;
- Drug-related offences and persons charged, in addition to convictions data published in previous issues of this report;
- Legal aid provided for drug-related criminal offences;
- Drug poisonings by type of drug and outcome;
- Mental health and psychiatric hospital treatment. These data are in a new format so that there is no longer double counting with inpatient treatment in general hospitals;
- Drug-related hospital separations, including both secondary, complicating or underlying drug diagnoses, in addition to primary drug diagnoses published in previous issues of this report.

These last two changes result in a more complete and statistically accurate picture of all hospital inpatient treatment for drug-related problems.

The report further includes a map showing the severity of the social burden imposed by drug problems in each county of Ontario, as well as a considerably increased number of graphs and charts illustrating salient points in the report.

Finally, a brief review of some of the characteristics of data sources employed in this report is given in the Technical Notes (see below).

The Uses of Statistical Data

Statistical data serve as an indicator of levels of certain real world phenomena. Quantification of social and medical phenomena provides an objective measure of the level of certain activities such as drug consumption and allows a comparison with consumption in other places and at other times.

However, numbers alone are not wholly accurate indicators of a situation at any given time or place. Numbers are subject to certain limitations depending on how they were arrived at. Ideally, statistical data should be obtained by counting every single person, event, or activity of interest. However, in actual practice most compilations of statistics consist of estimates based on surveys or administrative reporting systems which have been set up to detect various activities as they occur.

The data presented in this report are verified as far as possible with regard to reliability and validity, especially regarding their ability to describe accurately the situation as it actually exists. The data selected for inclusion are those which most accurately describe the real situation, although all figures presented are subject to subsequent revision and correction of errors and omissions.

The verification procedures applied to the data are partly based on taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of the various data sources and a few general remarks on these may be useful at this point.

Surveys

Surveys have the advantage of posing questions to obtain the exact information sought for the specific topic or activity under investigation. They serve as estimators of the level of certain activities representative of trends in the whole population, but they can also be subject to certain limitations. Part of these limitations have to do with incorrect information being entered into the record, whether the respondent or the recording mechanism is the voluntary or involuntary cause. As a result the information may be incorrect or incomplete, or there may be errors in recording, in coding, or in processing, and these errors may persist despite elaborate program edit checks or other steps taken to maintain reasonable quality control. Because surveys are relatively expensive to conduct with costs increasing in proportion to the sample size, there is a tendency to limit costs by limiting sample size. As a result, despite the fairly elaborate survey sampling techniques used, samples may be biased and not entirely representative of the 'true' population values. Values obtained as a result of surveys may thus be subject to error, and this must be taken into account when interpreting survey data.

Even in the case of relatively unbiased samples, the value reported is the likeliest value located at the midpoint of a range of values which is most likely to encompass the 'true' value. For instance, on a Gallup Poll sample size of about 1,000 cases, 10% of the population may be estimated to be users of a specific drug: the 10% figure is the 'likeliest' value, with the 'true' answer 95% of the time ranging between 8% and 12%.¹ In such a case, if one group is said to be composed of 9% users and another group of 11% users, their ranges would overlap and there would be 'no statistically significant difference' between the two groups. In short, the difference may have been due to chance rather than a 'true' difference in the population.

Administrative Reporting Systems

Partly as a result of its easy availability, another source of data increasingly used in recent years is administrative reporting systems. Reporting systems are set up to collect information on certain events or activities as these events occur, are detected, noted, reported, and transmitted to a data collection agency. As information is collected on all events of a certain nature which come to the attention of reporting personnel, the data approach zero-level sampling variability. Thus, if Statistics Canada reports that the federal and provincial and territorial governments derived \$2,163,329,000 of their revenues from the sale of tobacco in Canada in 1982-83, barring computational error, that is in fact the amount of direct tax revenue obtained from tobacco. This high level of precision partly derives from the fact that administrative reporting systems are not too dissimilar from accounting systems which have built-in mechanisms to ensure a high level of accuracy.

However, data from reporting systems also have limitations. They consist of reported elements. Elements will only be reported if a topic-specific reporting system exists. In addition, the likelihood of an event being reported depends on the ease of detection and/or the assiduity in ferreting out all incidents of a particular nature and reporting them. Therefore, these data reflect the degree of administrative interest in particular activities.

¹ Standard back-up documentation provided with Gallup Poll results, 1979.

In addition, the reporting categories used correspond to current topics of interest at a specific point in time and the category boundary lines can change over time, so that the elements contained within them may not be strictly comparable from one year to the next. For instance, geographic boundaries, whether county lines or country frontiers, change over time and population counts of a jurisdiction of a particular name may vary from year to year (see Technical Notes). Likewise, in the field of drugs an increasing variety of types of chemical substances are becoming known and available, and new categories must be devised to take this into account. Thus, the creation of separate drug categories reported by various official laboratories could be the result of the degree to which there is new drug use resulting in new or special interest in a particular substance on the part of health officials or the general public, and/or innovations in the field of analytical testing of substances which more readily facilitate their identification. Some or all of these circumstances might account for phencyclidine being reported separately in 1975 for instance.

The method of communicating reports, whether by interactive computer channels, special courier, registered letter, or ordinary surface mail, will determine how quickly and how completely the information reaches the collating agency, or whether it reaches the central agency at all prior to the end of the collating and tabulating period. The arbitrary cut-off date for reporting systems in Canada is generally set so that over 90% of reporting agencies have time to submit their data.

Ideally, any tardy information received should be incorporated in revised estimates for the year to which it refers -- an expensive undertaking; or it can be added to the numbers for the following year -- which may be statistically inaccurate if rates of tardy responses vary from year to year. Alternately, the tardy data may never be reported. Which method is selected and used is generally well documented by each reporting agency. For instance, this report includes revised figures for earlier years, as do many reports issued by Statistics Canada. Certain reporting agencies may experience publication delays of several years while waiting for the arrival of tardy data to be incorporated; thus Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 82-206) last issued in July 1984, covered the years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Publication delays can be dealt with in different ways. For instance, the World Health Organization (WHO) began publishing all data received within a specified time period regardless of the year to which it referred, so that the volume published in 1983 contained data referring to 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981. For a number of years, an alternate approach was chosen by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health and Welfare Canada: in order to ensure timely publication, it did not incorporate tardy data. This resulted in various degrees of underreporting for each year. Currently, the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs publishes revised data for earlier years, so as to incorporate tardy reports. However, data for the latest year published is always subject to revision. In all cases, data must be obtained from the latest publication to ensure that revised figures are being included.

Computerized Data Banks

Because of the widespread availability of electronic data processing equipment, there has been a tendency to store survey or administrative data on computer in order to speed up sophisticated computations, or record retrieval.

Interactive computerized data banks allow the ongoing incorporation of new or tardy data as soon as it reaches the statistical office. As a result, the statistical

information is much more current as data may be updated daily or hourly. However, statistical reports purporting to refer to events in a given year will differ, sometimes significantly, depending on the day or hour when the report was compiled. Such is the case with Ontario regional data on drug offences compiled by Statistics Canada, or data obtained from CANSIM² which may be subject to daily revision.

As more and more information is stored in machine-readable files, it becomes possible to generate additional information of a statistical or other nature not originally planned in the initial data gathering activity. Such additional information may be issued in report form, or the report itself may be stored in computer form in a computerized data bank. Reports which are computer accessible only are obtainable in direct computer-generated printout form.

Data Comparability

In addition to the problems of timeliness, data emanating from administrative reporting systems have several other drawbacks. Because data may be gathered for a variety of administrative reasons and may be reported from a variety of sources or jurisdictions, there is a certain lack of comparability in data from different sources. While overall trends are generally reliable, data for one specific year may not be strictly comparable from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, nor may data for one particular jurisdiction be strictly comparable from year to year. Thus, in Canada, variations in statistics on criminal or traffic offences from province to province may be due to non-comparable provincial definitions of the offence or of the offender. Hence, the rate of offences may reflect the number or stringency of the regulations rather than differences in behaviour. Similarly, provincial differences in defining the age of a child would have an impact on the number of juvenile offences reported (see Technical Notes). The Uniform Crime Reporting System based on data from provincial police reports maintains the definition of juvenile as appropriate to each province and does not apply methods to increase interprovincial comparability with regard to laws or age adjustments.

A detailed description of the special characteristics of the major Canadian data sources used in this report is given in the Technical Notes.

International Data

International data included in this report are also subject to certain cautionary remarks. Among other difficulties, international data are subject to problems of definitional variations despite elaborate programs to try to ensure standard classification criteria.

International statistics which are published by the WHO or the International Labour Organization (ILO) are based on information emanating from a variety of jurisdictions, and variations in data for these jurisdictions may be due to changes in geographic boundaries (see Reporting Systems above).

Despite these drawbacks which are fully documented and well known in the field of health statistics, these data continue to be widely used today and will continue to be used, until such time as better sources are discovered and put into operation. In the

²Registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

future, new data sources will doubtless continue to be developed and become widely accepted as their advantages and limitations become better known.

Advantages of Multiple Data Sources

The existence of multiple methodologies and multiple sources of data serves important functions in the application of standard quality checks on available data. They are particularly useful in checking the results obtained for specific topics from several sources for approximately the same time period and jurisdiction. In certain cases, for instance, information from a survey may have yielded a very low response rate, or the questions may be phrased in such a fashion or directed to such a responding population that the results of the survey are viewed with a certain suspicion as to their accurate representation of the overall reality. The quality of these data can be checked against more complete data obtained from reporting systems from particular overlapping jurisdictions. Similarly, administrative data, because they consist of events which are officially recognized and reported, may not be equipped to detect some particular part of the totality of events. Such administrative data can be checked against survey data so as to determine the degree to which reporting is complete. If the answers obtained from these several sources are fairly close, one may feel somewhat more confident as to the representativeness of the data employed. This is not, however, a guarantee as to the absolute accuracy of the information, for both systems may have some non-compensating inadequacies in providing a complete picture of the situation at any one point in time.

In some cases, discrepancies will persist among answers obtained from several data sources, and such discrepancies may be reconciled by considering additional information peculiar to each data source, its method of data collection, etc. In other cases such discrepancies cannot be reconciled, and this may indicate some inherent deficiencies in one or several of the data sources, deficiencies which additional research and data sources may clarify.

Despite these drawbacks which are fully documented and well known in the field of health and economic statistics, these data continue to be widely used today and will continue to be used, until such time as better sources are discovered and put into operation. In the future, new data sources will doubtless continue to be developed and become widely accepted as their advantages and limitations become better known.

Time Series

This lack of a complete picture of the situation at any one point in time is not necessarily a major problem, particularly when considering time trends. In examining trends, it is necessary to know the variations over time, whether certain rates increase or decrease with the passing years. These rates of variations can be accurately estimated even when reporting systems consistently underreport (or overreport) the actual number of events being studied at any one point in time: so long as there is consistent underreporting at a constant rate of 10%, 20% or even 50% or 90% per year, and so long as this rate remains the same from year to year,

trends such as annual percentage changes may be accurately determined even though every single act or person had not been counted.³

Estimations

A final and frequent problem is that actual counts of persons or events are usually not available as required, and proxy measures must serve in their stead to allow one to estimate directly or indirectly the required information. Because drug users do not wear club badges and are not as a rule otherwise readily identifiable through their behaviour or their external circumstances, except in extreme cases, and also because there is no adequate reporting system, they cannot be counted directly.

Hence indirect measurements must be used instead. Through the combination of survey data, statistics of the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs and legal, morbidity and mortality data, it is possible to devise an indicator of the level of drug use which can be useful in providing a fairly close approximation of the real situation as regards the levels of certain types of activities or events.

Conclusion

The quality of the data included in this report varies widely and the variability is consequent to the advantages and disadvantages of the data sources as listed above. This variable quality is generally well documented in the source documents and the reader is referred to the source documents in all cases for fuller documentation.

The reader should be aware of the need to establish a workable balance between two countervailing forces. On the one hand there is the desire to deal only with data of the highest quality which accurately reflect the real world. This tendency would severely restrict the amount of data to be dealt with, so that most information needs could not be met because of the dearth of perfect or near-perfect data. On the other hand there is a vast abundance of less-than-perfect data which can indicate directly or indirectly present conditions or trends with regard to some phenomena. The statistician

...has to get what he can from such sources as official statistics, which are usually prepared with an object different from his own. Such information is therefore rarely all that one could wish...But however incomplete the data may be, and however tangentially pertinent to his inquiry, the investigator must take what he can get and be thankful.
(M.G. Kendall)⁴

³ It must be noted that in the more sophisticated analyses of time series data, the persistence of consistent under or overreporting may be more troublesome. In the case of linear regression, for instance, the persistence of consistent under or overreporting at a constant rate will result in systematic over or underestimation of the strength of associations between variables. Generally, in such cases, it is preferable that under or overreporting occur in a random fashion so that, in the long run, they will tend to cancel out.

⁴ G.U. Yule and M.G. Kendall, An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics, 14th ed. (New York: Hafner Publishing Co., 1956) p. xix.

Thus some data of less-than-perfect quality have been in widespread use for many years and have therefore acquired a certain degree of acceptability. As new sources of data become available, they are viewed with suspicion until some experience is gained with regard to data quality, validity, reliability, accuracy, and completeness, as well as to the advantages and limitations of using these new sources. Eventually, some of these new sources of data are accepted as they become more widely known and used and as their advantages are recognized and their limitations are better understood.

At the present time we can only operate within the limits imposed by imperfect data, while striving to achieve ever-improving data quality through closely monitoring the situation and by instituting corrective measures wherever these are needed and possible.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DRUG USE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

CANADA

NARCOTICS AND OTHER DRUGS

Student/Youth Drug Use

Drug use data among young Canadians are available for a number of provinces for various years.

Cannabis - Cannabis was the most frequently reported drug used. Nineteen percent (19%) of Canadian youths aged 12 to 19 years surveyed in 1982 indicated that they had used marihuana at least once in the previous twelve months, with use varying from a high of 43.9% for students in grades 7 to 12 who had used it in a 6-month period in Nova Scotia in 1979, to a low of 19.2% for marihuana and 15.5% for hashish use by students in a 12-month period in Quebec secondary schools in polyvalent grades 1 to 5 in 1975. In Ontario in 1983, 23.7% of high school students surveyed in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13 reported themselves as using cannabis in the previous 12 months (Table 1).

Barbiturates - Use of barbiturates and other sedatives, hypnotics and depressants by students ranged from a low of 0.8% for Manitoba in 1978, to a high of 11% for Ontario in 1983 for prescription barbiturates; 6% of Ontario students reported using non-prescription barbiturates (Table 1).

Tranquillizers - Tranquillizer use by students ranged from a low of 2.2% in Prince Edward Island in 1982 and 2.3% in Manitoba in 1978 to a high of 9.8% in Nova Scotia in 1979, and 6.5% for Ontario in 1983 for prescription tranquillizers; 5% of Ontario students used non-prescription tranquillizers (Table 1).

Stimulants - Use of stimulants by students ranged from a low of 1.2% in Manitoba in 1978, to a high of 15.4% for non-prescription stimulants in Ontario in 1983; 5.2% of Ontario students reported use of prescription stimulants (Table 1).

Hallucinogens - Hallucinogen use by students ranged from a low of 2.8% reported in Manitoba in 1978, to a high of 11.8% in British Columbia in 1982. LSD use ranged from 2.7% in Quebec in 1975 and in Prince Edward Island in 1982, to a high of 8.6% in Ontario in 1983. PCP use ranged from 1.4% in Prince Edward Island in 1982 to 2.0% in Ontario in 1983 (Table 1).

Opiates - Opiate use in students ranged from a low of 0.5% for heroin in Quebec in 1975, to a high of 3.2% in New Brunswick in 1976. In Ontario, 1.6% of students reported heroin use in 1983 (Table 1).

Cocaine - Cocaine use by students ranged from 1.6% in Manitoba in 1978, to 7.0% in British Columbia in 1982. In Ontario, 4.1% of students reported using it in 1983 (Table 1).

STUDENT DRUG USE BY AGE AND TYPE OF DRUG, ONTARIO, 1983

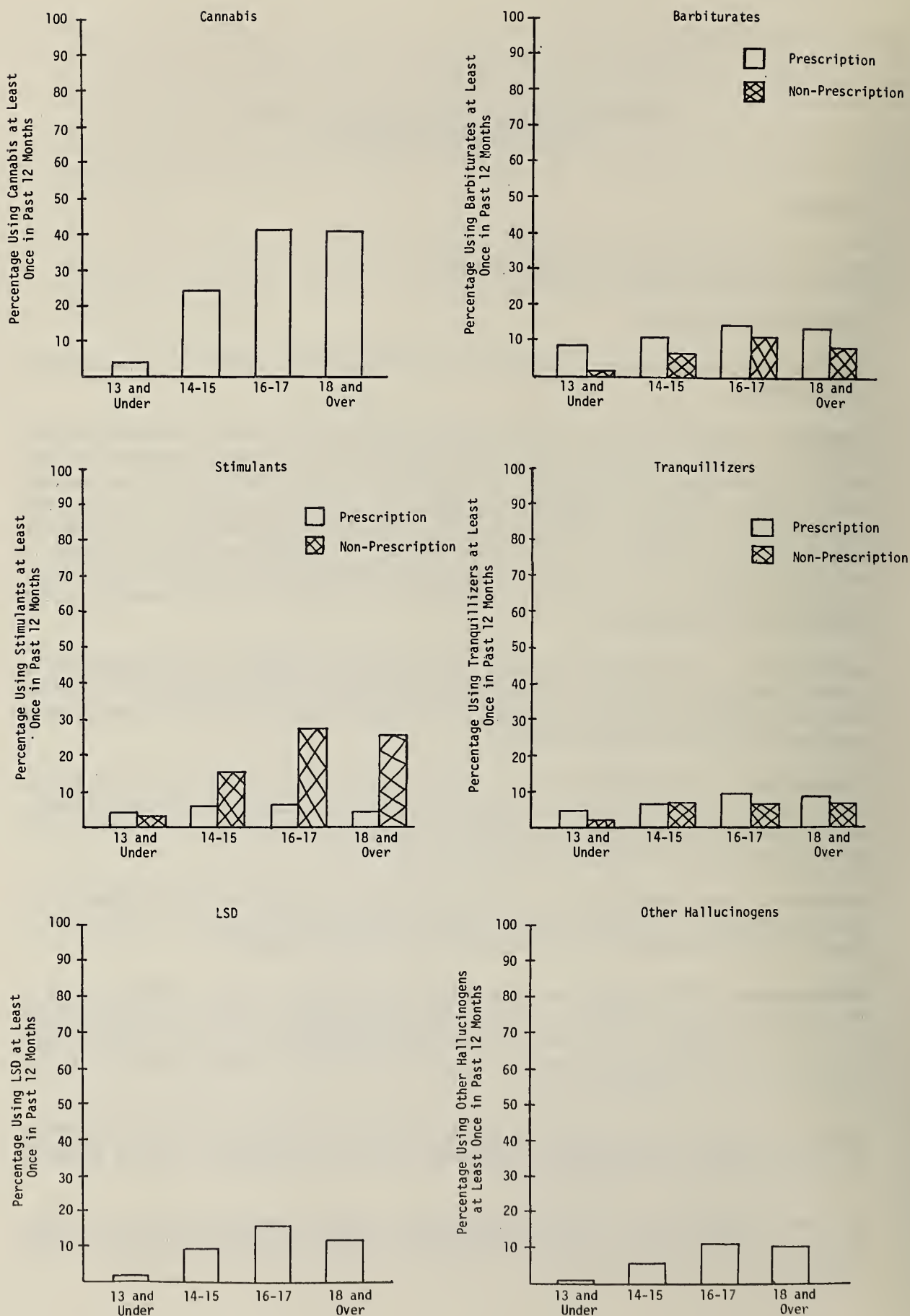
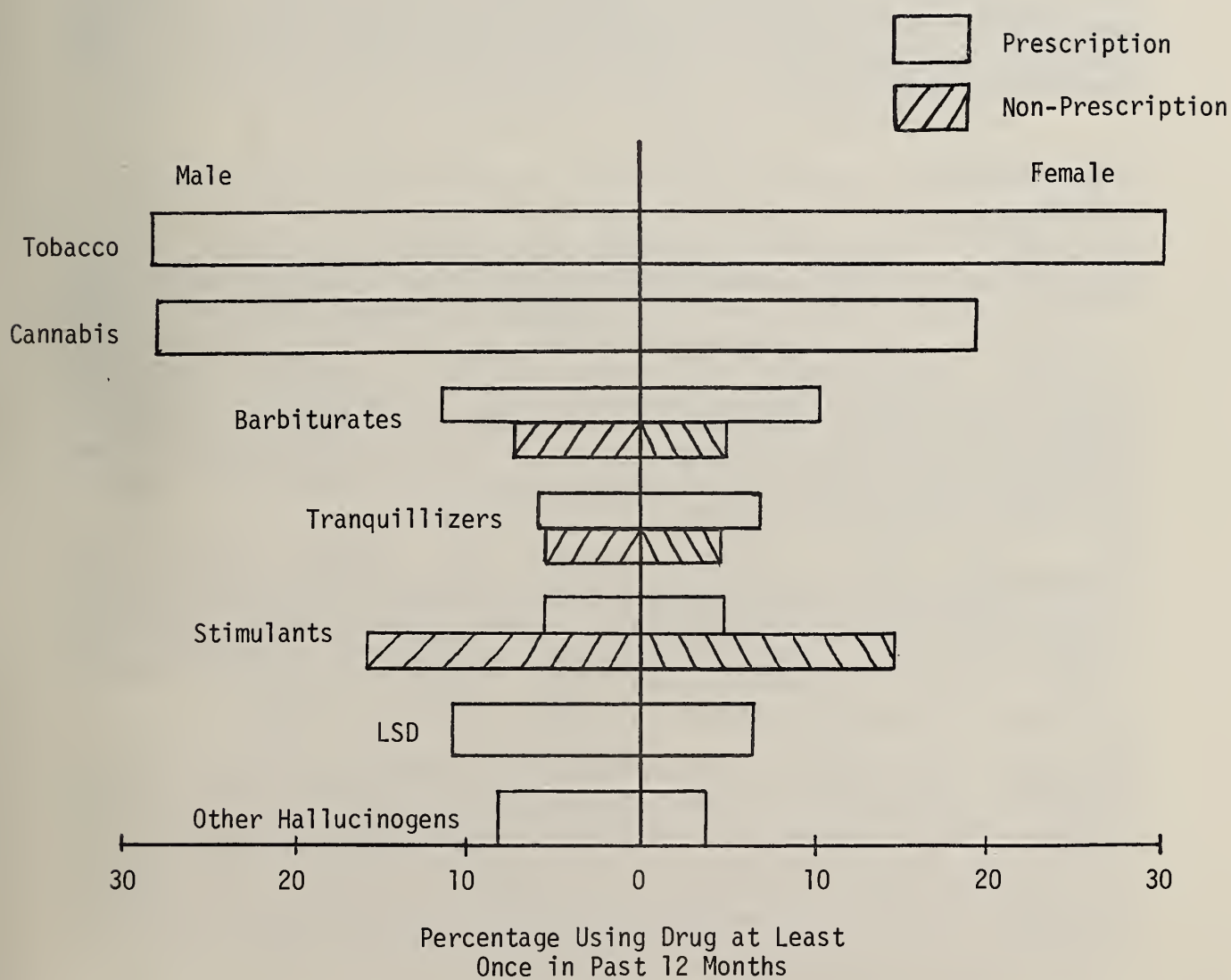


FIGURE 2

STUDENT DRUG USE BY SEX AND TYPE
OF DRUG, ONTARIO, 1983



Source: Table 3

Inhalants - Inhalant use ranged from 1.3% in New Brunswick in 1976, to 6.1% in Nova Scotia in 1979 and 6.2% in British Columbia in 1982. In Ontario, 3.2% of students in 1983 reported inhaling glue, and 4.1% reported inhaling other solvents (Table 1).

Ontario Student Drug Use - In Ontario in 1983, use of prescription barbiturates was reported by 11.0% of high school students, and non-prescription barbiturates by 6%. Prescription tranquillizers had been used by 6.5%, and non-prescription tranquillizers by 5%; 5.2% of students indicated that they had used prescription stimulants, while 15.4% had used non-prescription stimulants. LSD had been used by 8.6% of students; 6% of students had used other hallucinogens, 4.1% cocaine, 3.2% glue and 4.1% other solvents. Finally, speed had been used by 3.9%, PCP by 2.0%, and heroin by 1.6%. The use of non-prescription stimulants has virtually doubled since 1977 (Table 2). Generally speaking, drug use increased with increasing age, although there was some indication of a dropping off for the group aged 18 years and over. Only the use of glue and other solvents decreased steadily with increasing age (Tables 4 and 5 and Figure 1). Overall, more males reported themselves as drug users (Table 3 and Figure 2).

Adult Drug Use

Licit Drug Use

Tranquillizers - A survey conducted in 1984 among Ontario adults aged 18 years and over indicated that 9.3% had used tranquillizers in the previous twelve months. The percentage of users has decreased since 1976, but it has been increasing slightly since 1982. As was shown by earlier surveys, the highest proportion of tranquillizer users was reportedly women (12.3% users), persons over the age of 50 years (13.2% users), those residing in Western Ontario (11.3% users), having an elementary education (11.8% users), persons in the lowest income group (12.9% users), or those in the occupation category "other" which includes disabled, retired or unemployed respondents, housewives, or students (12.2% users) (Table 6).

Sleeping Pills - Sleeping pill use is analogous to the situation for tranquillizers: 7.3% of Ontario adults use sleeping pills. Users were more likely to be female (9.9% users), aged 50 years and over (13.2% users), living in Western Ontario (9.4% users), having an elementary education (10.3% users), in the lowest income group (12.4% users), or in the occupational group "other" consisting of disabled, retired or unemployed respondents, housewives, or students (9.1% users) (Table 6).

Stimulants - The situation is slightly different with regard to use of stimulants or pep pills. In 1984, 2.5% of Ontario adults used stimulants in the previous twelve months. Men and women are equally likely to use stimulants. Persons in the age group 18 to 29 are more likely to be users (5.1%), as are those living in Metro Toronto (4.6% users); users are more likely to have a secondary or post-secondary education (2.8% and 2.7% users respectively), to be in the "labour" occupation group (4.6% users), or to be in the second highest income group (4.7% users in the income group earning \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year) (Table 6).

Licit Drug Consumption - Based on data furnished to the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board by the Canadian Government, most licit narcotic consumption in Canada in 1980 was in the form of codeine, which amounted to 8,131 kilograms (kg). Most worldwide licit narcotic consumption was also in the

form of codeine. Canada's per capita consumption (339.63 kg per million) was the second highest in the world (Tables 7 and 98). The remaining licit narcotic consumption in Canada was in the form of pethidine (920 kg), oxycodone (90 kg), hydrocodone (82 kg), morphine (81 kg), opium (67 kg), cocaine (40 kg), diphenoxylate (31 kg), methadone (8 kg), and ethylmorphine (3 kg) (Table 7).

Licit Drug Sales - IMS of Canada Ltd. produces estimates on volume of sales of pharmaceutical products to retail pharmacies and hospitals based on monthly purchase invoices issued by suppliers (wholesalers, manufacturers, distributors) for all items (including ethical and proprietary pharmaceutical and diagnostic products) bought by a sample of drug stores and hospitals.

IMS data indicate that for 1981 psychoactive ethical and proprietary pharmaceuticals purchased for resale or use by retail outlets and hospitals in Canada reached a wholesale value of \$153.5 million, of which 53% was for analgesics (28% for non-narcotic analgesics and 25% for narcotic analgesics), and the remaining 47% was for psychotherapeutics consisting primarily of psychostimulants (12%), minor tranquillizers (12%), and non-barbiturate sedatives (8%). Almost 90% of these sales were made to drug stores, the remainder being made to hospitals (Table 8).

The market share of these products is partly due to their price relative to prices for all other pharmaceutical products. Analgesics represent 8.3% of all sales of ethical and proprietary pharmaceutical and diagnostic products made to drug stores, whereas they represent only 2.9% of all sales made to hospitals; the market share for psychotherapeutics is more evenly divided between drug stores and hospitals being 6.8% and 5% respectively (Table 8).

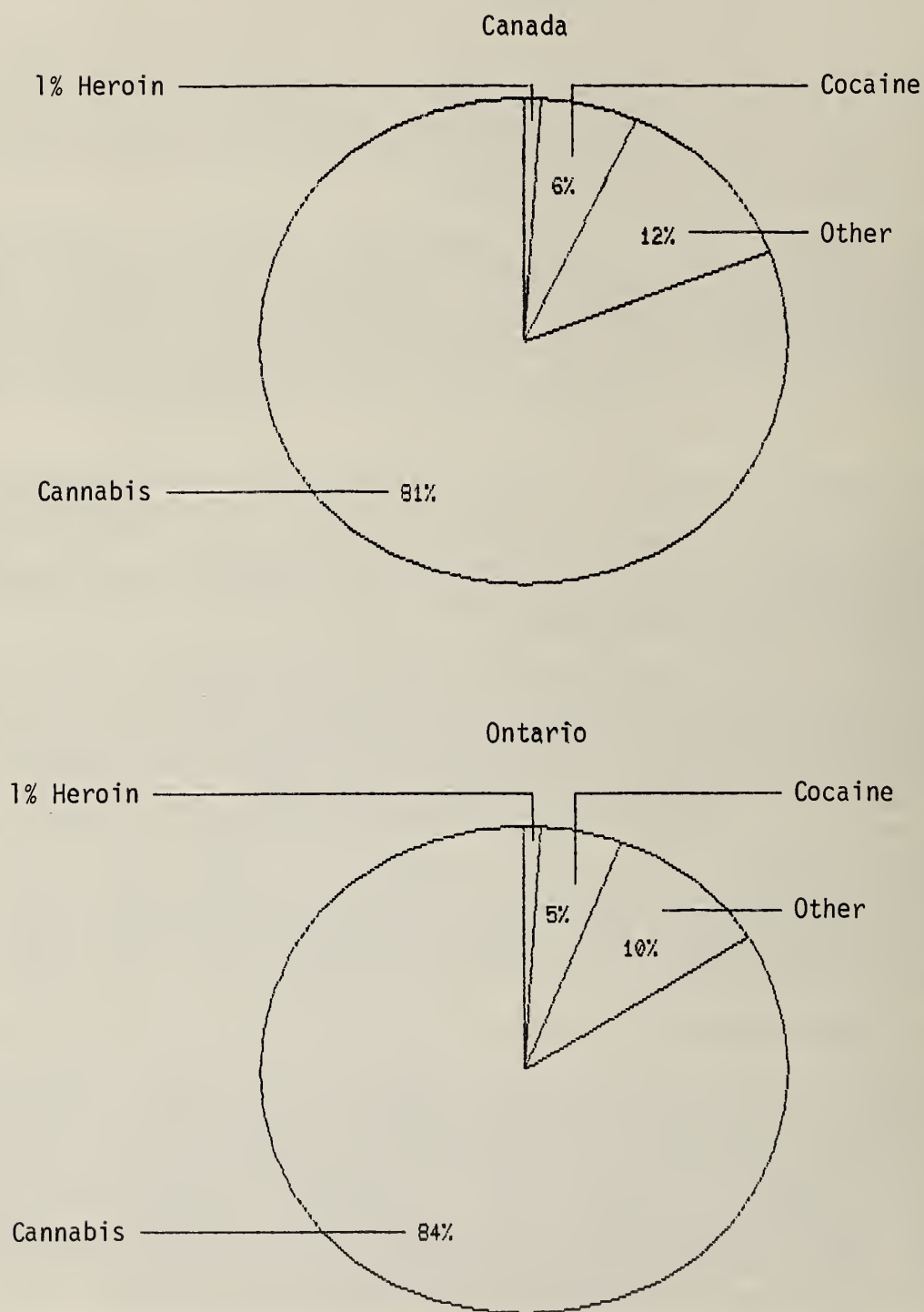
Analgesic Drug Sales - In terms of sales of drug units, proprietary non-narcotic analgesics with an estimated minimum of 489 million units were in the top position (particularly popular were ASA 324 mg dosage, with 286 million units sold) followed by ASA, with estimated sales of 255 million units (the 625 to 650 mg dosage was popular, with sales of 180 million units), and acetaminophen, with sales of 215 million units (the 500 mg dosage was popular with sales of 103 million units); among the narcotic analgesics, there were an estimated 259 million units of (non-prescription) ASA with codeine (the ASA 375 mg/codeine 8 mg/caffeine 10 to 30 mg dosage was popular, with 228 million units sold), followed by 181 million units of acetaminophen with codeine (the acetaminophen 300 to 325 mg/codeine 8 mg/caffeine 15 to 30 mg dosage was popular with sales of 82 million units) (Table 8).

Psychotherapeutic Drug Sales - In the case of psychotherapeutics, by 1981 there were 346 million units of benzodiazepine minor tranquillizers sold; particularly popular were: diazepam 5 mg with sales of 159 million units, oxazepam 15 mg, with sales of 40 million units, and chlordiazepoxide HCl 10 mg with sales of 36 million units; sales of phenothiazine major tranquillizers were 80 million units, tricyclic and related psychostimulants reached sales of 85 million units (amitriptyline 25 mg was popular with sales of 37 million units), non-barbiturate sedatives other than bromides reached 124 million units (the flurazepam 30 mg was popular with sales of 45 million units), whereas barbiturate sedatives sales were 68 million units (the phenobarbital 30 mg was popular with sales of 17 million units) (Table 8).

Survey of Pharmacists - In a survey of retail pharmacists conducted in 1983, of the 344 retail pharmacies that replied, 59.6% identified diazepam as one of the five prescription drugs most commonly prescribed by their generic name, 6.4% identified amitriptyline, 5.2% identified oxazepam, and 4.7% identified flurazepam (Tables 9 and 10).

FIGURE 3

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES
BY DRUG TYPE, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1982-83



Note: "Other" includes Controlled and Restricted Drugs under the Food and Drugs Act and other drugs under the Narcotic Control Act.

Source: Table 18

Illicit Drug Use

Marihuana - According to a 1984 survey, 11.2% of Ontario adults aged 18 years and over had used marihuana within the previous twelve months. The percentage of users has virtually doubled since 1976. There was a greater percentage of users among males (15.6%), among those aged 18 to 29 years (28.5%), and among those living in Metro Toronto (17.2%). Users were more numerous among those in sales and clerical or labour occupations (respectively 15.5% and 15.3%), as opposed to professional and executive occupations - the highest users in earlier years; users were more common among those with post-secondary education (16.0%); and finally, users were most numerous among the lowest income group (13.2%) (Table 11).

Cocaine - According to a 1984 survey, 3.3% of Ontario adults aged 18 years and over reported having used cocaine in their lifetime (Table 12).

Narcotics - The officially recorded number of habitual narcotic drug users in Canada shows an increasing trend from 1980 to 1982 when 15,802 users were recorded. These figures represent "known users" and not convictions. Commencing with the 1980 statistics, the definition of an habitual narcotic drug user was changed resulting in a drop in the number of users relative to previous years. Most users came from British Columbia (5,083), or from Ontario (4,701). Most habitual narcotic drug users (97%) are illicit users (Table 13). Most illicit narcotic drug users are male (78.4%), in the 25 to 29 age group, although the highest percentage in 1982 was in the group aged 30 to 39, which may correspond to aging of the user population; the usual drug used is heroin, although the relative use of heroin has decreased (down from 65.4% in 1977 to 39% in 1982). There has been a rise in the use of cocaine during the same period (up from 9.9% to 26.2%), as well as in the use of phencyclidine (up from 10.6% to 16.6% from 1977 to 1982) (Table 14).

Hallucinogens - The number of new hallucinogen users has shown some fluctuation in recent years, and has reached 802 in 1982 (Table 13). Of these cases, most were male (88.3%), and most appeared to be under age 25 (Table 14). In 1982, the most frequently used drug was LSD (82%) followed far behind by Psilocybin (15%) and MDA (3%) (Table 15).

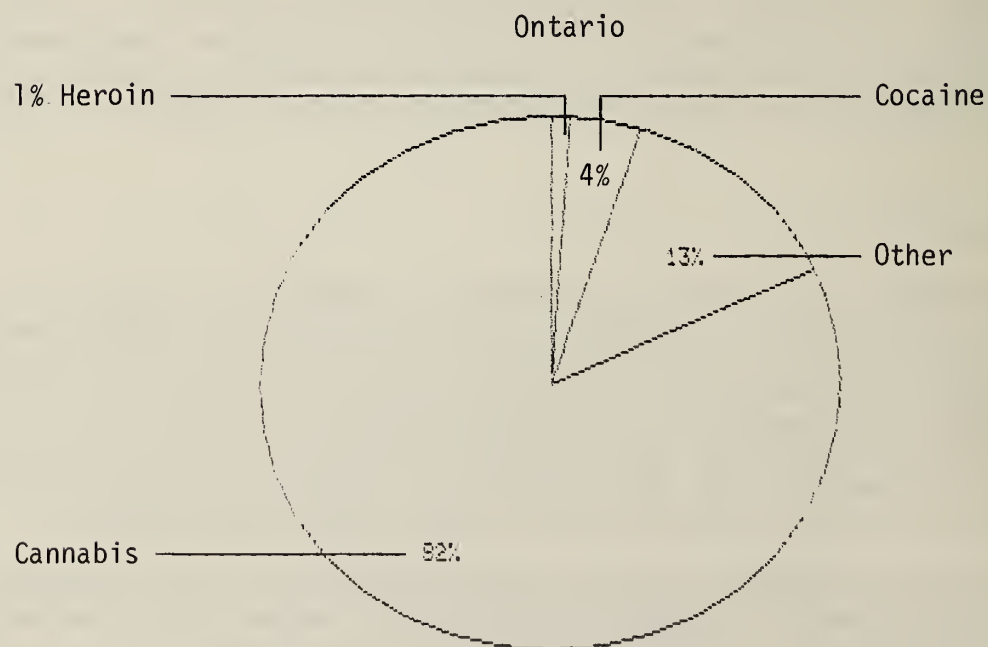
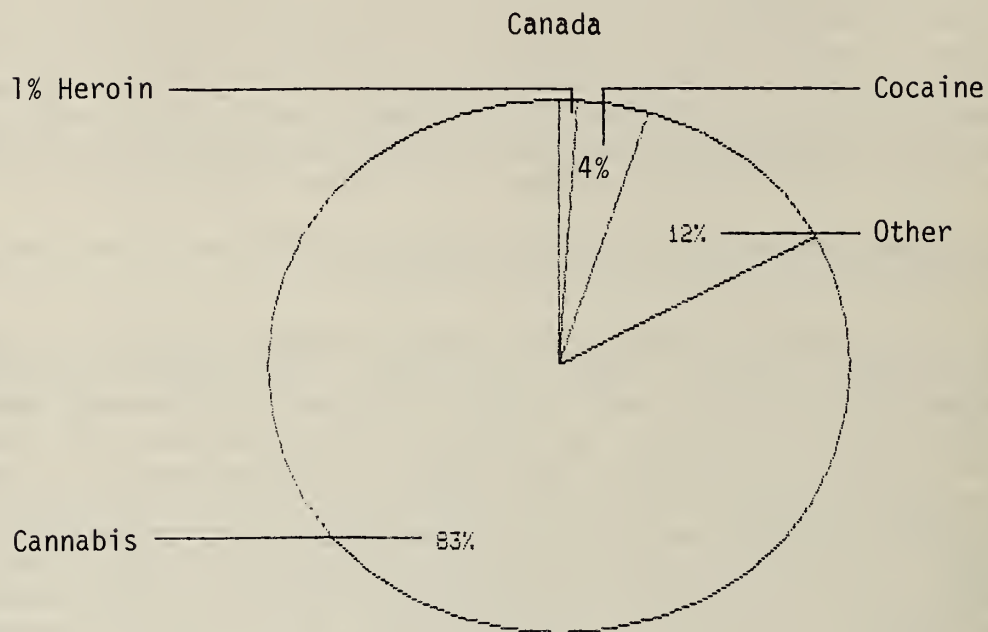
Type of Drugs

Laboratory Data - In Canada, the preponderance of cannabis use is indicated by the fact that, of all narcotic or controlled drug samples submitted to Health Protection Branch Laboratories for analysis between fiscal year 1978-79 and 1982-83, the great majority were cannabinoids, of which about half came from Ontario. Whereas the preponderance of cannabinoids has decreased somewhat from 84% in 1978-79 to 81% in 1982-83, the percentage of cocaine samples has increased from 3% to 6%, that of LSD has gone from 3% to 5%, while PCP samples represent 2% and psilocybin 1% of all samples. A similar situation prevailed in Ontario (Table 18 and Figure 3).

Tests on samples submitted to the Drug Analysis Laboratories of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation have shown that samples are not always what they are alleged to be: in 1982-83, only half the drug samples were the same as alleged at source (Table 19).

Drugs available to the illicit market in Canada may come from a variety of sources.

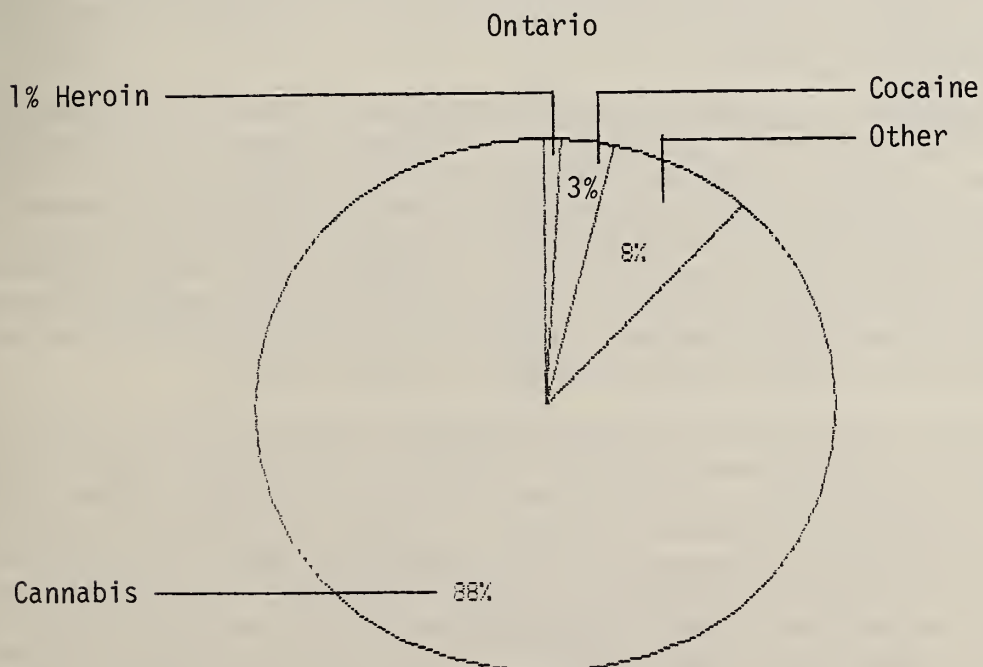
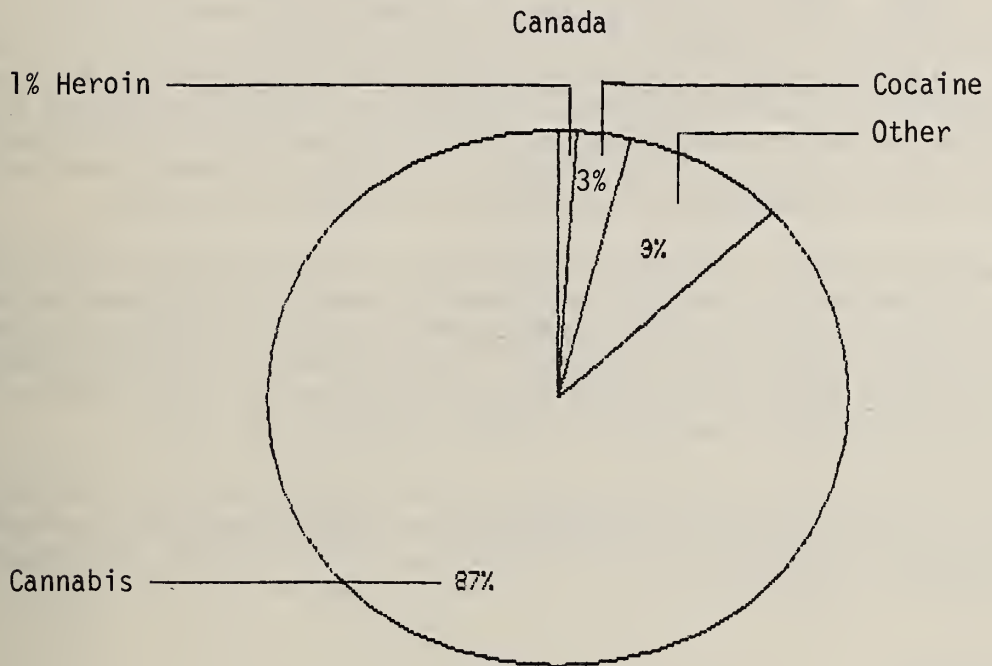
DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES COMMITTED UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG
ACTS, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1982



Note: "Other" includes Controlled and Restricted Drugs under the Food and Drugs Act and other drugs under the Narcotic Control Act.

Sources: Tables 31 and 32

PERSONS CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES UNDER THE
FEDERAL DRUG ACTS, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1982



Note: "Other" includes Controlled and Restricted Drugs under the Food and Drugs Act and other drugs under the Narcotic Control Act.

Sources: Tables 31 and 32

Drug Seizures - The amount of drug seizures is partly related to the amount available on the illicit market and to the success of drug control and enforcement measures. The quantity of drugs reported seized in Canada has increased since 1978. In 1980, cannabis accounted for most quantities seized: 33,879 kg of cannabis, 11,993 kg of cannabis resin, 38,129 cannabis plants, and 143 kg of liquid cannabis; stimulants seized accounted for 46 kg and 271,466 doses; depressants numbered 64,570 doses and 0.3 kg; heroin accounted for 6.587 kg; cocaine for 43.147 kg; and other opiates for 12.7 kg. Seizures of LSD accounted for 191,758 doses and 0.4 kg; and other hallucinogens for 49 kg and 6,298 doses. Canada accounted for two-thirds of all LSD doses seized in the world in 1980 (Tables 20 and 99).

Thefts and Other Losses - Statistics are available on reported thefts and other losses from the licit market for narcotics and controlled drugs. In 1982, reported thefts and other losses of narcotic drugs in Canada consisted primarily of codeine, including 679,094 tablets, and 163,901 mL of liquid; oxycodone consisting of 287,940 tablets and 1,002 suppositories; diphenoxylate consisting of 113,679 tablets and 14,032 mL; and meperidine consisting of 81,396 tablets and 20,149.9 mL.

Thefts and other losses of controlled drugs involved 88,673 tablets of pentazocine and 1,507 mL; 71,862 tablets of methylphenidate; 58,953 capsules of secobarbital; 53,432 capsules of secobarbital and amobarbital; and 274,791 tablets and capsules of other barbiturates (Table 21).

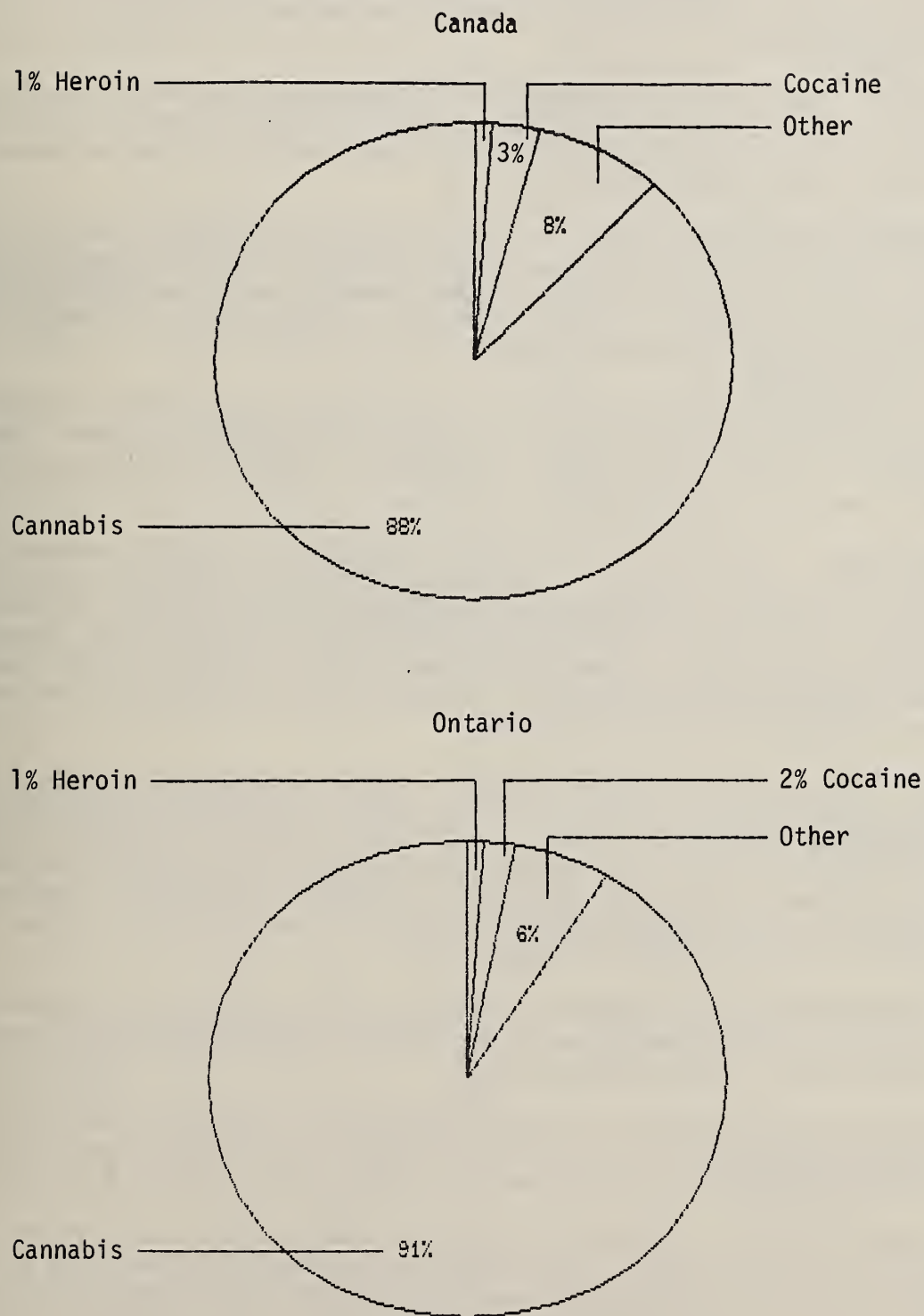
Legal Statistics

Juvenile Drug Offences - The number of juvenile drug offences grew by 37% from 1976 to 1981. By 1982, there were 2,698 juvenile charges for drug-related offences under the Narcotic Control and Food and Drug Acts in Canada. Most charges (2,596 charges or 96%) came under the Narcotic Control Act, and 94% of these involved cannabis (Tables 22 and 23).

Adult Offences - The number of drug-related criminal offences has virtually tripled from 1971 to 1982 in both Ontario and in Canada as a whole. By 1982 in Canada, there was a total of 64,636 drug offences for which 43,083 persons were charged. The number of offences exceeds the number of persons charged, as the same person may be charged several times a year on each occasion that an offence is committed. The rate of offences per person was 1.41 in Canada and 1.35 in Ontario, representing an increase from the previous year's rates of 1.19 and 1.20 respectively (Tables 31 and 32). The percentage contribution of each type of drug to offences and persons charged under the Federal Drug Acts is shown in Figures 4 and 5.

Most of these offences (94%) consisted of offences under the Narcotic Control Act, of which 89% involved cannabis (Tables 31 and 32). These figures represent a drop relative to the previous year; this is due to a drop in cannabis offences, while all other drug offences continued to increase. The number of offences corresponds to a total of 45,720 persons charged for drug offences, of whom 94% were persons charged with offences under the Narcotic Control Act. In Ontario, there was a total of 23,500 drug-related criminal offences, of which 93% were offences against the Narcotic Control Act. These offences correspond to a total of 17,432 persons charged for drug-related criminal offences, of whom 94% were persons charged with offences against the Narcotic Control Act.

DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY TYPE OF DRUG,
CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1982



Note: "Other" includes Controlled and Restricted Drugs under the Food and Drugs Act and other drugs under the Narcotic Control Act.

Sources: Tables 36 and 37

Males are the predominant offenders in drug-involved criminal offences. Between 80% and 90% of such offences were committed by males in Ontario, with about the same percentage in Canada as a whole (Tables 29 and 30). In the period 1976 to 1982, the rate of drug offences in Ontario has habitually exceeded the national average (Table 28).

Legal Aid - Legal aid for criminal cases for offences under the Narcotic Control Act totalled 9,230 in Canada in 1978-79, or 6.3% of all legal aid cases. Ontario had 2,515 drug-related cases involving private practice lawyers only, excluding services provided by staff lawyers (Table 33).

Juvenile Delinquencies - In 1981, there were 606 juvenile offenders involved in drug-related delinquencies in Ontario, and 2,481 in Canada (Tables 25 and 26). Of these, 413, or 68%, in Ontario, and 1,867, or 75%, in Canada were found delinquent after adjudication (Table 27). In Ontario, 2.2% of all delinquencies were drug-related, whereas in Canada, it was 2% (Table 24).

Most juvenile delinquencies involved cannabis. In 1981, cannabis delinquencies represented 87.3% of all delinquencies in Ontario, and 81.4% in Canada. This was followed far behind by LSD, which accounted for 2.6% of drug delinquencies in Ontario, and 4.8% in Canada (Tables 25 and 26).

Convictions - The number of drug-related convictions in Canada increased from 1978 to 1981 (Table 36), when there were 48,280 convictions for drug-related offences in Canada, consisting of 94% convictions under the Narcotic Control Act, 5% under the Food and Drugs Act and 1% under the Criminal Code (Table 34). These percentages were virtually the same in 1982, although the 1982 figure of 36,388 convictions may eventually be increased by the incorporation of late returns as was done for earlier years (Table 35).

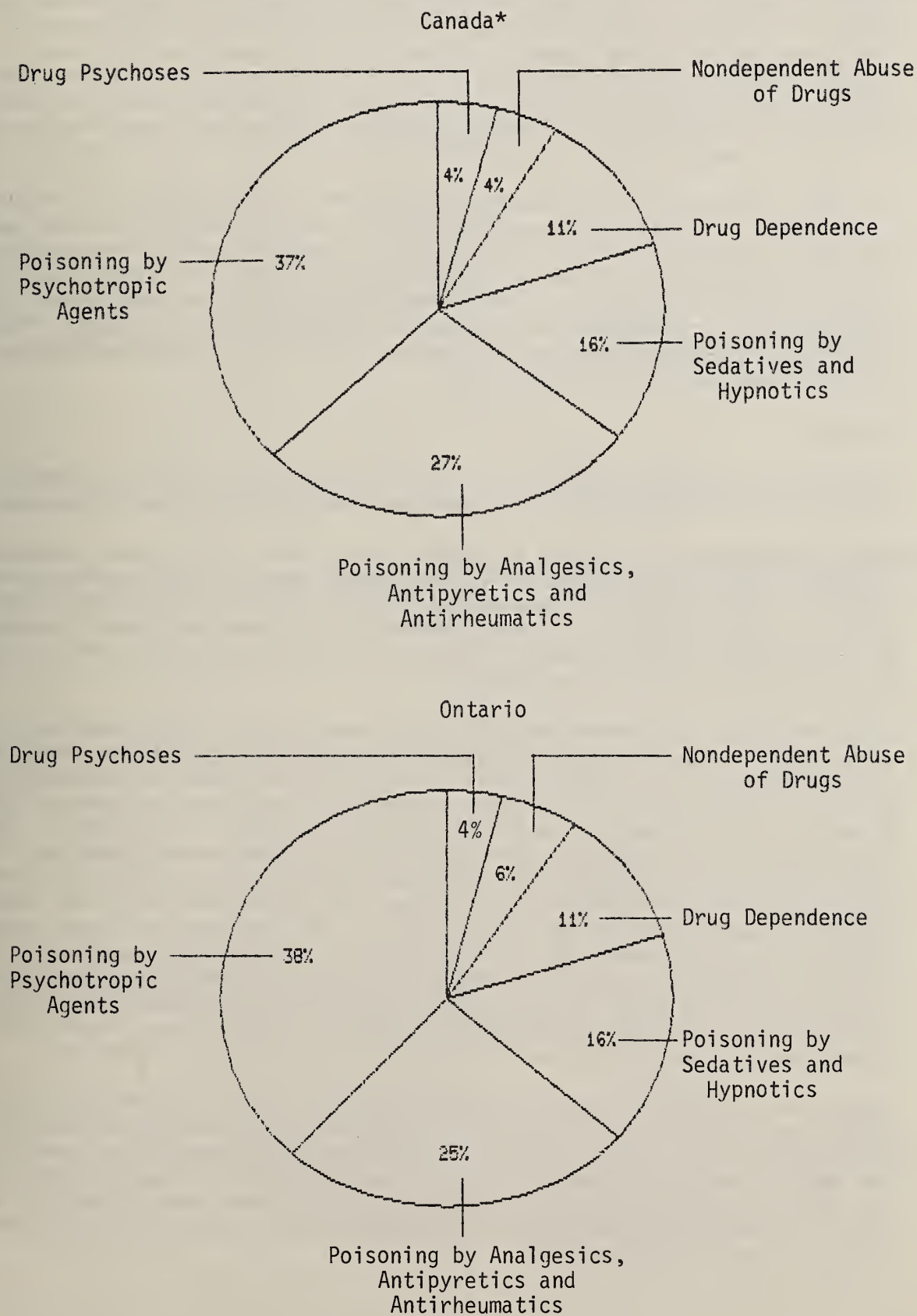
About 90% of all convictions were due to cannabis, although there was a slight decline from 91.1% in 1978 to 87.9% in 1982. Far behind came LSD which accounted for 4.4% of convictions by 1981 (the last year with complete returns), or almost triple the 1978 figure. Also gaining rapid ground in this period was cocaine which accounted for 3% of all convictions or double the 1978 figure. Meanwhile, in this period, heroin decreased from 609 to 258 convictions (Table 36). Similar trends were shown in Ontario (Table 37 and Figure 6).

Of the 42,906 cannabis convictions in Canada in 1981, 85% were for possession, 6% for trafficking, 8% for possession for the purpose of trafficking, and the remainder for importing and cultivating (Table 38).

Ontario accounted for 39% of all drug convictions in Canada in 1981, and 37% in 1982, with its rate exceeding the national average in both years (Tables 34 and 35). Ontario accounted for the same percentage of all cannabis convictions (Table 38).

In 1982, there were 1,365 reported thefts and other losses involving narcotic and controlled drugs in Canada: 57% were due to breaking and entering, 15% to armed robbery, and 7% to pilferage; almost all of these were directed towards pharmacies (Table 40). Most of these occurred in Ontario (Table 41). In addition, there were 313 drug-related convictions under the general criminal code of Canada: 89% were convictions for conspiracy. In 1982, the most frequently involved drug was cannabis (37% of drug-related criminal code convictions), followed by cocaine (20%) (Table 42).

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR
DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY DIAGNOSES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1980-81



* Due to rounding, percentages do not add up to 100%.

Source: Table 46

Penitentiaries and Correctional Institutions - Provincial adult correctional institutions generally contain persons convicted and sentenced to a term of less than 2 years. In 1979, about 6% or 820 of all admissions to provincial adult correctional institutions were for drug-related offences. Of such admissions, 94% were for offences under the Narcotic Control Act, with the remaining 6% for offences under the Food and Drugs Act. Persons admitted under the Narcotic Control Act were predominantly male (97%). About 90% of persons admitted were under the age of 30: 40% were under 21 years of age and 33% were aged 21 to 24 years (Table 44).

In addition, drug-related offences accounted for 11% or 482 admissions to Canadian penitentiaries. Federal penitentiaries generally contain persons convicted and sentenced to a term of more than two years. As was the case for the provincial correctional institutions, 93% of all drug-related penitentiary admissions were for offences under the Narcotic Control Act, predominantly for trafficking (180 admissions) or for possession for purpose of trafficking (157 admissions). Most persons admitted for offences under the Narcotic Control Act were male (90%), and most (76%) were aged 21 to 34 (Table 43).

Morbidity

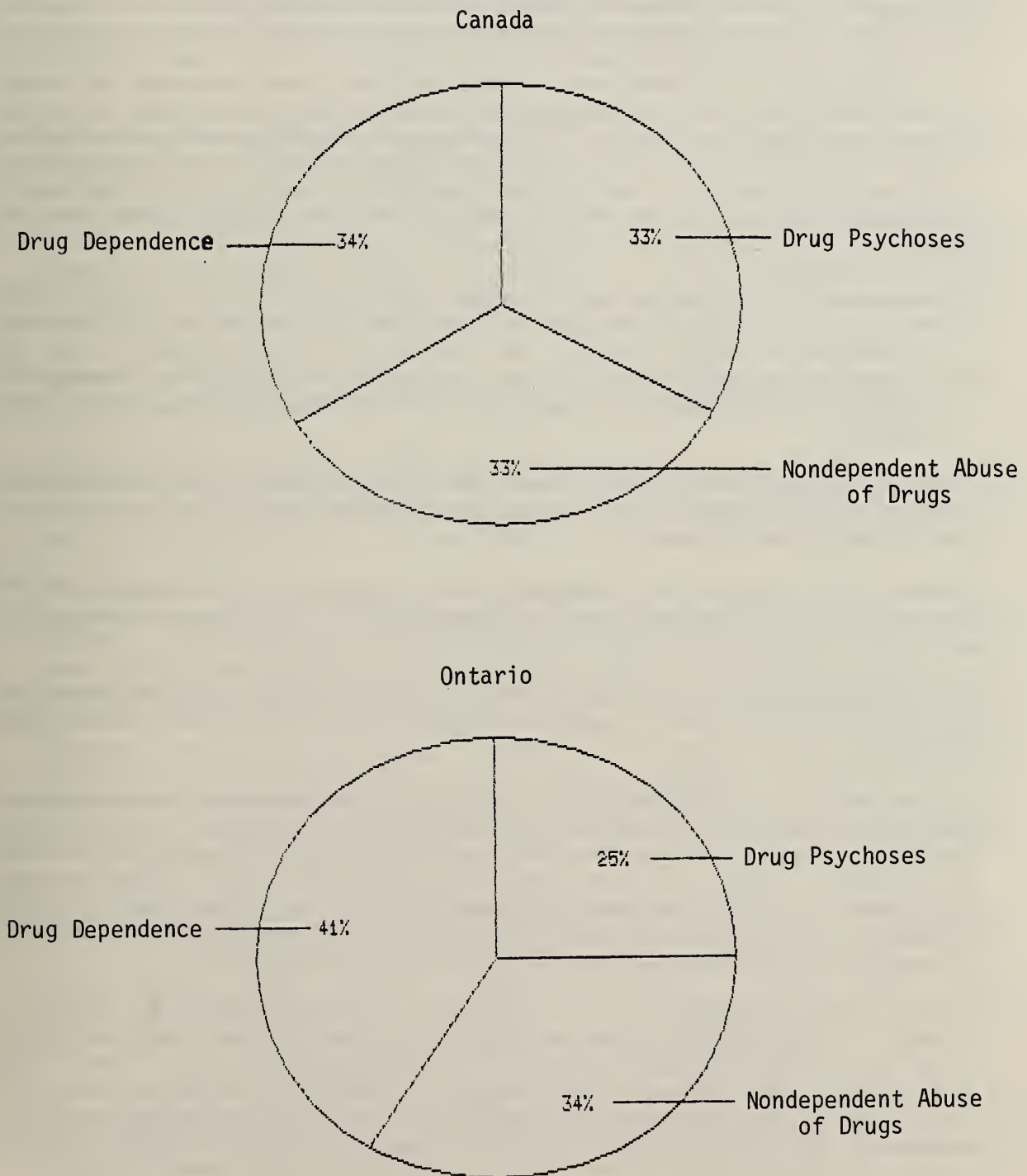
Statistics are available on persons with drug-related problems who are treated on a hospital inpatient basis in general hospitals, and in mental and psychiatric hospitals.

General Hospitals - In Canada in 1980-81, there were 18,182 cases separated (discharged) from general and allied special hospitals due to a drug-related primary diagnosis, which represents a slight drop from the previous year (18,604). Drug cases accounted for 0.5% of all hospital separations in Canada and 0.6% in Ontario. Of these hospital separations, about 20% were for mental disorders and 80% for drug poisonings (Tables 45, 46, 55 and Figure 7).

More specifically, drug-related separations in Canada totalled 3,635 separations for drug-related mental disorders consisting of 57% drug dependence, 22% nondependent abuse of drugs, and 21% drug psychoses. In addition, there were 14,513 separations due to poisonings by drugs, medicaments and biological substances consisting of 47% poisonings by psychotropic agents (22% benzodiazepine tranquillizers, 13% antidepressants, 3% phenothiazine tranquillizers, 4% other tranquillizers, and 4% other psychotropic agents), 34% poisonings by analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics (21% salicylates, 4% opiates and related narcotics, 10% other analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics), and 19% poisonings by sedatives and hypnotics (9% barbiturates, 1% chloral hydrate, 1% methaqualone compounds, and 10% other sedatives and hypnotics). Finally, there were 28 hospital separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 6 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy (Table 46).

Slightly more than 40% of all drug-related separations occurred in Ontario (43% in 1979-80 and 41% in 1980-81), with the Ontario rates of drug-related separations per 100,000 population at 85.5 and 125.7 per 100,000 population aged 20 and over, and the national rates at 75.2 and 111.7 respectively in 1980-81. Indeed, the Ontario rate for each diagnosis exceeded the national rate for both years, except for the rates for poisonings by opiates and related narcotics which were below the national average (Table 45, 46, 48 and 49).

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR
DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY DIAGNOSES, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1981-82



Source: Table 57

Males accounted for slightly over half of the drug-related mental disorders, while females accounted for 60%, or slightly more of the poisonings by drugs, medicaments and biological substances, with the highest rate for antidepressants (69%) and benzodiazepine tranquillizers (66%) (Table 46).

For each diagnostic category, the age at highest risk for each sex was identified. Males under 5 years of age are at highest risk from poisonings from salicylates and from other analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics, while females are at highest risk under these conditions at ages 15 to 19. For both sexes, the age group 15 to 19 is at highest risk of nondependent abuse of drugs and poisonings by other psychotropic substances. The age group 20 to 24 is at highest risk for poisonings by opiates and related narcotics for both sexes combined, while males are at highest risk for drug psychoses, drug dependence, poisonings by the chloral hydrate group of sedatives and hypnotics, by phenothiazine tranquillizers, and by other tranquillizers; the highest risk age groups for these conditions in females are slightly older than the males.

Persons aged 25 to 29 are at highest risk of poisonings by barbiturates, and by the methaqualone compounds of sedatives and hypnotics; while males are at highest risk of poisonings by other sedatives and hypnotics, by antidepressants, and by benzodiazepine tranquillizers, and females are at highest risk of drug dependence, poisonings by the chloral hydrate group of sedatives and hypnotics, and by other tranquillizers.

In the age group 30 to 34, males are at high risk of poisoning by the methaqualone group of sedatives and hypnotics, while females are at high risk of poisonings by phenothiazine tranquillizers.

Females aged 35 to 39 are at highest risk of poisonings by other sedatives and hypnotics, by antidepressants, and by benzodiazepine tranquillizers, while women aged 40 to 44 are at highest risk for drug psychoses (Table 54).

The average length of stay in hospital varied from two weeks for drug psychoses and drug dependence, to under a week for nondependent abuse of drugs and poisonings (Table 56).

Mental Health - In Canada in 1981-82, 3.1% of all cases separated from mental and psychiatric hospitals had a drug-related diagnosis; this represents a 19% increase in the burden imposed by drug problems on mental and psychiatric hospitals since 1979-80 (Table 66). There were 1,088 separations, which were evenly divided between drug dependence, drug psychosis, and nondependent abuse of alcohol in Canada, although in Ontario there was a slight preponderance of drug dependence (41%) and a lesser percentage of drug psychoses (25%) (Table 57 and Figure 8).

In the case of drug dependence, the majority of cases involved "other, mixed or unspecified drugs" (56.5% for males, 51.6% for females), although barbiturate-type drugs and morphine were also important for females (respectively, 26.6% and 12.5%) and cannabis and combination drugs excluding morphine were also important for males (10% and 8.4% respectively). Cases of nondependent abuse of drugs involved principally alcohol for males (52.1%), and drugs for females (71.9%), although alcohol was also important for females, accounting for 28.1% of cases (Table 58).

In all, 53% of drug-related separations occurred in Ontario (Table 57). The Ontario rates per population of drug-related separations are about one and a half times the national average (Tables 59 and 60).

As happened for cases separated from general hospitals, drug-related separations from mental hospitals were predominantly male (Tables 57).

The median age for males was 24 for cases with drug psychoses, 26 for drug dependence, and 29 for nondependent abuse of drugs; female cases were generally slightly older being 27, 33 and 34 respectively (Table 62). The median age for drug psychoses and drug dependence was virtually unchanged in the three-year period, although it has been increasing slightly for nondependent abuse of drugs (Tables 61 and 62).

On the basis of age-and sex-specific ratios, the age group at highest risk of drug-related hospital separations was aged 20 to 29 years in 1979-80, and 20 to 24 in 1981-82 (Tables 63 and 64).

The median length of stay for drug-related cases treated in mental hospitals was shortest for nondependent abuse of drugs being two and one-half weeks, slightly longer at about three weeks for drug dependence, and longest at about one month for drug psychoses. Females had a slightly longer length of stay than males (Table 65).

Pensionable Disabilities - There were a total of 9 individuals receiving disability pensions for drug dependency during a one-month period in 1980 (Table 67).

Drug Poisonings - In 1982, 17.6% of all poisoning episodes coming to the attention of Poison Control Centres across Canada were due to psychoactive substances, and 25.6% of all substances involved in drug poisoning episodes, including cases of single and multiple drug poisoning, were psychoactive substances (Tables 71 and 72).

The number and rate of drug poisonings increased over the period 1978 to 1982, in Canada and in Ontario. In Canada they reached 15,357 and involved 26,567 drug mentions, including drug poisonings from one or more drugs; while in Ontario, there were 4,599 poisonings with 6,874 drug mentions (Tables 73 and 74). In Canada most drug poisoning occasions (42%) were due to ASA; 23% were due to psychotherapeutic agents, 14% to acetaminophen, 11% to sedatives and hypnotics, 5% to glues and adhesives, and 5% to street drugs. When all the drugs involved in a poisoning episode are considered, 34% of the drugs consisted of ASA, 31% of psychotherapeutic agents, 15% of sedatives and hypnotics, 12% of acetaminophen, 5% of street drugs, and 3% of glues and adhesives (Tables 71 and 72). Ontario shows the same general tendency (Tables 73 and 74).

In Canada in 1982, 39% of drug poisoning episodes were dealt with over the phone, and another 61% were hospitalized; 0.8% of all cases, or 130, had a fatal outcome. Of the cases with a fatal outcome, 82% were suicide and 12% were due to accidental death (Table 75). For cases dealt with over the phone, the average number of drugs taken was 1.3; cases treated averaged 2.0 drugs, and cases with fatal outcome averaged 3.3 drugs per episode (Tables 75 and 76).

Cases treated and hospitalized were mostly aged 15 and over (53%), although 37% of treated cases were under five years of age. Younger cases involved primarily ASA, acetaminophen and glues and adhesives (Table 75). The same general trend was found in Ontario (Tables 77 and 78).

DRUG-RELATED DEATHS BY CAUSE, CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1982

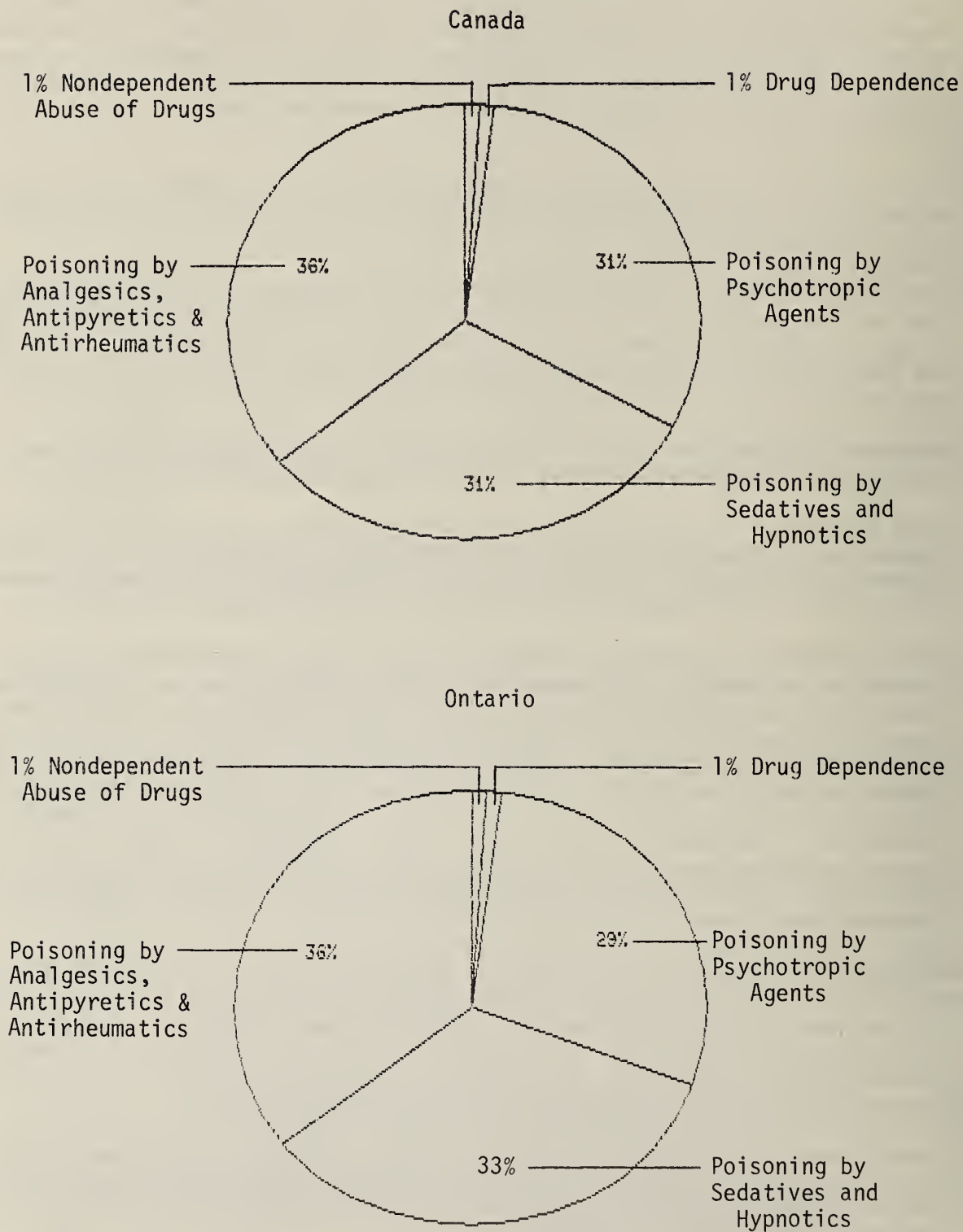
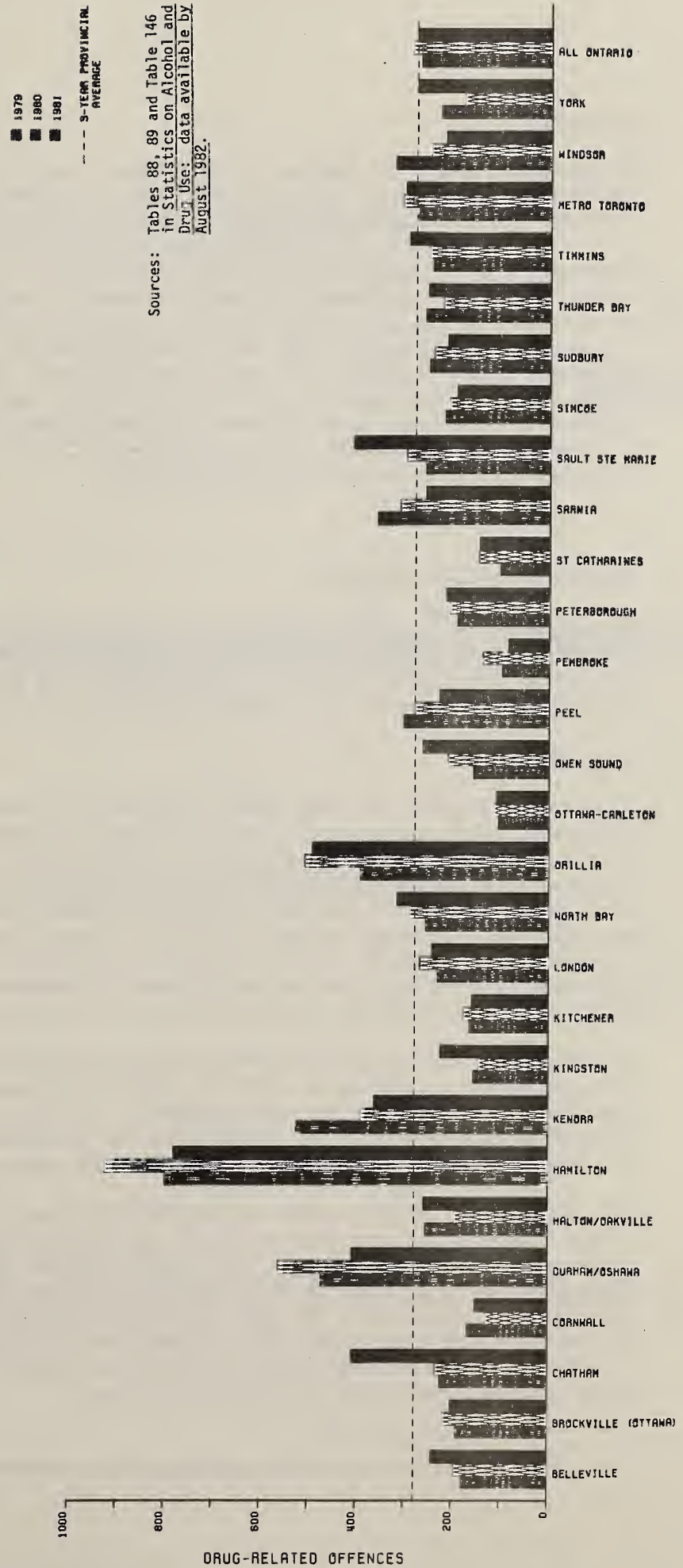


FIGURE 10
 RATES OF DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES PER 100,000 POPULATION
 ONTARIO ARE CENTRES, 1979 TO 1981



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES

Mortality

Drugs and Fires - In Canada in 1982, there were 183 fires due to suspected impairment by alcohol, drugs or medication, or 4.6% of all fires due to human failings. They resulted in 36 persons injured and 23 deaths (Table 68).

Mortality - By 1982, there were 7 deaths reported as due to nondependent abuse of drugs,¹ 6 due to drug dependence and none due to drug psychoses in Canada. Most drug-related deaths occurred in Ontario. In addition, there were 505 deaths due to poisonings by analgesics (36% of total drug-related deaths), by sedatives and hypnotics (31%, including 21% due to barbiturates), and by psychotropic agents (31%) (Table 80 and Figure 9). In terms of external cause of death, 150 deaths were accidental poisonings, and 281 were suicides (Table 82). Overall, drug-related deaths were equally divided between the sexes (Table 83). About one-third of all drug-related deaths occur in Ontario (Table 80).

ONTARIO REGIONAL DATA

Because of the recent availability of regional drug-related statistics, a more detailed picture of the situation in Ontario is now possible. Information is available on a county-by-county level, and is presented in this format as well as in terms of groupings of counties into ARF regional centres in tabular, graph and map form.

Legal Statistics

Offences - Figures on drug-related offences are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario as reported by all police forces policing Ontario, including those headquartered outside Ontario. All cases reported or known to the police in urban and rural areas are included in terms of place of occurrence of the event. The figure refers to offences, not to persons, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that an offence is known or reported to the police. Not all known or reported drug-related offences are included, as only the most serious offence is recorded in the case of multiple offences. Metro Toronto, where all offences are counted, is an exception.

In 1981, there was a total of 23,979 drug-related offences in Ontario, of which 92% were imputable to marihuana, 0.2% to heroin, 2% to cocaine, 5% to restricted drugs, and 2% to other drugs. This corresponded to an Ontario rate of 278 offences per 100,000 population, 255.2 of which were for marihuana, 0.6 for heroin, 5.0 for cocaine, 12.8 for restricted drugs, and 4.4 for other drugs (Table 88).

The highest rate of drug offences was 778.4 for Hamilton-Wentworth, followed by Rainy River (671.1), and Simcoe (490.5), all of which had a rate in excess of 450 offences per 100,000 population. The lowest rate was 32.1 in Dufferin, followed by Renfrew (84.5) and Lanark (94.2), which all had rates of less than 100 offences per 100,000 population (Table 88). The bar graph in Figure 10 shows the level of drug offences by ARF centre for the three-year period 1979 to 1981. The three-year provincial average is shown as well, so that it is possible to quickly detect counties which exceed or fall below the provincial average.

¹Includes those deaths where the drug diagnosis is noted as primary cause of death.

FIGURE 11

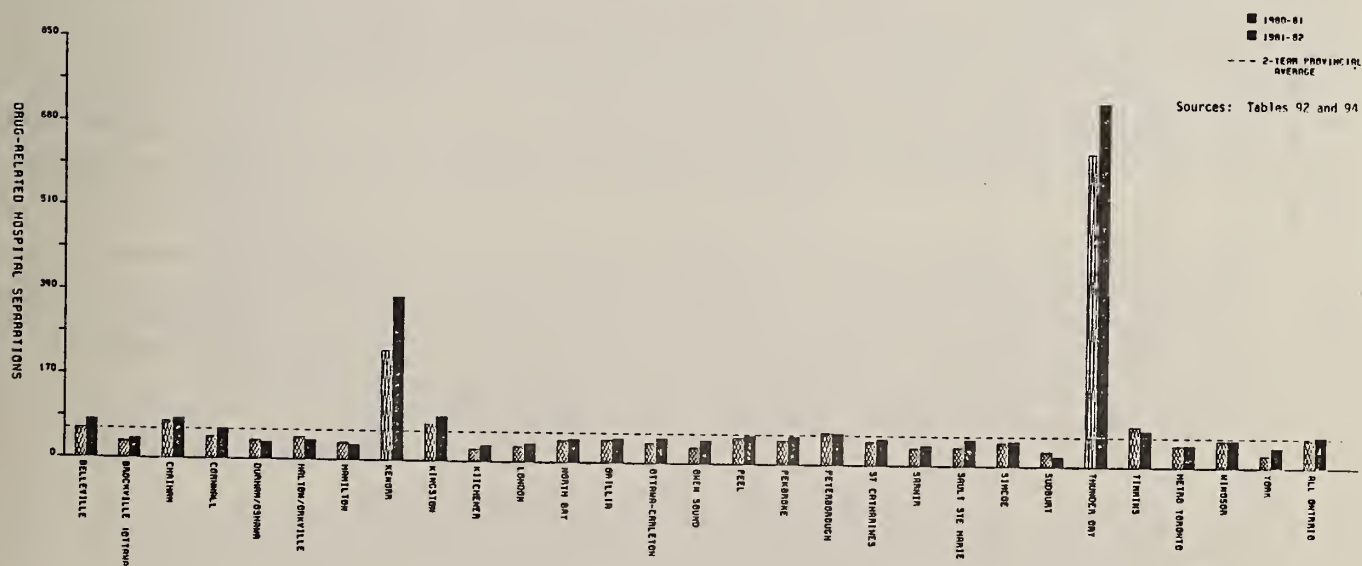
RATES OF DRUG-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS (PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS),
FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION
ONTARIO RRF CENTRES, 1979, 1980-81 AND 1981-82



Sources: Tables 92, 94 and Table 146 in Statistics on Alcohol and Drug Use in Canada and Other Countries; data available by August 1982.

FIGURE 12

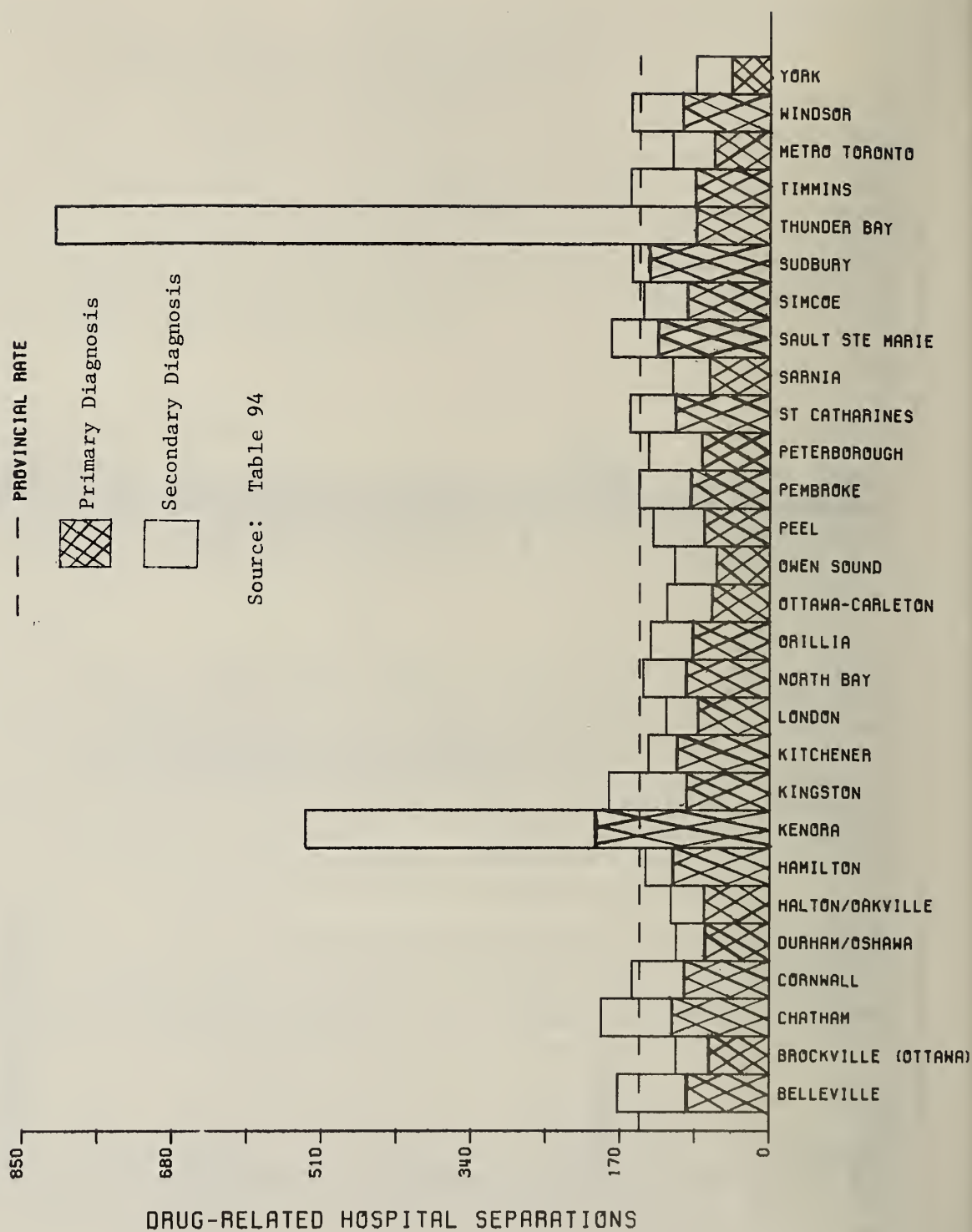
RATES OF DRUG-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS (SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS),
FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION
ONTARIO REF CENTRES, 1980-81 AND 1981-82



Sources: Tables 92 and 94

FIGURE 13

RATES OF DRUG-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS).
FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION
ONTARIO RRF CENTRES, 1981-82



Convictions - Based on reports from 24% of all courts in Ontario in 1979, summary convictions accounted for about one-third of all convictions, with the remaining two-thirds being convictions for indictable offences. About half of all indictable offences were for possession, another 30% were for possession for trafficking, and almost one-quarter for trafficking (Table 89). Most convictions for indictable offences involved males, and persons aged 20 to 24, although convictions for importation involved persons aged 25 to 29, and males convicted of possession tended to be 16 to 19 (Table 90).

Morbidity

General Hospitals - Drug morbidity figures are based on separations from hospital for cases treated on an inpatient basis for the medically established diagnoses of drug psychoses, drug dependence, nondependent abuse of drugs, and poisonings by analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics, by sedative hypnotics, and by psychotropic agents, when these are noted as the primary or the secondary underlying or complicating diagnosis responsible for hospitalization. These figures differ from those in previous issues of this report which were based on the primary diagnosis only.

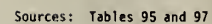
Total drug-related hospital separations in Ontario in 1981-82 numbered 12,801, of which 58%, or 7,370 cases, had a primary drug-related diagnosis, and another 5,431, or 42%, had at least one drug-related secondary diagnosis, but no alcohol- or drug-related primary diagnosis. There were more cases of drug dependence and nondependent abuse of drugs noted as a secondary rather than as a primary diagnosis: 11% and 393% more secondary diagnoses respectively. It would appear that drug dependence and nondependent abuse of drugs are more likely to be present as complicating or underlying conditions in the presence of other medical disorders.

About two-thirds of all cases treated for drug-related problems had a diagnosis of poisoning. Poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics accounted for 28% of all cases with a primary drug diagnosis, and 17% of all cases with drug-related secondary diagnoses; poisoning by sedatives and hypnotics accounted for 15% of primary drug cases and 7% of secondary drug cases; and poisoning by psychotropic agents consisted of 38% of all primary drug cases and 20% of cases with secondary drug diagnoses. The remaining cases were divided between nondependent abuse of drugs, which accounted for 20% of all drug separations, drug dependence (12% of all drug cases), and drug psychoses (3% of all drug cases).

Most cases resided in Metro Toronto (Table 93). The highest rate of hospital separations for primary and secondary drug-related diagnoses combined occurred in Thunder Bay, which had a rate of 811.7 cases per 100,000 population, followed by Kenora (558.8) and Rainy River (447.4). Also high were Timiskaming (217.9) and Manitoulin (200.0). The lowest rate was shown by Victoria (56.5 cases per 100,000 population), followed by Leeds-Grenville at 81.6, York at 84.4, Nipissing at 88.4, and Prince Edward at 89.5.

When primary and secondary diagnoses are considered separately, the counties with the highest rate of primary diagnoses were Kenora with a rate of 232.2, followed by Manitoulin at 163.6 and Muskoka at 161.6. The county with the highest rate of secondary drug-related diagnoses was Thunder Bay with a rate of 729.2, followed by Rainy River (333.4), and Kenora (326.6) which had the highest rate of primary drug diagnoses. The lowest rate of primary drug diagnoses occurred in Victoria (35.5),

RATES OF DRUG-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS (PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS),
FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION
ONTARIO RRF CENTRES, 1978 AND 1979-80

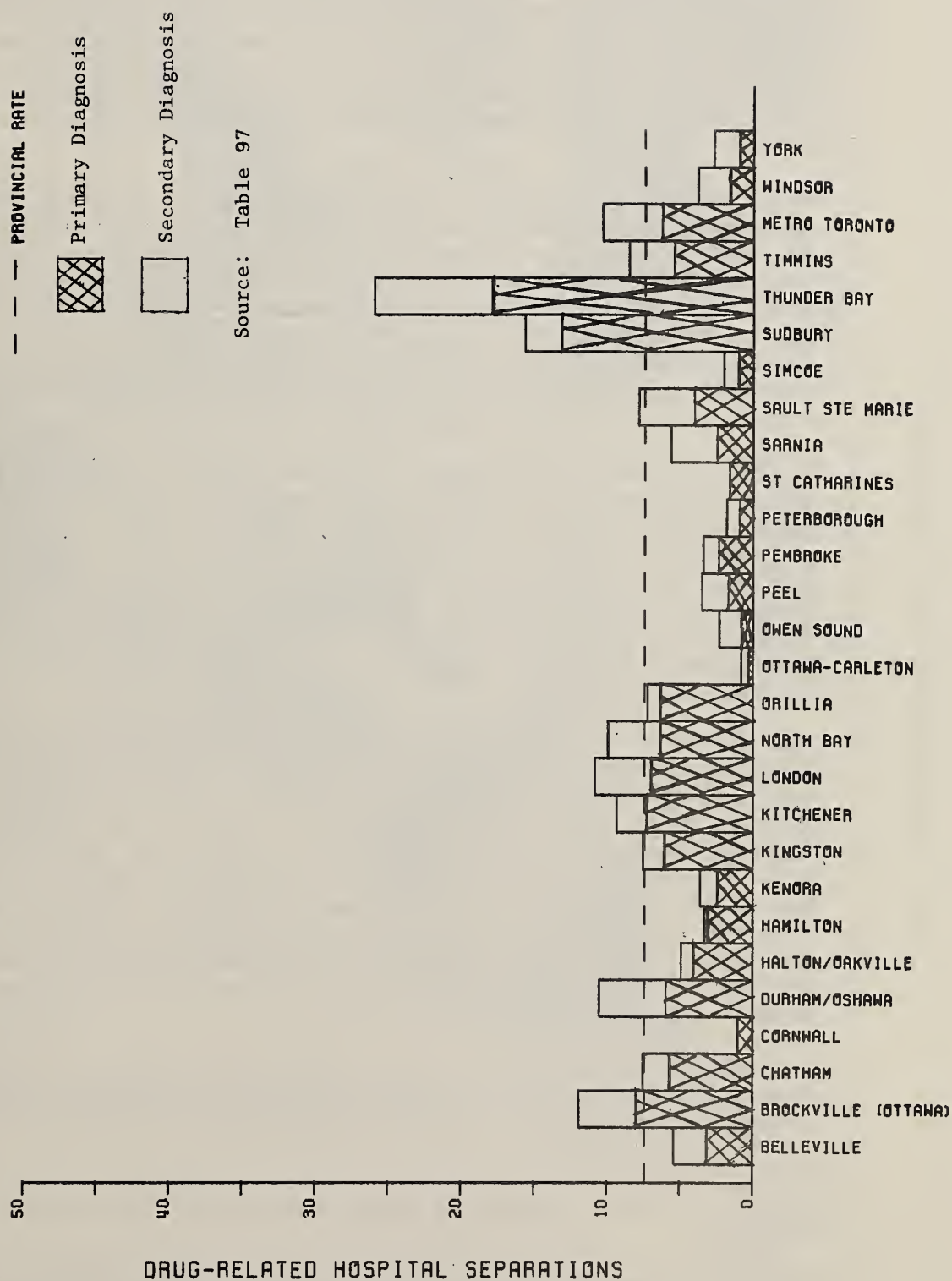


RATES OF DRUG-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS (SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS),
FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION
ONTARIO ARF CENTRES, 1978 AND 1979-80



FIGURE 16

RATES OF DRUG-RELATED HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSIS),
FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS PER 100,000 POPULATION
ONTARIO RRF CENTRES, 1979-80



followed by York (44.0), and Leeds-Grenville (45.7), all under 50; and the lowest rate of secondary drug-related diagnoses occurred in Sudbury R.M. (17.6), followed by Victoria (21.0), Haldimand-Norfolk (25.6) and Dufferin (25.7), all having rates under 26 (Table 94). Figure 11 shows the level of hospital separations for primary drug-related diagnoses by ARF centre for the years 1979, 1980-81 and 1981-82, and Figure 12 shows it for secondary drug diagnoses for 1980-81 and 1981-82. The relationship between primary and secondary diagnoses for 1981-82 is shown in Figure 13.

Mental Health - In addition to information on cases treated in general hospitals, information is also available on cases treated in Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals. Beginning with data for the year 1978, mental health statistics refer only to cases treated in mental and psychiatric institutions which do not also report to the general hospital morbidity statistics system. As a result, statistics from General and Allied Special Hospitals which are reported in Hospital Morbidity,² and from Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals which are reported in Mental Health Statistics,³ do not involve any double-counting and may be summed up to give a better indication of the burden imposed on society by drug-related health problems.

In 1979-80, there were a total of 627 cases treated in mental hospitals for drug-related diagnoses, of which 407, or 65%, had a primary drug-related diagnosis, and another 220, or 35%, had a secondary drug diagnosis. Most cases were treated for drug dependence which accounted for 46% of cases with a drug-related primary diagnosis, and 61% of those with a drug-related secondary diagnosis. Drug dependence and drug psychoses occurred more frequently as a primary diagnosis, although the situation was reversed for nondependent abuse of drugs, which occurred more often as a secondary diagnosis: its ratio as a primary vs. secondary diagnosis was about 1:1.7 (Table 96).

The provincial rate per 100,000 population of cases with drug-related diagnoses treated in mental hospitals was 4.8 for cases with a primary drug-related diagnosis, and 2.6 for those with a secondary drug-related diagnosis. Thunder Bay had the highest rate at 17.9 and 8.0 for cases with a primary or secondary drug-related diagnosis respectively, while Rainy River, Lennox and Addington, Prescott and Russell, Bruce, Haliburton, Victoria and Manitoulin reported no cases with either a primary or a secondary drug-related diagnosis (Table 97). Figure 14 shows the level of mental and psychiatric hospital separations for primary drug-related diagnoses, and Figure 15 shows it for secondary drug diagnoses for ARF centres for two years: 1978 and 1979-80. The relationship between primary and secondary diagnoses is shown for 1979-80 in Figure 16.

A map (Figure 17) shows the severity of the social burden imposed by drug problems on Ontario counties. Rates of drug problems have been combined and are expressed in terms of index numbers relative to the provincial average which equals 100.⁴

² Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206).

³ Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204).

⁴ The method of calculation is given in M. Adrian, "Mapping the Severity of Alcohol and Drug Problems in Ontario," Can. J. Public Health, 74: 335-342, 1983.

FIGURE 17 - MAP OF SEVERITY OF DRUG PROBLEMS IN ONTARIO BY COUNTY, 1980

Rainy River and Thunder Bay have drug problems twice as severe as the provincial average. Another ten counties have drug problems higher than the provincial average by a factor of between 20% and 100%. Six counties exceed the provincial average by up to 20%. Seven counties fall below the provincial average by up to 20%, and the remaining counties fall below the provincial average by over 20%. In sum, about two-fifths of all counties exceed the provincial average.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Licit Drugs

Licit Drug Consumption - In 1980, most licit narcotic drug consumption was in the form of codeine, which amounted to 150,409 kg world-wide, followed by opium (18,372 kg) and pethidine (15,974 kg).

Almost a third of the codeine, or 46,880 kg, was consumed in the U.S.A. The highest consumption per population occurred in Denmark, with a per million consumption of 439 kg. Canada was in second place with 340 kg per million. This was followed by Bulgaria (257 kg), Norway (229 kg), the Federal Republic of Germany (215 kg), and the U.S.A. (203 kg), all with rates of over 200 kg per million.

Opium accounted for the second highest licit narcotic drug consumption. In 1980, India accounted for 4,062 kg, or 22%, of licit world consumption, followed by the U.S.A. in second place. In terms of rate per population, Denmark had the highest rate at 47.89 kg per million; this was followed by Albania (38.83 kg), New Zealand (33.23 kg), and France (32.12 kg).

Finally, pethidine accounted for 15,974 kg of licit narcotic consumption; 10,123 kg, or about 60%, of this was consumed in the U.S.A., which also had the highest rate per population at 43.77 kg per million; this was followed by Denmark (41.22 kg); with Canada in third place at 38.43 kg (Table 98).

Illicit Drugs

Statistics on drug seizures give an indication of the level of illicit drug use internationally, although numbers will reflect drug availability and the relative success of local enforcement measures. Figures are those officially communicated to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Economic and Social Council by governments in their annual reports, as supplemented by other official sources such as the International Narcotics Control Board or Interpol.

Cannabis - In terms of quantity, cannabis accounted for most drugs seized on a world-wide basis. In 1980, 5.5 million kg of cannabis were seized, as were 140,445 kg in the form of resin; 14,295 kg of cannabis plants in addition to 8.6 million plants; 2,948 kg of cannabis seeds in addition to over 300,000 seeds; while 699 hectares of cannabis growth were destroyed. Most cannabis was reported seized in the Americas, which accounted for 85% of total quantities seized by weight, 87% of plants seized, and 100% of growth destroyed. The United States of America accounted for over half (54%) of the world quantity of cannabis seized.

The amount of cannabis resin seized was almost equally divided between the Near and Middle East (66,868 kg) and Europe (52,742 kg), while most cannabis seeds were seized in Oceania.

On a per capita basis, the Bahamas accounted for the highest rate of cannabis seized (929.5 grams per capita); this was followed by Belize (306.3 g per capita), Trinidad and Tobago (229.3), the Cayman Islands (96.95), Jamaica (75.4), Colombia (27.5), St. Vincent and the Grenadines (27.4), South Africa (19.6), Swaziland (16.6), Panama (16.5), the United States of America (13), and Cyprus (11.7 in the form of resin), all of these having rates in excess of 10 g per person, or almost 10 times the world rate. These country figures must be interpreted with caution, as some of the cannabis seized may be intended for local consumption, while a certain amount may also correspond to shipments intended for consumption elsewhere.

Liquid cannabis accounted for 1,025 kg of drugs seized, the majority being almost equally divided between Europe (37%) and the Near Middle East (33%). On the basis of population, New Caledonia had the highest rate (137.857 grams per 1,000 population), followed by Lebanon (43.41), and the Syrian Arab Republic (14.588) (Table 99).

Opium and Opium Derivatives - Raw and prepared opium accounted for the second highest quantity of drugs seized, including 51,785 kg by weight, 4.9 million plants, 14,283 kg of capsules/seeds, and 1,625 hectares of growth destroyed.

Most raw and prepared opium was seized in the Near and Middle East, which accounted for 85% of world quantities by weight and 99% of world plants. Egypt accounted for all opium plants seized (4.9 million), whereas Iran accounted for the major quantity of raw and prepared opium (30,000 kg). This was followed by India which accounted for 14,283 kg of capsules/seeds and 4,199 kg of opium, by Afghanistan (5,771 kg), and by Pakistan (4,966 kg). Mexico accounted for all growth destroyed (1,625 ha).

On a per capita basis, Iran had the highest rate with 801 grams per 1,000 persons, followed by Mauritius (78), Egypt (75), Burma (72), Pakistan (60), the United Arab Emirates (41), Singapore (38.6), and India (21.5), all having at least twice the world rate.

Morphine accounted for 1,487 kg of drugs seized worldwide, with about two-thirds of it in the Near and Middle East, and most of the remainder in Europe. When one takes into account differing population sizes, the highest rate was in Pakistan (11.6 grams per 1,000 persons), followed by Italy (4.7), Turkey (2.5), and Afghanistan (2).

Heroin accounted for 2,511 kg of drugs seized worldwide, with about half of it in Europe, one quarter in the Near and Middle East, 15% in Asia and the Far East, and 12% in the Americas. Iran reported the highest quantity of heroin seized (500 kg), followed by Yugoslavia (300.931 kg), the Federal Republic of Germany (267.084), the United States of America (229.971 kg), Italy (197.127 kg), Turkey (131 kg), Thailand (117.293 kg), the Netherlands (116.331 kg) and Hungary (115.160 kg), all with over 100 kg.

In terms of population size, the highest rate was in Bermuda (460 grams per 1,000 persons), followed by Hong Kong (22.849), Yugoslavia (13.471), Iran (13.351), the Netherlands (8.227), Luxembourg (4.631), the Federal Republic of Germany (4.339), Italy (3.454), and Belgium (3.412), all with rates more than six times the world rate (Table 99).

Coca Leaf and Cocaine - In third position in terms of quantities seized, coca leaf accounted for 41,058 kg of drugs and 12,589,665 plants seized worldwide in 1980. Most of the coca leaf was seized in the Americas, especially in Argentina (52% of world seizures by weight), Bolivia (35%) and Colombia (13%), while 99% of all plants were reported seized in Peru. In terms of rate per population, Bolivia steps into the first position with a rate of 2.6 grams per person, followed by Argentina (0.79 grams per person).

Cocaine drug seizures amounted to 11,966 kgs in 1980, most of which occurred in the Americas, especially Peru (41% of the world total), the United States of America (29%), and Colombia (18%). In terms of rate per population, Bermuda had the highest rate at 440 grams per 1,000 population, followed by Peru (276), the Netherlands-Antilles (90), Colombia (77.9), Bolivia (71.4), and the Bahamas (37.5), all with rates more than ten times the world average (Table 99).

Other Opiates and Synthetic Narcotics - Other opiates accounted for 31 kg and 452,577 doses of drugs seized, most of these being in the Near and Middle East, particularly Pakistan (99% of all doses in the world).

Synthetic narcotics accounted for 241,798 doses and 6 kg of drugs seized, most of these being in the United States of America (84% of all doses in the world) (Table 99).

Stimulants and Depressants - Stimulants were in the first position with regard to number of drugs seized in terms of doses (30,628,662 doses, in addition to 386 kg), followed by depressants (25,291,507 doses, in addition to 2,654 kg).

Most stimulants were seized in the Americas, especially in the United States of America (60% of the world total), followed by Mexico (about a third of all doses in the world, although the figure also includes depressants), and Colombia (1.2 million doses). Meanwhile, Japan accounted for over 40% of all quantities seized in terms of weight (157.475 kg).

In terms of rate per population, the United Arab Emirates had the highest rate at 204 doses of stimulants per 1,000 persons, followed by Mexico (151).

Most depressants were seized in the Americas, especially Colombia (55% of all doses), the United States of America (40% of world doses), and Africa, especially South Africa (4%). In terms of quantities seized, the Americas accounted for 60% of all quantities seized by weight; following in second place was the Near and Middle East, especially Egypt (36% of the world figure) (Table 99).

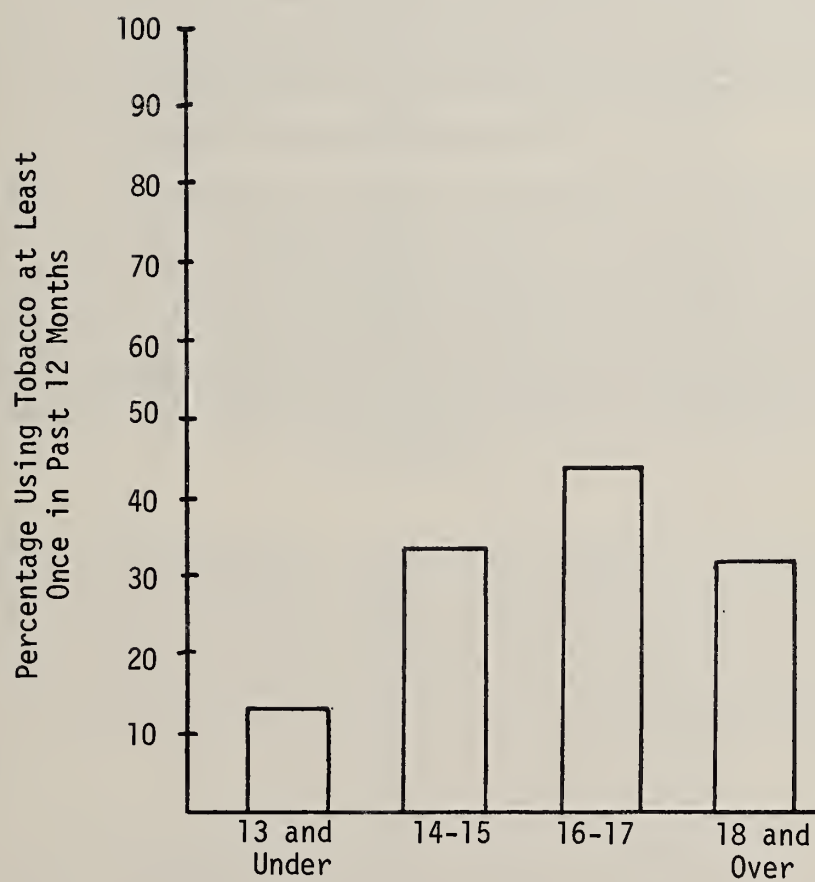
LSD and Other Hallucinogens - LSD accounted for 284,504 doses, and other hallucinogens for 7,785,830 doses of drugs seized.

The majority of LSD seized was in the Americas, especially Canada which accounted for 67% of all doses seized in the world in 1980.

For other hallucinogens, the greatest quantity was seized in the Americas, in Canada (96% of all quantities seized by weight in the world), and in the United States of America (99.9% of all doses seized, although this also includes LSD) (Table 99).

FIGURE 18

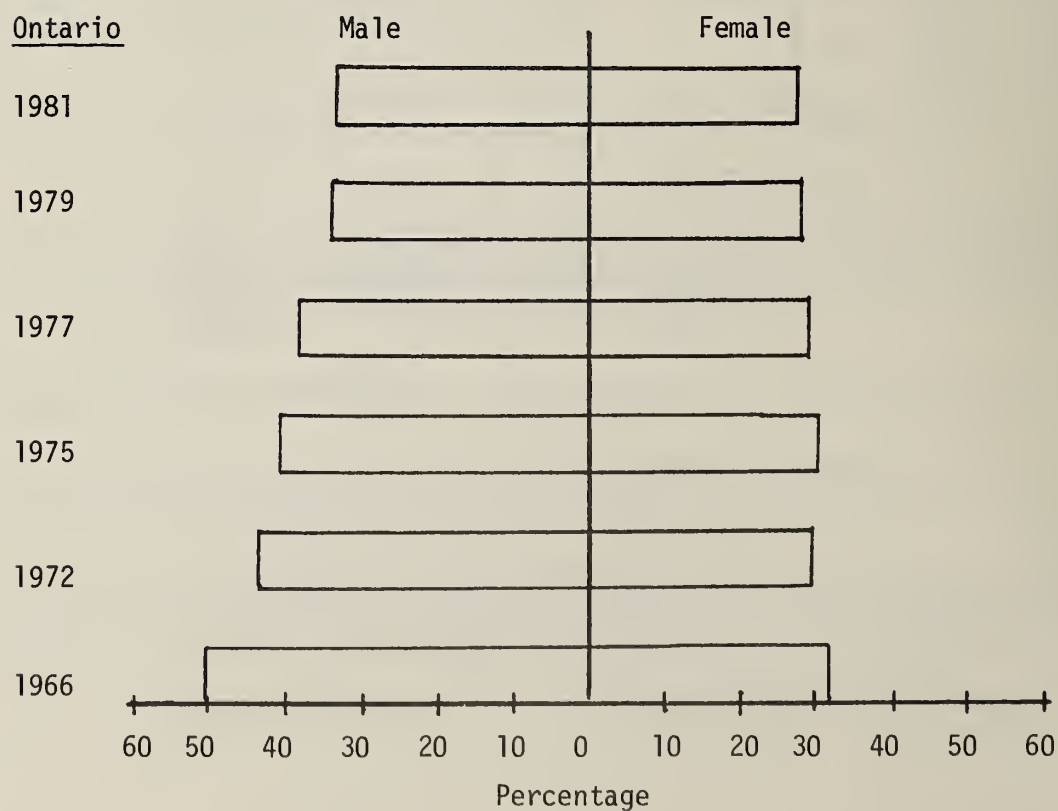
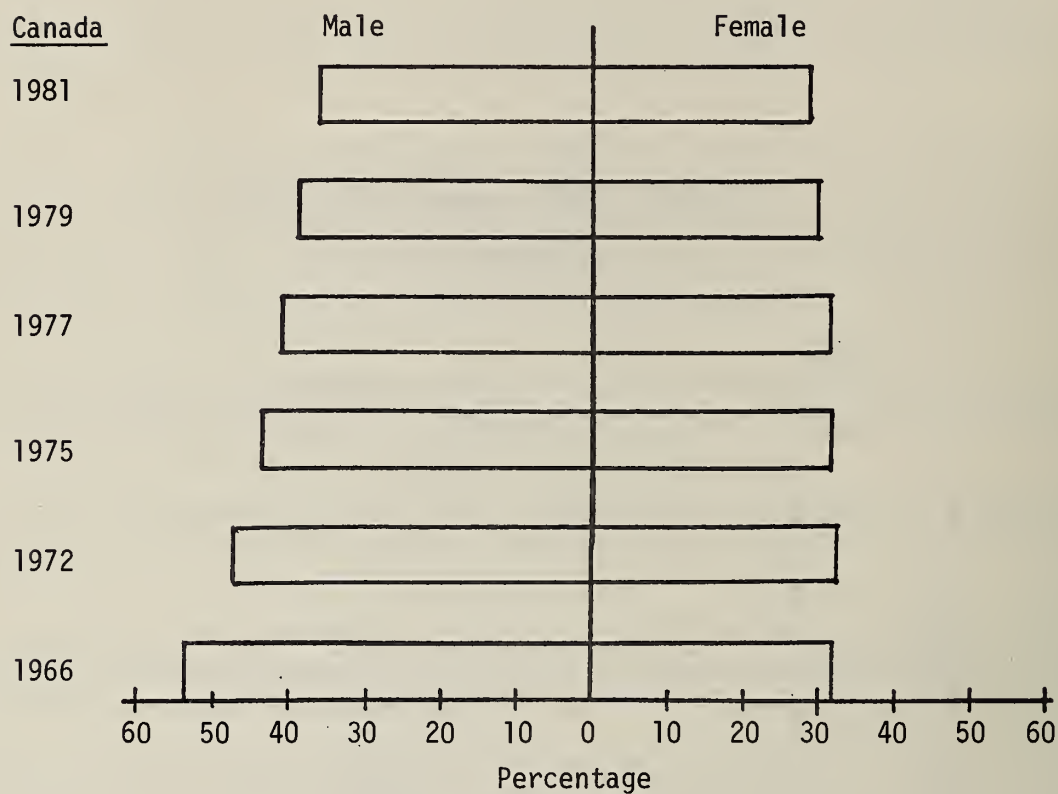
STUDENT TOBACCO CONSUMPTION BY AGE,
ONTARIO, 1983



Source: Table 4

FIGURE 19

REGULAR CIGARETTE SMOKERS AGED 15 AND OVER BY SEX,
CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1966, 1972, 1975, 1977, 1979 AND 1981



TOBACCO

CANADA

Consumption

Student Tobacco Consumption - A survey of Canadian school children in grades 3 and above, including elementary and secondary schools only, which was conducted in February 1978, showed that among persons aged 8 years and over, 47% had never smoked, with the remaining 53% of smokers divided between 13.1% daily smokers, 25.1% who had tried smoking, and 14.8% who were in "other" smoking categories. The percentage of smokers increased with increasing age, going from 17.5% among 8 year olds to 69.4% among secondary school students aged 19 and over. Daily smokers increased from 0.3% at the age of eight, to 8.6% at age 13, and 17% at age 14, after which it increased steadily to 30.4% at age 19 and over (Table 100). A 1983 survey conducted in Ontario also showed increasing tobacco use with increasing age, although tobacco use peaked in the 16 to 17 year old group and then dropped in the group aged 18 and over (Table 4 and Figure 18).

Among Canadian school children, males were more likely to be smokers from age 8 to 12; by age 13, smoking was equally likely in boys or girls, and from 15 to 18, more females were likely to be smokers, especially among daily smokers (Table 100). The most frequent weekly cigarette consumption reported by current smokers was 10 to 59 cigarettes weekly (Table 101). More recent surveys of high school student tobacco use carried out in each province showed that tobacco users varied from a low of 29.1% in Ontario in 1983, based on use in the past 12 months, to a high of 49.8% in Prince Edward Island in 1982, based on use in the past 6 months (Table 102).

Adult Tobacco Consumption - According to Gallup surveys of adults conducted in Canada, the percentage of cigarette users during a one-week period declined from 52% in 1974 to 41% in 1983 (Table 103). A similar downward trend was shown in surveys conducted by the federal government which showed that the percentage of regular cigarette smokers aged 15 and over, who smoked cigarettes every day, declined from 42.8% in 1965 to 32.7% in 1981, when the percentage of smokers varied from a high of 39% in Quebec to a low of 28.3% in British Columbia (Tables 104 and 105).

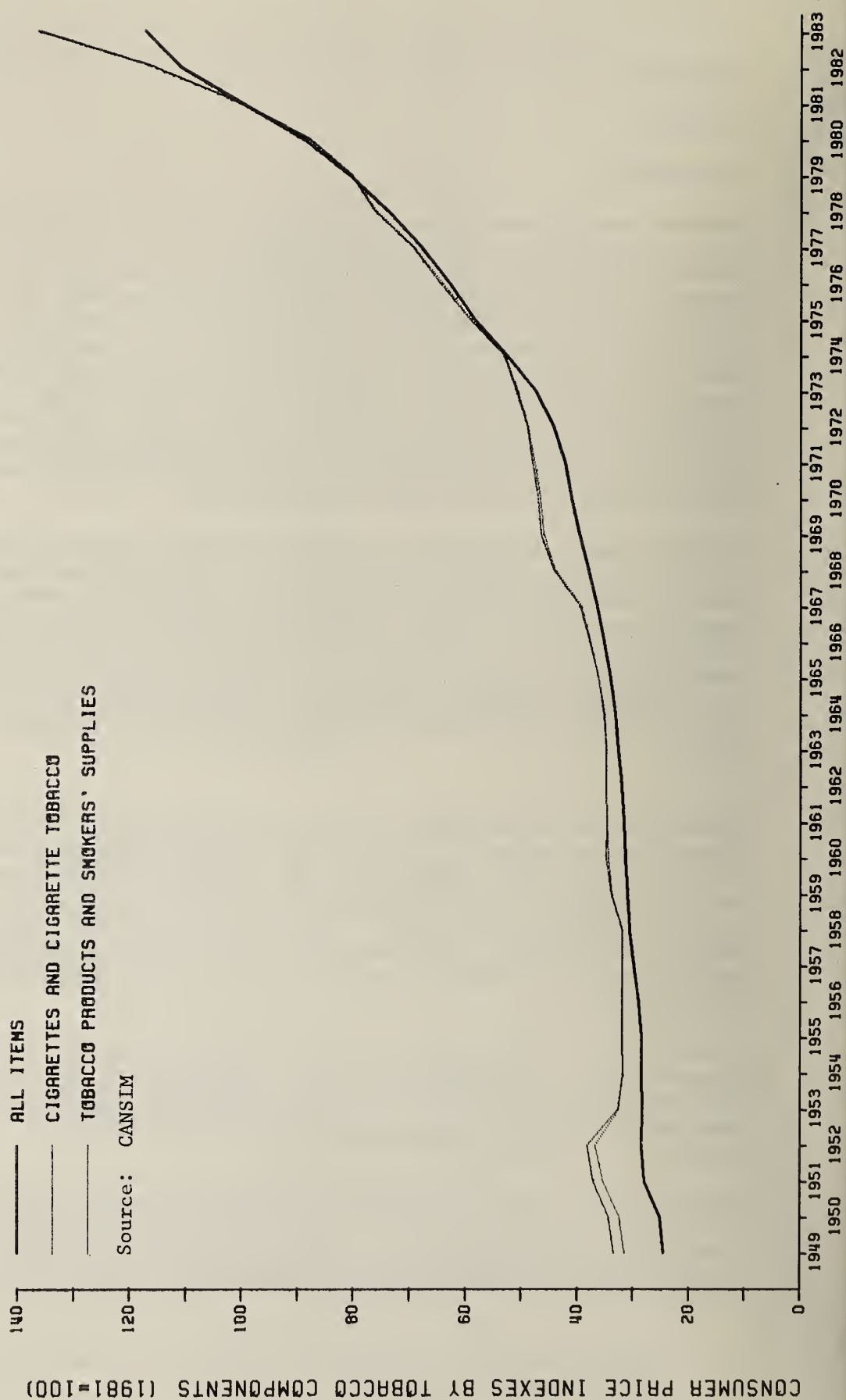
Among adults, smoking has been a predominantly male activity, although since 1966, the percentage of male smokers has been declining faster than for females (Figure 19). Most regular smokers have either a secondary or an elementary school level of education (respectively 36.4% and 33%) (Table 106). Most regular cigarette smokers smoke 11 to 25 cigarettes daily (Table 107).

On the basis of provincial government tobacco tax revenue, this corresponds to a total cigarette consumption of 71.6 billion cigarettes in 1981-82, or a per capita yearly rate of 2,927 cigarettes, or a daily rate of 10.3 cigarettes per person aged 15 and over, and 28.4 cigarettes daily per smoker aged 15 and over (Table 108 and 111).

FIGURE 20

COMPARISON OF TOBACCO VS ALL ITEMS - CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES.
CANADA, 1949-1983

ALL ITEMS
CIGARETTES AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO
TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND SMOKERS' SUPPLIES
Source: CANSIM



Economics

The production, control and sale of tobacco in Canada represent important economic activities and provide a substantial amount of government revenue.

Relative Price - The relative increase in the consumer price of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco, tobacco products and smokers' supplies, and all items from 1949 to 1983 is shown in Figure 20. Although for many years the price of tobacco grew more slowly than that of all items, resulting in flatter curves for the tobacco products, since 1981 their price has been growing slightly faster than all items.

Government Revenue - Total government revenue derived from tobacco during the fiscal year 1982-83 was in excess of \$2.5 billion, of which \$2.2 billion consisted of direct revenue from provincial and federal taxation. This represented \$87.50 per capita for the total population of Canada. Direct tobacco revenue accounts for 1.4% of total government revenue, or 2.0% of Ontario revenue and 1.4% of Canadian federal revenue (Table 115).

Production and Employment - Some 8,711 workers were directly employed in tobacco processing, manufacturing and related activities in 1982 for \$222 million in total salaries and wages (Table 116).

Trade - Tobacco is an important commodity in Canadian international trade, amounting to \$51 million in imports and \$133 million in exports in 1982 (Table 117).

Advertising - Of all advertising to which Canadians were exposed in 1983, 1.3% was for smoking supplies. The estimated cost of buying advertising time or space in the media was \$19 million, with advertising agency costs over and above that (Table 118).

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Expenditures on Tobacco

Information on tobacco expenditures as a percentage of other expenditures is available for some 50 countries in the period 1961 to 1976. In all cases, the most recent figure available was used, and figures generally refer to the 1970s. Percentage expenditure is a function of the quantity purchased and of the cost of these products relative to other products.

The average expenditure on tobacco relative to total expenditure for all goods and services ranged between 1% and 4% for most countries. The highest expenditure was in Papua New Guinea (8.1% in 1970), followed by Mauritius (4.3% in 1961-62) and Ireland (4.2% in 1973), and the lowest was in Mexico (0.9% in 1968) and Israel (0.9% in 1975-76). Canada fell in the midpoint position at 1.5% in 1974.

Relative to consumption expenditures, which consist essentially of household expenditures exclusive of taxation, tobacco expenditures ranged from a high of 9% in Papua New Guinea (1970), followed by Egypt (5.3% in 1974-75), Ireland (4.8% in 1973), and Mauritius (4.4% in 1961-62), to a low of 0.7% in Japan (1974), and 0.9% in Mexico (1968) and Trinidad and Tobago (1975-76) (Table 119).

Information on tobacco expenditures is available by occupational groups. Occupational groups are classified somewhat differently from country to country and over time, and the relative economic remuneration of these occupations also varies. However, within each country, expenditures for tobacco generally correspond to a higher percentage of consumption and total expenditures for households which are lower on the socio-economic scale or less affluent on the basis of the occupational group. Tobacco expenditures represent a greater proportion of consumption expenditures for households of "wage earners", "employees" or "labourers", "unskilled or semi-skilled", "manual labourers", "agricultural workers", and "transport", "mine" or "factory workers" (Table 120).

On an international basis, expenditures on tobacco tend to be greatest with decreasing socio-economic status.

Information is also available on tobacco expenditures by size of household. Expenditures generally increase as the household size increases (Table 121).

CAFFEINE

Consumption

Coffee - In 1983, the annual apparent per capita disappearance of coffee was 4.33 kg, or 9.53 pounds (lbs.) in green bean equivalents, representing a slight decline from previous years, but nevertheless higher than the 3.52 kg or 7.75 lbs. of 1977, which was the lowest apparent per capita consumption in the period under consideration; this was simultaneous with the rapid growth in coffee prices that year (Tables 122 and 122A).

Tea - In 1983, the annual per capita disappearance of tea was 0.91 kg or 2.00 lbs. of tea leaf equivalent, the lowest level since 1957. While tea consumption appears to have declined overall in this period, a number of intermittent peaks have occurred, most notably in 1977, when coffee consumption was at a low (Tables 122 and 122A).

Cocoa - The annual apparent per capita disappearance of cocoa has generally decreased since 1971, when statistics first became available, although it seems to be increasing slightly since 1979. By 1983 it had reached 1.55 kg (or 3.41 lbs.) (Tables 122 and 122A).

Cola - In 1983, the annual per capita disappearance of soft drinks was 70.56 kg (or 155.23 lbs.), consumption having risen since 1974 when statistics became available (Tables 112 and 112A).

Economics

Caffeine-containing products represent an important factor in Canadian international trade. In 1982, the value of imported coffee reached \$407 million, tea reached \$63 million and cocoa and chocolate reached \$104 million (Table 123).

CANADIAN STATISTICS ON NARCOTICS AND OTHER DRUGS

KEY

"_"	zero or nil
".."	figures too small to be expressed
"..."	figures not appropriate or applicable
"n.a."	figures not available
"X"	confidential to meet Secrecy Requirements of the Statistics Act
"e"	Statistics Canada estimate

Metric measures are used in the body of the report.

A version of relevant tables in imperial measures is presented in Appendix A.

STUDENT/YOUTH DRUG USE

TABLE 1
PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS, CANADA AND PROVINCES, SELECTED YEARS
Percentage Reporting Using Drugs in a Specified Time Period¹

Type of Drug	Prince Edward Island 1982	Nova Scotia ² 1979	New Brunswick 1976	Quebec 1975	Ontario 1983	Manitoba 1978	Alberta 1976	British Columbia 1982	Canada 1982
Cannabis:	24.9	43.9	24.3	19.2 15.5	23.7	23.7	23.4	30.8	19.0
Marihuana									
Hashish									
Barbiturates and Other Sedative Hypnotics:									
Depressants (pills)								5.1	
Hypnotics	3.2								
Barbiturates	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	11.0 6.0	0.8	2.7		
Barbiturates (prescription)									
Barbiturates (non-prescription)									
Tranquillizers:	2.2	9.8	4.1	5.8		2.3	6.3		
Tranquillizers (prescription)					6.5 5.0				
Tranquillizers (non-prescription)									
Stimulants:	8.2		4.7	3.4					
Stimulants (prescription)					5.2 15.4			8.8	
Stimulants (non-prescription)									
Other stimulants (pills)		9.2 ³			3.9	1.2	5.1		
Speed									
Hallucinogens:		7.5				2.8		11.8	
LSD	2.7								
PCP	1.4	3.5		2.7	8.6 2.0				
Mescaline	1.2			9.6	6.0				
Other	11.0	2.4							
Opiates:		2.5	3.2			1.3	1.6		
Heroin				0.5	1.6			1.4	
Cocaine	1.8				4.1	1.6	3.5	7.0	
Inhalants:		6.1						6.2	
Glue			1.3						
Other solvents	3.3			1.6	3.2 4.1	1.9	3.6 5.3		

TABLE 1 (Continued)

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS, CANADA AND PROVINCES, SELECTED YEARS

Survey Characteristics	Prince Edward Island 1982	Nova Scotia 1979	New Brunswick 1976	Quebec 1975	Ontario 1983	Manitoba 1978	Alberta 1976	British Columbia 1982	Canada 1982
Location	province-wide	Halifax	St. John	Montreal	province-wide	province-wide	rural	Vancouver	Canada-wide
Sample Size	1,559	867	928	1,227	4,737	7,458	4,465	1,701	1,544
Grades	7-12	7-12	7-12	levels 1-5 secondary schools and polyvalentes	7,9,11,13	5-12	7-12	8-12	Age 12-19 years
Time Period ¹	past 6 months	past 6 months	past 6 months	past 12 months	past 12 months	past 12 months	past 6 months	past 6 months	past 12 months

¹ Prevalence of drug use is based on the percentage of students who reported having used that drug at least once in the past 6 or 12 months depending on the question used in the survey (see above).

² Percentages are estimated based on the number of males and females who reported having used a specific drug within a specified time period.

³ Includes amphetamines.

Note: Figures are presented only for those drug categories reported on by a particular survey.

Sources: Prince Edward Island: J. Killorn, Chemical Use Among P.E.I. Students 1982 (Charlottetown: Alcohol and Drug Problems Institute, 1982).

Nova Scotia: B. Neumann and W. J. Shannon, Drug Use Among Halifax Adolescents 1976 - 1979 (Halifax: Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency, Bulletin 80031, 1980).

New Brunswick: L. Stevens, M. Richardson, S. Linton and W. J. Shannon, A Survey of the Non-Medical Use of Drugs in Saint John, New Brunswick, 1976. Cited by Health and Welfare Canada, Canadian Drug Indicators: A Compilation of Current Statistics on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1978).

Quebec: I. Poissant and M. Crespo, La Consommation Des Drogues Chez Les Jeunes Du Secondaire (Montréal: La Commission Des Écoles Catholiques De Montréal, 1976).

Ontario: R. G. Smart, M. S. Goodstadt, E. M. Adlaf, M. A. Sheppard and G. C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983).

Manitoba: Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba, Beausejour School Survey, Brandon School Survey, Dauphin School Survey, Portage La Prairie School Survey, St. Anne School Survey and Thompson School Survey (Winnipeg: Directorate of Evaluation and Research Coordination, 1978, 1979, 1978, 1978, 1978 and 1978 respectively).

Alberta: W. D. Ratcliffe and D. S. Hewitt, Alcohol Consumption Patterns Among Alberta Adolescents (Edmonton: Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, 1978).

British Columbia: M. J. Hollander and B. L. Davis, Trends in Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Use in Vancouver (Vancouver: Alcohol and Drug Programs, Ministry of Health, 1983).

Canada: Summary of Results: Gallup Youth Omnibus Study Prepared for Department of National Health and Welfare, Health Services and Promotion Branch, May 1982, by The Canadian Gallup Poll Limited (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1982).

TABLE 2

TOTAL PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS
IN GRADES 7 TO 13, ONTARIO, 1977, 1979, 1981 AND 1983

(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Type of Drug	1977	1979	1981	1983
Tobacco	30.4 ¹	34.7 ²	30.3 ³	29.1
Cannabis	25.1	31.7 ²	29.9 ⁴	23.7 ⁵
Glue	3.9	4.3	2.3	3.2 ⁵
Other Solvents	6.6	6.2	3.2 ^{3, 4}	4.1
Barbiturates ⁶	14.2	12.8	12.5	11.0
Barbiturates ⁷	6.0	6.8	8.1	6.0
Heroin	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.6
Speed	2.7	3.6	3.0	3.9
Stimulants ⁶	6.6	5.9	6.1	5.2
Stimulants ⁷	7.2	10.6	12.1 ⁴	15.4 ⁸
Tranquillizers ⁶	8.6	6.9	7.5	6.5
Tranquillizers ⁷	4.9	5.9	4.9	5.0
LSD	6.1	8.6	10.2 ⁴	8.6
Other Hallucinogens	4.3	5.3	4.7	6.0
Cocaine	3.8	5.1	4.8	4.1
PCP	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	2.0

¹ Percentage of users differs from that reported in the Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report 1977-78 due to a redefinition of "user." Tobacco use was defined as any use other than "I tried one cigarette in the last 12 months."

² 1979 significantly different from 1977 ($p < .05$)

³ 1981 significantly different from 1979 ($p < .05$)

⁴ 1981 significantly different from 1977 ($p < .05$)

⁵ Changes in percentages, although appearing significant, are possibly a function of a greater proportion of older students in the 1981 sample. Thus, these changes are best interpreted as being non-significant; however, the magnitude of the decline for cannabis and alcohol use may suggest a real change.

⁶ Prescription

⁷ Non-prescription

⁸ $p < .05$

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 4,687 Ontario students in 1977, 4,794 in 1979, 3,270 in 1981, and 4,737 in 1983, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13.

Source: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983).

TABLE 3

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS BY SEX, ONTARIO, 1977, 1979, 1981 AND 1983

(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Type of Drug	1977		1979		1981		1983	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Tobacco	28.5	32.1	32.1	37.5	26.1 ¹	35.1 ¹	28.1	30.1
Cannabis	29.4	21.1	36.4	26.8 ²	33.2 ¹	26.3	28.0 ³	19.4 ³
Glue	4.5	3.2	5.8	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.8 ³	2.7
Other Solvents	7.0	6.2	7.1	5.3	3.4	2.9	4.6 ⁴	3.6
Barbiturates ⁵	14.3	14.1	12.7	13.0	14.5	10.4	11.4 ⁶	10.5
Barbiturates ⁷	6.6	5.4	8.2	5.3	8.3	7.9	7.2	4.9
Heroin	2.0	1.9	2.9	1.5	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3
Speed	3.7	1.8	4.5	2.5	3.1	3.0	5.2	2.6
Stimulants ⁵	6.9	6.2	6.8	4.9	6.9	5.3	5.7	4.8
Stimulants ⁷	7.7	6.7	12.2	8.9	12.0	12.0	15.9 ⁶	14.8
Tranquillizers ⁵	7.7	9.4	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.6	5.8 ⁴	7.0
Tranquillizers ⁷	5.2	4.7	6.2	5.5	5.6	4.2	5.4	4.6
LSD	7.3	5.0	10.4	6.8	11.4	8.9	10.8	6.4
Other Hallucinogens	6.0	2.9	6.4	4.2	5.5	3.7	8.1 ⁴	3.8
Cocaine	5.0	2.6	6.6	3.4	5.7	3.7	5.6	2.7
PCP	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.0	1.9	2.4	1.7

¹ 1981 significantly different from 1979 ($p < .05$)² 1979 significantly different from 1977 ($p < .05$)³ $p < .001$ ⁴ $p < .05$ ⁵ Prescription⁶ $p < .01$ ⁷ Non-prescription

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 4,687 Ontario students in 1977, 4,794 in 1979, 3,070 in 1981, and 4,737 in 1983, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13.

Source: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983).

TABLE 4

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS BY AGE, ONTARIO, 1977, 1979, 1981 and 1983
(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Type of Drug	1977					1979					1981					1983				
	Age (in years)					Age (in years)					Age (in years)					Age (in years)				
	13 & Under	14-15	16-17	18 & Over	%	13 & Under	14-15	16-17	18 & Over	%	13 & Under	14-15	16-17	18 & Over	%	13 & Under	14-15	16-17	18 & Over	%
Tobacco	13.5	32.4	42.5	37.8	37.8	18.8	36.8	46.7	36.4	36.4	8.8	31.1	42.7	26.9	12.7	33.6	44.0	31.9		
Cannabis	5.7	21.7	41.4	42.5	42.5	9.6	28.1	49.5	45.1	45.1	5.7	25.3	45.5	37.1	3.9	24.3	40.8	40.4		
Glue	6.1	4.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	7.1	5.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	3.4	3.1	1.6	0.1	4.7	4.0	1.6	0.8		
Other Solvents	12.0	6.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	9.3	7.9	3.6	2.3	2.3	5.0	4.8	1.5	0.4	6.6	4.2	2.1	1.2		
Barbiturates ¹	7.2	14.1	19.9	18.3	18.3	8.8	13.2	15.3	14.1	14.1	6.4	13.6	14.2	13.3	7.7	10.7 ²	14.2	13.6		
Barbiturates ³	2.5	6.7	8.7	6.6	6.6	2.6	6.9	11.3	5.4	5.4	1.1	8.5	13.2	3.9	1.3	6.2	11.3	7.7 ⁴		
Heroin	1.6	2.5	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	0.6	2.0	1.7	0.4	1.3	2.1	2.1	0.7		
Speed	2.4	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.0	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.3	1.0	3.2	4.3	2.4	0.9	6.6	4.7	3.6		
Stimulants ¹	5.6	6.0	9.0	5.5	5.5	3.9	5.9	7.8	5.7	5.7	4.2	6.9	6.7	4.9	4.2	5.8	6.2	4.6		
Stimulants ³	3.4	8.9	9.5	6.6	6.6	3.9	10.1	17.9	10.1	10.1	3.2	11.9	18.6	8.3	2.7	15.2	27.6	25.6 ⁵		
Tranquillizers ¹	6.1	9.1	10.1	9.7	9.7	5.4	5.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	3.4	7.6	9.6	7.6	4.0	6.2	9.2	8.0		
Tranquillizers ³	1.9	5.6	6.8	6.0	6.0	2.4	6.0	8.6	6.6	6.6	1.4	6.1	6.7	2.2	1.9	6.2	6.7	6.8 ⁵		
LSD	2.2	5.6	9.9	8.4	8.4	3.6	8.3	13.9	8.4	8.4	1.8	9.7	16.3	8.5	1.4	9.2	15.7	12.0		
Other																				
Hallucinogens	1.0	3.2	7.4	8.3	8.3	1.7	4.0	9.2	7.2	7.2	0.7	4.4	7.2	4.5	0.7	5.4	11.5 ²	10.4 ⁴		
Cocaine	2.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.7	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.3	2.5	5.4	5.6	3.6	2.7	3.9	5.4	5.9		
PCP	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.1	2.5	3.6	1.6	1.0	2.6	2.7	2.1		

¹ Prescription² p < .05³ Non-prescription⁴ p < .01⁵ p < .001

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 4,687 Ontario students in 1977, 4,794 in 1979, 3,270 in 1981, and 4,737 in 1983, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13.

Source: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983).

TABLE 5

PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG STUDENTS BY GRADE, ONTARIO, 1977, 1979, 1981 AND 1983
(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Type of Drug	1977						1979						1981						1983					
	Grade			Grade			Grade			Grade			Grade			Grade			Grade			Grade		
	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %	Seven %	Nine %	Eleven %	Thirteen %
Tobacco	14.1	33.3	41.1	36.7	20.3	36.4	49.1	33.7	9.4	32.2	43.4	23.1	14.9	32.6	44.6	30.0								
Cannabis	5.6	23.2	39.4	42.4	10.4	29.2	50.2	43.6	5.7	27.1	44.2	37.4	5.2	25.1	42.1	36.5								
Glue	6.5	4.0	2.1	1.8	7.4	5.0	2.1	1.5	3.7	3.0	1.3	0.2	4.7	4.0	1.6	0.4								
Other Solvents	12.8	6.1	2.9	2.3	10.1	7.6	3.6	1.7	5.5	4.7	1.4	-	7.0	3.7	2.1	0.9								
Barbiturates ¹	6.9	14.9	20.3	16.5	8.6	13.7	16.3	12.8	6.6	13.8	14.8	11.5	7.6	11.3 ²	14.9	11.9								
Barbiturates ³	2.6	7.0	9.2	5.2	3.0	7.2	12.4	4.1	1.1	9.7	12.4	3.1	1.5	6.4	12.0	6.4 ⁴								
Heroin	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.0	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.5	-	1.5	2.4	1.6	0.3								
Speed	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.5	4.1	4.5	3.1	1.0	3.8	3.7	1.8	1.0	6.8	5.4	2.0								
Stimulants ¹	5.6	6.0	9.0	5.7	4.0	6.2	8.8	4.2	3.7	7.2	7.4	3.5	4.4 ⁵	5.5	6.5	4.5								
Stimulants ³	3.2	9.0	9.8	6.4	4.2	10.5	19.1	8.9	3.1	13.1	18.4	7.1	3.4	15.5	29.0 ⁵	23.0 ⁴								
Tranquillizers ¹	6.3	8.9	10.5	9.3	5.4	6.1	9.2	7.2	3.3	8.1	9.9	6.2	4.2	6.5	9.3	7.3								
Tranquillizers ³	2.1	5.5	7.0	5.6	2.6	6.3	8.8	5.8	1.4	6.3	6.4	2.1	2.0	6.9	6.7	5.4 ⁵								
LSD	2.5	5.8	10.7	6.5	4.3	8.7	14.8	6.7	2.0	10.7	16.0	6.5	2.0	9.5	16.5	9.3								
Other Hallucinogens	1.1	3.4	8.0	6.9	2.0	4.0	10.7	5.5	0.9	4.8	7.3	3.4	0.9	6.4	11.5	8.4 ⁴								
Cocaine	2.7	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.2	5.7	6.1	4.0	2.7	5.9	5.5	2.9	2.8	4.6	5.0	5.0								
PCP	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	2.8	3.4	1.1	1.0	3.0	2.6	1.1								

¹ Prescription² p < .05³ Non-prescription⁴ p < .001⁵ p < .01

Note: Based on a province-wide survey of approximately 4,687 Ontario students in 1977, 4,794 in 1979, 3,270 in 1981, and 4,737 in 1983, in grades 7, 9, 11 and 13.

Source: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983).

ADULT DRUG USE: LICIT USE

PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG USE¹ AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER ACCORDING TO
SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO, 1976, 1977, 1982 AND 1984
(Percentage Using Drugs at Least Once in Past 12 Months)

Characteristics of Population ²	Sleeping Pills				Stimulants				Tranquillizers			
	1976	1977	1982	1984	1976	1977	1982	1984	1976	1977	1982	1984
All	8.6	8.5	6.2	7.3	0.7	1.7	3.3	2.5	13.7	13.2	7.7	9.3
Sex:												
Male	8.1	6.9	4.3	4.6	0.8	1.6	3.5	2.4	8.2	9.4	6.0	6.1
Female	11.1	10.1	8.1	9.9	0.6	1.8	3.1	2.6	19.3	17.3	9.4	12.3
Age:												
18 - 29	4.7	4.8	3.3	2.2	0.7	2.9	6.7	5.1	7.9	8.2	4.4	3.6
30 - 49	6.2	5.0	4.2	5.9	0.8	0.9	2.3	2.3	17.6	13.9	5.9	10.5
50 and over	14.6	16.4	11.4	13.2	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.6	14.0	17.3	12.8	13.2
Region:												
Metro Toronto	10.3	7.0	4.7	6.3	0.4	1.8	4.6	4.6	16.2	14.9	8.6	7.9
Metro outskirts	11.1	7.0	6.5	7.6	0.7	2.9	3.9	0.9	16.7	8.1	5.7	7.6
Eastern Ontario	5.6	7.7	6.3	6.7	0.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	12.4	12.1	7.7	10.7
Western Ontario	6.6	11.7	7.0	9.4	0.2	1.8	3.2	1.0	9.4	14.4	6.8	11.3
Northern Ontario	10.3	7.1	8.7	6.1	5.2	-	1.3	4.1	16.5	15.0	10.7	9.2
Occupation:												
Professional and executive	7.5	6.0	5.2	4.1	0.8	2.1	2.5	1.8	13.1	14.3	9.4	5.2
Sales and clerical	4.2	8.5	4.9	4.8	-	-	1.5	2.1	21.6	10.6	3.2	7.3
Labour	6.1	7.4	4.1	8.8	0.7	1.0	4.9	4.6	11.6	13.0	4.2	8.7
Other ³	16.5	12.6	8.1	9.1	1.1	3.2	3.3	2.0	14.6	13.6	10.2	12.2
Education:												
Elementary	11.4	14.6	12.1	10.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	0.9	9.6	14.3	9.8	11.8
Secondary ⁴	7.8	7.8	4.8	8.2	0.6	1.8	3.7	2.8	15.3	13.0	6.9	10.5
Post-Secondary ⁴	8.9	5.3	5.7	5.1	-	1.2	3.1	2.7	12.9	12.9	8.2	6.6
Income: ⁵												
Under \$10,000	14.5	11.5	10.5	12.4	1.5	2.5	3.8	2.7	17.2	14.6	13.5	12.9
\$10,000 - \$14,999	6.8	6.9	8.9	n.a.	-	1.6	4.1	n.a.	10.9	16.1	17.7	n.a.
\$15,000 and over	6.3	5.2	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	1.7	n.a.	n.a.	14.3	10.6	n.a.	n.a.
\$15,000 - \$19,999	n.a.	n.a.	6.1	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	2.6	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	11.9
\$20,000 - \$29,999	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	6.7	n.a.	n.a.	2.7	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	7.3	7.6
\$30,000 - \$39,999	n.a.	n.a.	4.9	6.2	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	4.7	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	8.2
\$40,000 and over	n.a.	n.a.	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.4
Size of Community:												
Under 10,000	5.3	10.1	8.6	n.a.	0.5	1.3	2.5	n.a.	10.1	12.1	8.7	n.a.
10,000 - 100,000	7.9	10.0	10.2	n.a.	2.0	0.6	5.8	n.a.	14.6	11.7	10.2	n.a.
Over 100,000	10.5	7.1	5.3	n.a.	0.4	2.4	3.1	n.a.	15.2	14.7	8.2	n.a.

¹ Data based on Gallup household surveys with sample sizes of 1,545 in 1976, 1,772 in 1977, 1,040 in 1982 and 1,051 in 1984. "Users" are defined as anyone who used the drugs within the previous 12 months. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² For sample size by categories in 1984, see Table 12.

³ In the 1982 survey, "other" occupation was defined primarily as housewife or student. In the 1984 survey, "other" included 107 disabled or retired respondents, 43 unemployed respondents, 236 housewives and 69 students.

⁴ In 1976 and 1977, secondary education included "some college" and post-secondary included only universities. In 1982 and 1984, "secondary" included only secondary schooling and "post-secondary" included colleges and universities.

⁵ Income levels are measured in dollars of the current year.

Note: In 1982 and 1984, "other," "not stated" and "don't know" responses were treated as missing data. Prior years did not treat these categories as missing.

Sources: R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1976 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 798, 1976); R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1977 (Toronto: ARF Substudy 957, 1978); R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Trends in Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1982 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1234, 1982); R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults in 1984 and Changes Since 1982 (Toronto: ARF Internal Report, 1984).

STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION ¹ OF NARCOTIC
DRUGS, CANADA, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
Cocaine	42	49	40	1.79	2.07	1.68
Codeine	6,526	6,531	8,131	277.71	275.69	339.63
Diphenoxylate	28	23	31	1.19	0.97	1.30
Ethylmorphine	5	4	3	0.21	0.17	0.13
Hydrocodone	164	135	82	6.98	5.70	3.43
Methadone	7	13	8	0.30	0.55	0.34
Morphine	68	70	81	2.89	2.95	3.39
Opium ²	81	98	67	3.45	4.14	2.80
Oxycodone	74	89	90	3.15	3.76	3.76
Pethidine	924	853	920	39.32	36.01	38.43

¹ These statistics are based on data furnished to the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board by the Canadian Government in accordance with the 1925, 1931 and 1961 Conventions and the 1948 and 1953 protocols which regulate, limit and control the cultivation, production, manufacture, trade, distribution and use of poppy, opium and narcotic drugs (see Technical Notes for narcotic drugs falling under Schedules I and II of the International Conventions). According to the treaties, consumption denotes the quantity of narcotic drug supplied to any authorized person, enterprise or institute for retail distribution, medical use or scientific research. Some narcotic drugs such as morphine are not only consumed directly, but may also be used as an intermediate product in the manufacture of narcotic and other drugs, some of which may fall under Schedule III of the treaties, and need not be reported. The quantities which were reported as having been used in the manufacture of Schedule III preparations, whether intended for domestic consumption or for export, are included in the figures of consumption reproduced in this table. It may be assumed that in the case where such preparations were manufactured but where the quantities of drugs so used were not reported, the figures of consumption of these drugs generally also include quantities used in this manufacture.

² Rates per million population for opium were obtained using the estimated population figures used to obtain rates per million population for codeine.

Sources: United Nations International Narcotics Control Board, Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1980 (New York: United Nations Catalogue No. E/INCB/58, 1981); United Nations International Narcotics Control Board, Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980: Demand and Supply of Opiates for Medical and Scientific Needs (Vienna: International Narcotics Control Board (New York: United Nations) Catalogue No. E/INCB/52/Supp, 1981).

TABLE 8

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
<u>ANALGESICS</u>										
<u>Non-Narcotic:</u>										
Acetaminophen	500 mg	100,977	1,600	102,577	4,251	36	4,287	0.47	0.02	0.38
	325 mg	87,618	8,650	96,268	2,404	142	2,546	0.27	0.06	0.23
	120 mg/5 ml	5,417	1,226	6,643	504	82	586	0.06	0.04	0.05
	57 mg/drop	9,240	285	9,525	1,152	69	1,221	0.13	0.03	0.11
	108 mg/5 ml	140	20	160	115	10	125	0.01	..	0.01
	Other ^{7, 8}	...	...	...	45	24	69	..	0.01	0.01
Total Acetaminophen		...	...	...	8,471	363	8,834	0.94	0.17	0.79
ASA	625-650 mg	174,208	5,828	180,036	4,599	183	4,782	0.51	0.08	0.43
	320-350 mg	46,210	2,340	48,550	786	59	845	0.09	0.03	0.08
	100-160 mg	190	116	306	54	25	79	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Other ^{7, 8}	25,000	801	25,801	1,350	49	1,399	0.15	0.02	0.12
ASA and other compounds	Combined ⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ASA		...	...	...	6,789	316	7,105	0.75	0.14	0.63
ASA and Caffeine and Related Compounds	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	913	3	916	0.10	..	0.08
<u>Anti-Migraine Analgesics:</u>										
Ergotamine tartrate	1-2 mg	524	12	536	139	3	142	0.02	..	0.01
	Other ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ergotamine tartrate and caffeine and other	1-2 mg 100 mg	4,466	12	4,478	1,499	16	1,515	0.17	0.01	0.14
Other anti-migraine analgesics	Combined ⁹	8,713	100	8,813	1,605	31	1,636	0.18	0.01	0.15
Total Anti-Migraine Analgesics		...	...	...	3,243	50	3,293	0.36	0.02	0.29
<u>Proprietary Analgesics:</u>										
ASA	324 mg	285,756	196	285,952	4,169	3	4,172	0.46	..	0.37
ASA and other compounds	Combined ^{9, 10}	39,792	336	40,128	822	8	830	0.09	..	0.07
ASA and caffeine and other	325-500 mg 15-65 mg	162,938	-	162,938	3,432	-	3,432	0.38	-	0.31
Other proprietary analgesics	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	719	-	719	0.08	-	0.06
Total Proprietary Analgesics		...	...	...	9,142	11	9,153	1.01	0.01	0.82
<u>Cold Remedies:</u>										
Capsules and tablets	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	4,825	29	4,854	0.54	0.01	0.43
Oral liquids	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	115	-	115	0.01	-	0.01
Total Cold Remedies		...	...	...	4,940	29	4,969	0.55	0.01	0.44

TABLE 8 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
Synthetic Non-Narcotics:										
Propoxyphene	65 mg	11,900	1,000	12,900	426	25	451	0.05	0.01	0.04
	Other ⁷	1,600	-	1,600	63	-	63	0.01	-	0.01
Propoxyphene and ASA and caffeine	65 mg 375 mg 30 mg	5,200	800	6,000	299	20	319	0.03	0.01	0.03
Other propoxyphene compounds	Combined ⁸	16,800	1,100	17,900	1,433	67	1,500	0.16	0.03	0.13
Other synthetic non- narcotics	Combined ⁸	43,150	2,710	45,860	6,362	596	6,958	0.71	0.30	0.62
Total Synthetic Non-Narcotics		...	...	...	8,583	708	9,291	0.95	0.32	0.83
Narcotic:										
Cough Preparations	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	5,602	151	5,753	0.62	0.07	0.51
Codeine Compounds:										
ASA with codeine - non-prescription:										
ASA and codeine and caffeine	375 mg 8 mg 10-30 mg	226,620	1,600	228,220	8,912	43	8,955	0.99	0.02	0.80
Other ASA and codeine and caffeine	8 mg	26,540	-	26,540	742	-	742	0.08	-	0.07
ASA and phenacetin and codeine and caffeine	8 mg.	-	-	-	8	-	8	..	-	..
ASA and codeine and caffeine and butalbital or acetaminophen	325-375 mg 8 mg 15 mg	4,782	-	4,782	182	-	182	0.02	-	0.02
Other ASA compounds with codeine	Combined ⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ASA with Codeine - Non-Prescription		...	...	...	9,844	43	9,887	1.09	0.02	0.88
ASA with codeine - prescription:										
ASA and codeine and caffeine	375 mg 15 mg 30 mg	4,700	500	5,200	212	32	244	0.02	0.01	0.02
ASA and codeine and caffeine	375 mg 30-65 mg 30 mg	30,150	2,000	32,150	1,817	104	1,921	0.20	0.05	0.17
ASA and codeine and barbiturate	325-375 mg 15 mg	13,825	-	13,825	1,654	16	1,670	0.18	0.01	0.15
ASA and codeine and barbiturate	325-375 mg 30-65 mg	17,000	500	17,500	2,644	53	2,697	0.29	0.02	0.24
Other ASA with codeine	Combined ⁹	10,250	1,000	11,250	795	63	858	0.09	0.03	0.08
Total ASA with Codeine - Prescription		...	...	...	7,122	268	7,390	0.79	0.12	0.66

TABLE 8 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
Codeine Compounds:										
Acetaminophen with codeine:										
Acetaminophen and codeine and caffeine	300-325 mg 8 mg 15-30 mg	81,268	600	81,868	3,238	17	3,255	0.36	0.01	0.29
Acetaminophen and codeine and caffeine	300-325 mg 15 mg 15-30 mg	23,900	3,700	27,600	856	117	973	0.10	0.05	0.09
Acetaminophen and codeine and caffeine	300-325 mg 30 mg 15-30 mg	57,450	6,800	64,250	2,892	290	3,182	0.32	0.13	0.28
Other acetaminophen with codeine	Combined ⁹	7,490	100	7,590	839	41	880	0.09	0.02	0.08
Total Acetaminophen with Codeine		...	...	...	7,825	465	8,290	0.87	0.21	0.74
Codeine:										
Codeine phosphate	15 mg 30 mg 65 mg 30 mg/ml 60-65 mg/ml Other ^{7, 11}	800 1,700 300 51 - ...	100 200 - 354 - ...	900 1,900 300 405 - ...	36 145 63 15 - 229	5 29 4 83 - 65	41 174 67 98 - 294	.. 0.02 0.01 0.03 - ..	.. 0.01 .. 0.03 - 0.04	.. 0.02 0.01 0.03 - 0.01
Total Codeine		...	...	...	488	186	674	0.05	0.08	0.06
Synthetic Narcotics:										
Meperidine	25 mg 50 mg 75 mg 100 mg Other ^{7, 12}	- 350 - 155 2,500	63 2,772 2,743 2,684 400	63 3,122 2,743 2,839 2,900	- 41 - 14 160	10 417 413 270 64	10 458 413 284 224	- .. - .. 0.02	.. 0.19 0.19 0.12 0.03	.. 0.04 0.04 0.03 0.02
Other synthetic narcotics	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	1,436	1,585	3,021	0.16	0.72	0.25
Total Synthetic Narcotics		...	...	...	1,651	2,759	4,410	0.18	1.26	0.39
Morphine and Opium:										
Morphine	Combined ^{9, 13}	991	207	1,198	94	229	323	0.01	0.10	0.03
Morphine sulphate	10 mg 15 mg Other ⁷	12 54 -	755 434 206	767 488 206	2 13 3	122 77 17	124 90 20	.. .. ..	0.06 0.04 0.01	0.01 0.01 ..
Opium	Combined ⁹	1	-	1	31	-	31	..	-	..
Belladonna	Combined ⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	..	0.01	..
Opium and belladonna	Combined ^{9, 14}	...	...	...	14	12	26	-	-	-
Other morphine and opium	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	415	565	980	0.05	0.26	0.09
Total Morphine and Opium		...	...	...	572	1,022	1,594	0.06	0.47	0.14

TABLE 8 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS										
Tranquillizers - Minor:										
Benzodiazepines:										
Oxazepam	10 mg	8,800	500	9,300	354	24	378	0.04	0.01	0.03
	15 mg	38,200	2,100	40,300	1,591	61	1,652	0.18	0.03	0.15
	30 mg	27,300	600	27,900	1,403	45	1,448	0.16	0.02	0.13
	Other ^{7, 15}	...	...	...	54	2	56	0.01	..	0.01
Diazepam	2 mg	23,900	1,000	24,900	387	5	392	0.04	..	0.03
	5 mg	149,700	9,200	158,900	3,144	65	3,209	0.35	0.03	0.29
	10 mg	23,700	3,100	26,800	943	43	986	0.10	0.02	0.09
	Other ⁷	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liquids ¹⁶	680	1,791	2,471	114	480	594	0.01	0.22	0.05
Chlordiazepoxide HCl	5 mg	6,801	100	6,901	160	7	167	0.02	..	0.01
	10 mg	34,902	1,500	36,402	830	21	851	0.09	0.01	0.08
	25 mg	10,801	1,000	11,801	445	36	481	0.05	0.02	0.04
	Liquids ¹⁶	-	125	125	3	178	181	..	0.08	0.02
Other benzodiazepines	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	8,025	334	8,359	0.89	0.15	0.75
Total Benzodiazepines		...	...	...	17,453	1,301	18,754	1.94	0.59	1.67
Tranquillizers - Major:										
Phenothiazines:										
Chlorpromazine	25 mg	3,200	2,000	5,200	80	14	94	0.01	0.01	0.01
	50 mg	2,900	2,500	5,400	97	25	122	0.01	0.01	0.01
	100 mg	1,100	1,520	2,620	121	40	161	0.01	0.02	0.01
	200 mg	-	1,000	1,000	14	24	38	..	0.01	..
	Other ^{7, 17}	800	500	1,300	101	25	126	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Liquid ¹⁶	391	2,686	3,077	60	394	454	0.01	0.18	0.04
Thioridazine	10 mg	7,600	2,000	9,600	241	33	274	0.03	0.02	0.02
	25 mg	9,000	1,100	10,100	378	68	446	0.04	0.03	0.04
	50 mg	3,500	500	4,000	263	73	336	0.03	0.03	0.03
	100 mg	1,200	500	1,700	245	141	386	0.03	0.06	0.03
	Other ⁷	-	500	500	1	75	76	..	0.03	0.01
	Liquid ^{16, 18}	1,965	669	2,634	191	76	267	0.02	0.03	0.02
Trifluoperazine	1 mg	1,250	-	1,250	115	1	116	0.01	..	0.01
	2 mg	6,550	-	6,550	295	5	300	0.03	..	0.03
	5 mg	5,000	2,000	7,000	346	38	384	0.04	0.02	0.03
	10 mg	3,650	2,150	5,800	262	35	297	0.03	0.02	0.03
	Other ^{7, 19}	...	...	...	16	28	44	..	0.01	..
	Liquid ¹⁶	33	158	191	23	71	94	..	0.03	0.01
Perphenazine	2 mg	5,800	600	6,400	157	14	171	0.02	0.01	0.02
	4 mg	2,250	550	2,800	124	23	147	0.01	0.01	0.01
	8 mg	950	500	1,450	76	16	92	0.01	0.01	0.01
	16 mg	200	-	200	36	12	48	..	0.01	..
	Other ⁷	50	-	50	13	3	16	..	..	..
	Liquid ¹⁶	46	321	367	7	169	176	..	0.08	0.02
Promazine	25 mg	400	100	500	20	8	28	..	..	..
	50 mg	200	300	500	26	7	33	..	..	..
	Other ⁷	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	..	..
	Liquid ¹⁶	1	37	38	-	9	9	-	..	..
Other phenothiazines	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	1,480	1,382	2,862	0.16	0.63	0.26
Total Phenothiazines		...	...	...	4,788	2,810	7,598	0.53	1.28	0.68

TABLE 8 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug *	Dosage *	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
Depot Neuroleptics	Combined *	...	...	...	1,149	1,248	2,397	0.13	0.57	0.21
Other Major Tranquillizers:										
Haloperidol	0.5 mg	2,600	1,100	3,700	150	48	198	0.02	0.02	0.02
	1 mg	2,700	1,100	3,800	231	101	332	0.03	0.05	0.03
	Other ⁷	6,802	6,030	12,832	1,437	1,898	3,335	0.16	0.87	0.30
Other major tranquil- lizers	Combined *	2,900	1,200	4,100	557	386	943	0.06	0.18	0.08
Total Other Major Tranquillizers		...	...	...	2,375	2,433	4,808	0.26	1.11	0.43
Psychostimulants:										
Tricyclics and Related:										
Imipramine	10 mg	4,600	1,000	5,600	153	8	161	0.02	..	0.01
	25 mg	10,100	1,000	11,100	497	31	528	0.06	0.01	0.05
	50 mg	3,850	600	4,450	360	21	381	0.04	0.01	0.03
	75 mg	770	500	1,270	154	40	194	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Other ^{7, 20}	90	-	90	56	7	63	0.01	..	0.01
Desipramine	25 mg	2,650	500	3,150	400	52	452	0.04	0.02	0.04
	Other ⁷	550	-	550	158	12	170	0.02	0.01	0.02
Amitriptyline	10 mg	12,400	-	12,400	213	6	219	0.02	..	0.02
	25 mg	34,300	3,000	37,300	924	32	956	0.10	0.01	0.09
	50 mg	5,700	500	6,200	338	23	361	0.04	0.01	0.03
	75 mg	2,100	200	2,300	361	24	385	0.04	0.01	0.03
	Other ^{7, 21}	315	774	1,089	86	57	143	0.01	0.03	0.01
Other tricyclics and related	Combined *	...	...	...	10,268	1,287	11,555	1.14	0.59	1.03
Total Tricyclics and Related		...	...	...	13,968	1,600	15,568	1.55	0.73	1.39
Analeptics	Combined *	...	...	...	1,287	48	1,335	0.14	0.02	0.12
Amine Oxidase Inhibitors	Combined *	...	...	...	642	69	711	0.07	0.03	0.06
Other Psychostimulants	Combined *	...	...	...	699	-	699	0.08	-	0.06
Psychostimulants/Tranquillizers:										
Perphenazine and Amitriptyline	2-4 mg	9,750	2,500	12,250	701	73	774	0.08	0.03	0.07
	10-15 mg									
Perphenazine and Amitriptyline	2-4 mg	17,000	550	17,550	1,259	78	1,337	0.14	0.04	0.12
	25 mg									
Other Psychostimulants/ Tranquillizers	Combined *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Psychostimulants/Tranquillizers		...	...	...	1,960	151	2,111	0.22	0.07	0.19
Lithium Products:										
Lithium Carbonate	150-300 mg	19,200	5,400	24,600	690	133	823	0.08	0.06	0.07

TABLE 8 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ⁵ to			Percentage Market Share ⁶		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
Sedatives - Non-Barbiturate:										
Bromides - Chloral and Carbrom:										
Chloral hydrate	500 mg	4,000	2,200	6,200	178	71	249	0.02	0.03	0.02
	500 mg/5 ml	1,097	548	1,645	59	32	91	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Other ^{7, 22}	...	...	...	43	5	48	..	..	..
Hyoscine hydrobromide	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	-	11	11	-	0.01	..
Paraldehyde	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	1	9	10	..	..	..
Other bromide sedatives	Combined ⁹	...	...	...	9	2	11	..	..	..
Total Bromides - Chloral and Carbrom		...	...	...	290	130	420	0.03	0.06	0.04
Other Non-Barbiturates Sedatives:										
Flurazepam HCl	15 mg	19,200	2,700	21,900	1,257	165	1,422	0.14	0.08	0.13
	30 mg	39,400	5,400	44,800	2,994	339	3,333	0.33	0.15	0.30
	Other ⁷	...	...	...	14	4	18	..	..	..
Methaqualone	150-300 mg	6,400	100	6,500	906	16	922	0.10	0.01	0.08
Other non-barbiturates sedatives	Combined ⁹	47,800	3,500	51,300	5,309	437	5,746	0.59	0.20	0.51
Total Other Non-Barbiturates Sedatives		...	...	...	10,480	961	11,441	1.16	0.44	1.02
Sedatives - Barbiturate:										
Phenobarbital	15 mg	8,000	1,000	9,000	41	4	45	..	..	..
	30 mg	17,000	100	17,100	93	7	100	0.01	..	0.01
	65 mg	7,100	1,000	8,100	54	7	61	0.01	..	0.01
	100 mg	1,100	-	1,100	29	1	30	..	..	..
	120 mg/5 ml	96	51	147	31	21	52	..	0.01	..
	Other ^{7, 23}	296	56	352	51	23	74	0.01	0.01	0.01
Butabarbital Compounds	30 mg	3,900	-	3,900	114	1	115	0.01	..	0.01
	15 mg	1,600	-	1,600	54	-	54	0.01	-	..
	100 mg	200	-	200	19	-	19	..	-	..
	Other ⁷	-	-	-	1	-	1	..	-	..
Secobarbital Compounds	Combined ^{9, 24}	6,400	-	6,400	264	24	288	0.03	0.01	0.03
Amobarbital Compounds	Combined ⁹	6,100	3	6,103	266	30	296	0.03	0.01	0.03
Secobarbital and Amobarbital Compounds	Combined ⁹	6,700	100	6,800	469	11	480	0.05	0.01	0.04
Pentobarbital Sodium Compounds	Combined ^{9, 25}	3,606	48	3,654	280	17	297	0.03	0.01	0.03
Quinidine Phenylethyl-barbiturate	100 mg	800	-	800	103	7	110	0.01	..	0.01
Other Sedatives - Barbiturates	Combined ⁹	2,966	-	2,966	343	32	375	0.04	0.01	0.03
Total Sedatives - Barbiturate		...	...	...	2,212	185	2,397	0.25	0.08	0.21

TABLE 8 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

Drug Type/Drug ²	Dosage ³	Thousands of Units ⁴ Sold to			Thousands of Dollars of Sales ³ to			Percentage Market Share ⁴		
		Drug Stores	Hospitals	Total	Drug Stores \$	Hospitals \$	Total \$	Drug Stores %	Hospitals %	Total %
<u>Proprietary Sedatives:</u>										
Sleep Inducers:										
Diphenhydramine	25 mg	11,087	-	11,087	751	-	751	0.08	-	0.07
Other sleep inducers	Combined ^{2, 2*}	2,493	-	2,493	182	-	182	0.02	-	0.02
Calming Agents	Combined [*]	808	-	808	14	-	14	..	-	..
Total Proprietary Sedatives		...	...	...	947	-	947	0.10	-	0.09
<u>Proprietary Psychoactive:</u>										
Stimulants:										
Caffeine and theophylline or dextrose	100 mg	6,387	-	6,837	262	-	262	0.03	-	0.02
Other stimulants	Combined [*]	1	-	1	5	-	5	..	-	..
Premenstrual Tension	Combined [*]	291	-	291	0.03	-	0.03
Other Proprietary Psychoactive	Combined [*]	1,411	12	1,423	0.16	0.01	0.13
Total Proprietary Psychoactive		...	...	...	1,969	12	1,981	0.22	0.01	0.18
Total Psychoactive Pharmaceuticals		...	...	...	136,094	17,452	153,546	15.08	7.95	14.68
Total Non-Psychoactive Pharmaceuticals		...	...	...	764,651	201,523	966,174	84.92	92.05	85.32
Total Pharmaceuticals		...	...	...	900,745	218,975	1,119,720	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹ National estimates are based on purchase information obtained from a panel comprised of independent and chain drug stores and general, special and teaching hospitals. The sample consists of 200 drugstore outlets selected on a stratified random basis. The hospital panel consists of 80 hospitals stratified on location and bed size. The basic information document is the purchase invoice issued by suppliers (wholesalers, manufacturers, distributors) to drug stores and hospitals for all items bought. IMS field staff visit every panel member each month and microfilm all the pertinent purchase invoices of the previous month. The information obtained from each sample unit is subjected to quality and control procedures designed to insure completeness and to detect errors. Independent validation of IMS data compares IMS estimates to actual sales figures reported by the manufacturers. In 1981, comparable manufacturers' sales figures are available for validation purposes for over 70% of all drug products. Validation was available for 73% of all analgesics, 61% of all psychotherapeutics and 84% of all sedatives, for these 3 specific therapeutic classes, IMS estimates were too low by 1.2% and 3.5% and too high by 0.1% respectively. With regards to market share, 73% of the total validated analgesic IMS estimates, 67% of the total validated psychotherapeutic IMS estimates and 75% of the total validated sedative, IMS estimates are accurate to within 20% of the real market share. 77.2% of IMS estimates for all ethical drugstore products were accurate to within 22.5%, while this accuracy level was achieved for 49.7% of all ethical hospital products. In the ethical drug store sector, overall IMS estimates were systematically low by 4.1%, while overall IMS hospital estimates were systematically high by 4%.

² Specific drugs have been grouped into generic drug categories based on the chemical composition and dosage of the psychoactive ingredient(s) in each drug. In some cases drug dosages have been indicated as a range in order to maintain confidentiality of the manufacturer where a specific drug dosage was manufactured by only one company. Where possible, ranges were selected to encompass drugs with similar therapeutic use, e.g., ASA dosage range 100-160 mg corresponds to a child's dose of ASA.

³ Dosage refers to drug concentration per tablet, capsule or specified volume of liquid.

TABLE 8 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

- ⁴ A "unit" represents one tablet, capsule or liquid dose. Units have been calculated taking into account the number of tablets or capsules in containers of different sizes. In the case of liquids, the number of dose units was calculated taking into account the reported bottle volume content, the liquid drug concentration and the usual therapeutic dose. No dose units were calculated when a specific drug in liquid form had no usual therapeutic dose indicated, if no drug concentration was specified, if there was no indication of the volume content of the containers sold (e.g., containers of 100 or 1,000 tablets) or if the drug form (i.e., liquid, powder, tablet, capsule, etc.) was not identified. In addition, small volume figures (under 1,000 containers sold per year) were not expressed in the source document. Unit figures indicated in this table therefore represent a minimum number of dose units.
- ⁵ The dollar estimates of product purchases are at the invoiced cost to the drug store or hospital regardless of the source of supply. The figures correspond to wholesale costs.
- ⁶ Percentage market share is calculated on the basis of the volume, in dollars, of ethical pharmaceuticals, proprietary pharmaceuticals and diagnostic products purchased for resale or use by retail outlets and hospitals in Canada. Due to rounding, percentage market share totals do not necessarily equal column totals.
- ⁷ "Other" dosage includes all remaining drug concentrations of the specified drug type.
- ⁸ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$550,000 for drug stores and \$20,000 for hospitals, totalling \$570,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ⁹ "Combined" dosage includes all dosages of the specified drug.
- ¹⁰ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$6,000 for drug stores corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹¹ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$229,000 for drug stores and \$65,000 for hospitals, totalling \$294,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹² Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$3,000 for drug stores and \$38,000 for hospitals, totalling \$41,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹³ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$59,000 for drug stores and \$79,000 for hospitals, totalling \$138,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁴ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$14,000 for drug stores and \$12,000 for hospitals, totalling \$26,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁵ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$54,000 for drug stores and \$2,000 for hospitals, totalling \$56,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁶ "Liquid" dosage indicates that drug concentration per specific volume is not specified in the source documents, or to maintain the confidentiality of the manufacturer(s) where specific concentrations of drug are manufactured by only one company.
- ¹⁷ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$85,000 for drug stores and \$15,000 for hospitals, totalling \$100,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁸ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$8,000 for drug stores and \$4,000 for hospitals, totalling \$12,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ¹⁹ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$16,000 for drug stores and \$28,000 for hospitals, totalling \$44,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁰ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$9,000 for drug stores and \$1,000 for hospitals, totalling \$10,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²¹ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$50,000 for drug stores and \$15,000 for hospitals, totalling \$65,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.

TABLE 8 (Continued)

VOLUME OF SPECIFIED PSYCHOACTIVE ETHICAL PHARMACEUTICALS AND PROPRIETARY PHARMACEUTICALS PURCHASED¹
FOR RESALE OR USE BY RETAIL OUTLETS AND HOSPITALS, CANADA, 1981

- ²² Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$43,000 for drug stores and \$5,000 for hospitals, totalling \$48,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²³ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$45,000 for drug stores and \$15,000 for hospitals, totalling \$60,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁴ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$21,000 for drug stores and \$8,000 for hospitals, totalling \$29,000, and corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁵ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$11,000 for drug stores corresponding to the excluded units.
- ²⁶ Excluded are those dose units which could not be calculated (see Footnote 4). Dollar values stated include \$7,000 for drug stores corresponding to the excluded units.

Sources: IMS of Canada Ltd., Addiction Research Study, Drug Store and Hospital 1977-1981, a special study extracted from The Canadian Pharmaceutical Market Drug Store and Hospital Purchases report (Montreal: IMS of Canada Ltd., 1982); Canadian Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Association in conjunction with the International Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Group, Report on 1981 IPMRG Validation Study of Drugstore and Hospital Markets in Canada (Montreal: IMS of Canada Ltd., 1982); The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Inc., Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties (Canada) 1972 and 1975, 7th Edition and 10th Edition, edited by G. N. Rotenberg and F. N. Hughes (Toronto: The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Inc., 1972 and 1975 respectively); Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties, 17th Edition 1982, edited by C. M. E. Krogh, C. B. Schneider, C. Shaughnessy, L. Welbanks, J. Cyr and M. L. Segal (Ottawa: Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, 1982); American Pharmaceutical Association, Handbook of Nonprescription Drugs, 5th Edition, edited by R. P. Penna, C. Kleinfeld, L. J. Arney, D. R. Bohardt and M. F. Rose (Washington: American Pharmaceutical Association, 1977); Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Canadian Self-Medication, A Reference for the Health Professions, 1st Edition (Ottawa: Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, undated).

TABLE 9

PRESCRIBED¹ PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS BY REGION, CANADA, 1983

Percentage of Respondents Who Mentioned Psychoactive Drugs as Part of
 "Five Prescription Drugs Most Commonly Prescribed by Their Generic Name,"
 by Type of Psychoactive Drug

Name of Drug	Maritimes %	Quebec %	Ontario %	Manitoba %	Saskatchewan %	Alberta %	B.C. %	Canada %
Diazepam	57.4	60.0	76.7	60.6	60.0	48.0	58.2	59.6
Amitriptyline	4.4	5.0	11.6	9.1	5.7	8.0	3.6	6.4
Oxazepam	2.9	15.0	2.3	3.0	5.7	-	5.5	5.2
Flurazepam	-	26.7	-	-	-	-	-	4.7
Lorazepam	-	23.3	-	-	-	-	1.8	4.4
Chlordiazepoxide	7.4	5.0	2.3	-	-	-	5.5	3.5
Phenobarbital	4.4	-	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.0	-	2.0
Triazolam	-	8.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	1.7
Imipramine	1.5	-	2.3	-	-	-	3.6	1.2
Halcion	-	5.0	-	3.0	-	-	-	1.2
Total Number of Respondents	68	60	43	33	35	50	55	344

Average Percentage of Prescriptions Filled in an Average Day,
 for Private and Government Drug Plans, by Those Who Replied²

	Maritimes %	Quebec %	Ontario %	Manitoba %	Saskatchewan %	Alberta %	B.C. %	Canada %
Percentage Drug Plan Prescriptions	58.6	50.1	50.8	19.9	85.9	50.5	51.4	52.9

Average Number of Prescriptions Filled Daily, by Those Who Replied²

	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	B.C.	Canada
Average Daily Number of Prescriptions	98.0	155.4	100.8	76.2	62.4	84.3	71.1	96.3

¹ Based on a survey of pharmacists completed in October, 1983. Of the 2,675 questionnaires which were mailed to retail pharmacies, 12.9% of the questionnaires were returned.

² Includes all prescribed drugs mentioned, whether psychoactive or not.

Source: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, A Survey on Prescriptions 1983 (Toronto: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, 1983).

TABLE 10
PRESCRIBED ¹ PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS, CANADA, 1976 TO 1983

Percentage of Psychoactive Drugs Mentioned as Part of "Five Prescription
Drugs Most Commonly Prescribed by Proper Name (Generically)"
by Type of Psychoactive Drug

Name of Drug	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Diazepam	13.9	14.3	13.5	14.5	13.5	14.0
Amitriptyline	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.9
Oxazepam	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Flurazepam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lorazepam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chlordiazepoxide	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
Phenobarbital	3.2	3.5	3.7	1.0	1.2	0.8
Triazolam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imipramine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halcion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meprobamate	2.4	1.6	1.7	-	0.7	0.2
Total Number of Drugs Mentioned	2,333	1,863	2,168	2,520	1,928	2,004
Total Number of Respondents	(512)	(405)	(452)	(556)	(412)	(435)
Percentage of Effective Mailout	17.8	18.1	16.4	17.4	17.0	14.8

Percentage of Respondents Who Mentioned Psychoactive Drugs as
Part of "Five Prescription Drugs Most Commonly Prescribed
by Their Generic Name" by Type of Psychoactive Drug

Name of Drug	1982	1983
Diazepam	63.7	59.6
Amitriptyline	5.3	6.4
Oxazepam	5.5	5.2
Flurazepam	2.2	4.7
Lorazepam	1.0	4.4
Chlordiazepoxide	1.4	3.5
Phenobarbital	2.9	2.0
Triazolam	-	1.7
Imipramine	-	1.2
Halcion	-	1.2
Meprobamate	-	-
Total Number of Respondents	510	344
Percentage of Effective Mailout	18.7	12.9

¹ Based on surveys which were mailed to retail pharmacies.

Source: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, A Survey on Prescriptions 1981 and 1983 (Toronto: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, 1981 and 1983 respectively).

ADULT DRUG USE: ILLICIT USE

TABLE 11

MARIHUANA USE¹ AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, ACCORDING TO
SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO, 1976, 1977, 1982 AND 1984

Characteristics of Population ²	Percentage of Users			
	1976	1977	1982	1984
All	5.8	8.6	8.2	11.2
Sex:				
Male	8.2	11.6	12.3	15.6
Female	2.3	5.8	4.1	7.1
Age:				
18 - 29	17.6	23.7	22.7	28.5
30 - 49	2.9	3.5	2.6	6.3
50 and over	-	0.7	0.8	1.1
Region:				
Metro Toronto	12.9	9.6	12.7	17.2
Metro outskirts	1.9	7.0	5.2	11.6
Eastern Ontario	1.5	9.8	7.2	5.9
Western Ontario	4.3	7.5	5.2	5.3
Northern Ontario	-	8.8	8.0	15.0
Occupation:				
Professional and executive	13.1	10.7	4.6	10.2
Sales and clerical	6.3	7.6	11.2	15.5
Labour	3.1	8.6	11.2	15.3
Other ³	3.0	7.2	7.5	8.2
Education:				
Elementary	0.7	1.6	3.5	2.3
Secondary ⁴	4.2	9.3	7.9	9.7
Post-Secondary ⁴	15.9	11.7	10.9	16.0
Income: ⁵				
Under \$10,000	3.4	14.0	9.6	13.2
\$10,000 - \$14,999	5.5	8.5	7.3	
\$15,000 and over	7.1	7.9	n.a.	n.a.
\$15,000 - \$19,999	n.a.	n.a.	8.7	10.7
\$20,000 - \$29,999	n.a.	n.a.	5.1	10.0
\$30,000 - \$39,999	n.a.	n.a.	11.7	12.5
\$40,000 and over	n.a.	n.a.		11.6
Size of Community:				
Under 10,000	0.5	4.9	4.2	n.a.
10,000 - 100,000	4.6	6.3	8.8	n.a.
Over 100,000	8.8	11.3	10.7	n.a.

¹ Data based on Gallup household surveys with sample sizes of 1,545 in 1976, 1,772 in 1977, 1,040 in 1982 and 1,051 in 1984. "Users" are defined as anyone who used marijuana within the previous 12 months. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² For sample size by categories in 1984, see Table 12.

³ In the 1982 survey, "other" occupation was defined primarily as housewife or student. In the 1984 survey, "other" included 107 disabled or retired respondents, 43 unemployed respondents, 236 housewives and 69 students.

⁴ In 1976 and 1977, "secondary" education included "some college" and "post-secondary" included only universities. In 1982 and 1984, "secondary" included only secondary schooling and "post-secondary" included colleges and universities.

⁵ Income levels are measured in dollars of the current year.

Note: In 1982 and 1984, "other," "not stated" and "don't know" responses were treated as missing data. Prior years did not treat these categories as missing.

Sources: R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1976 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 798, 1976); R. G. Smart and M. S. Goodstadt, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1977 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 957, 1978); R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Trends in Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults: Report of a Household Survey, 1982 (Toronto: ARF Substudy No. 1234, 1982); R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults in 1984 and Changes Since 1982 (Toronto: ARF Internal Report, 1984).

TABLE 12

COCAINE USE¹ AMONG ADULTS AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER, ACCORDING TO A
SURVEY CONDUCTED IN ONTARIO, 1984

Characteristics of Population	Users %	Total Sample
All	3.3	1,051
Sex:		
Male	4.8	509
Female	1.9	542
Age:		
18 - 29	7.1	308
30 - 49	3.0	376
50 and over	0.4	356
Region:		
Metro Toronto	6.2	336
Metro outskirts	3.3	178
Eastern Ontario	0.6	180
Western Ontario	1.0	257
Northern Ontario	4.1	100
Occupation:		
Professional and executive	4.2	224
Sales and clerical	2.9	141
Labour	5.2	223
Other ²	1.9	455
Education:		
Elementary	0.0	124
Secondary ³	2.7	542
Post-Secondary ³	5.2	382
Income: ⁴		
Under \$14,999	3.8	191
\$15,000 - \$19,999	3.4	104
\$20,000 - \$29,999	3.3	173
\$30,000 - \$39,999	5.9	155
\$40,000 and over	2.6	217

¹ Data based on Gallup household survey with a sample size of 1,051. "Users" are defined as respondents who reported using cocaine at least once in their lifetime. Number of users based on self-reporting is likely to be an underestimate. These figures provide a general view of the minimum level of use.

² In the 1984 survey, "other" occupation included 107 disabled or retired respondents, 43 unemployed respondents, 236 housewives and 69 students.

³ "Secondary" education included only secondary schooling and "post-secondary" included colleges and universities.

⁴ Income levels are measured in dollars of the current year.

Note: In the 1984 survey, "other," "not stated" and "don't know" responses were treated as missing data.

Source: R. G. Smart and E. M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults in 1984 and Changes Since 1982 (Toronto: ARF Internal Report, 1984).

TABLE 13

OFFICIALLY RECORDED NUMBER OF HABITUAL NARCOTIC¹ DRUG USERS,
CANADA AND REGIONS, 1979 TO 1982²

Region	Illicit	Licit	Professional	Total	Percentage of Total in Each Region
1979					
Atlantic	520	53	14	587	3.0
Quebec	2,417	86	52	2,555	12.9
Ontario	5,326	311	87	5,724	29.0
Manitoba	511	27	7	545	2.8
Saskatchewan	405	14	5	424	2.1
Alberta	1,805	85	20	1,910	9.7
B.C.	7,752	127	54	7,933	40.2
Yukon & N.W.T.	64	-	1	65	0.3
Canada	18,800	703	240	19,743	100.0
1980					
Atlantic	460	57	13	530	3.8
Quebec	2,132	94	47	2,273	16.2
Ontario	4,031	300	79	4,410	31.5
Manitoba	342	25	6	373	2.7
Saskatchewan	286	13	5	304	2.2
Alberta	1,225	88	20	1,333	9.5
B.C.	4,532	131	43	4,706	33.7
Yukon & N.W.T.	53	-	1	54	0.4
Canada	13,061	708	214	13,983	100.0
1981					
Atlantic	494	42	10	546	3.6
Quebec	2,500	76	51	2,627	17.5
Ontario	4,208	266	76	4,550	30.4
Manitoba	379	17	6	402	2.7
Saskatchewan	312	11	7	330	2.2
Alberta	1,381	92	20	1,493	10.0
B.C.	4,826	115	38	4,979	33.2
Yukon & N.W.T.	57	-	1	58	0.4
Canada	14,157	619	209	14,985	100.0
1982					
Atlantic	529	24	6	559	3.5
Quebec	2,942	40	46	3,028	19.2
Ontario	4,483	142	76	4,701	29.8
Manitoba	433	7	8	448	2.8
Saskatchewan	355	20	9	384	2.4
Alberta	1,469	49	15	1,533	9.7
B.C.	5,019	34	30	5,083	32.2
Yukon & N.W.T.	65	-	1	66	0.4
Canada	15,295	316	191	15,802	100.0

¹ The narcotic drugs involved are mostly heroin, cocaine and phencyclidine (see Table 14). Cannabis users are not included in this table.

² It should be noted that the three categories of drug users were formerly classified by the division as "Criminal Addicts", "Medical Addicts" and "Professional Addicts" and are now classified and defined as follows:

"Illicit: Includes all cases where there is a record of the person for a period of ten years and where the source was initially illicit. In 1980, this period was shortened to five years. Not all of these persons have been convicted under the Narcotic Control Act."

"Licit (Medical): This group might be referred to as therapeutic drug users. These are persons who have some medical condition upon which dependence has become superimposed or persons who became dependent through medical treatment. Few persons in this class have any criminal background. Names are deleted from this group if there is no record from a narcotic standpoint during the past five years."

"Professional Persons: Members of the medical and allied professions. In this group also, names are dropped after a period of five years with no information being received."

Note: These statistics do not cover all persons in Canada who might have used the drugs concerned. All reported users may not have received convictions for an offence under the Narcotic Control Act or the Food and Drugs Act. Conversely, most persons who received convictions would be recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1979, 1980 and 1981 and Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 14

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ILLICIT NARCOTIC¹ DRUG USER POPULATION,
CANADA, 1977 TO 1982

Characteristics	Number of Users					
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All Users	17,242	18,389	18,800	13,061	14,157	15,295
Sex:						
Male	13,275	14,199	14,592	10,266	11,111	11,996
Female	3,967	4,190	4,208	2,795	3,046	3,299
Age:						
Under 20	862	600	345	210	205	204
20 - 24	4,717	4,438	3,785	2,898	2,554	2,277
25 - 29	5,376	6,159	6,550	4,654	5,054	5,303
30 - 39	3,469	4,261	5,192	3,816	4,684	5,576
40 - 49	1,014	1,118	1,133	723	846	1,029
50 - 59	399	402	423	265	289	339
60 and over	134	190	184	94	103	127
Unknown	1,271	1,221	1,188	401	422	440
Sources of Information:						
Pharmacy Sales Reports	1,462	1,421	1,298	501	500	477
Treatment Centres	2,631	2,616	3,557	1,749	1,822	1,869
Police Reports	11,843	13,019	12,511	9,909	10,763	11,635
Other Means	1,306	1,333	1,434	902	1,072	1,314
Drugs Involved:						
Heroin	11,281	11,435	10,126	6,022	6,074	5,971
Cocaine	1,711	2,155	2,559	2,468	3,243	4,000
Phencyclidine	1,821	2,184	2,363	2,213	2,360	2,532
Other	2,429	2,615	3,752	2,358	2,480	2,792

TABLE 14 (Continued)

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ILLICIT NARCOTIC¹ DRUG USER POPULATION,
CANADA, 1977 TO 1982

Percentage Distribution² of Users

Characteristics	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
All Users	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:						
Male	77.0	77.2	77.6	78.6	78.5	78.4
Female	23.0	22.8	22.4	21.4	21.5	21.6
Age:						
Under 20	5.0	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
20 - 24	27.4	24.1	20.1	22.2	18.0	14.9
25 - 29	31.2	33.5	34.8	35.6	35.7	34.7
30 - 39	20.1	23.2	27.6	29.2	33.1	36.5
40 - 49	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.7
50 - 59	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.2
60 and over	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8
Unknown	7.4	6.6	6.3	3.1	3.0	2.9
Sources of Information:						
Pharmacy Sales Reports	8.5	7.7	6.9	3.8	3.5	3.1
Treatment Centres	15.3	14.2	18.9	13.4	12.9	12.2
Police Reports	68.7	70.8	66.5	75.9	76.0	76.1
Other Means	7.6	7.2	7.6	6.9	7.6	8.6
Drugs Involved: ¹						
Heroin	65.4	62.2	53.9	46.1	42.9	39.0
Cocaine	9.9	11.7	13.6	18.9	22.9	26.2
Phencyclidine	10.6	11.9	12.6	16.9	16.7	16.6
Other	14.1	14.2	20.0	18.1	17.5	18.3

¹ Cannabis users are not included in this table.

² Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 and Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 15

NEW HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG CASES¹ COMING TO THE ATTENTION OF THE
NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION BY SEX, CANADA TO 1982

New Cases In:	Male		Female		Total Number
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Prior to 1970	1,350	89.5	158	10.5	1,508
1970	2,985	87.8	414	12.2	3,399
1971	2,795	88.9	348	11.1	3,143
1972	2,071	85.9	340	14.1	2,411
1973	2,605	87.0	387	13.0	2,992
1974 ²	3,183	87.7	447	12.3	3,630
1975 ³	2,614	88.0	355	12.0	2,969
1976 ⁴	916	90.2	100	9.8	1,016
1977 ⁵	993	88.9	124	11.1	1,117
1978 ⁶	604	88.2	81	11.8	685
1979	553	89.8	63	10.2	616
1980 ⁷	975	88.9	122	11.1	1,097
1981 ⁸	913	89.2	111	10.8	1,024
1982 ⁹	708	88.3	94	11.7	802

¹ Drugs listed in Schedule "H" of Food and Drug Act (17 - 18 Eliz. II, C41, 1968 -1969).

² In addition, in 1974, 141 males and 5 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were arrested.

³ In 1975, an additional 156 males and 12 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were arrested.

⁴ In addition, in 1976, 21 males and 1 female who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.

⁵ In 1977, an additional 39 males and 3 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.

⁶ In 1978, an additional 24 males who had previous cannabis records, were recorded as users.

⁷ In 1980, an additional 16 males and 1 female who had previous schedule H records, were recorded as users.

⁸ In 1981, an additional 25 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

⁹ In 1982, an additional 24 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 and Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 16

AGE GROUPING OF NEW HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG CASES,¹ AND PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY SEX, CANADA, 1977 TO 1982

Age	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number							
	1977 ²	1978 ³	1979	1980 ⁴	1981 ⁵	1982 ⁶	1977 ²	1978 ³	1979	1980 ⁴	1981 ⁵	1982 ⁶	1977 ²	1978 ³	1979	1980 ⁴	1981 ⁵	1982 ⁶
Under 20	84.9	89.3	89.3	88.3	87.1	86.9	15.1	10.7	10.7	11.7	12.9	13.1	370	243	205	375	350	237
20 - 24	90.6	87.5	91.3	89.0	90.5	88.5	9.4	12.5	8.7	11.0	9.5	11.5	500	289	277	471	461	348
25 - 29	92.9	87.5	85.9	90.2	88.7	89.5	7.1	12.5	14.1	9.8	11.3	10.5	155	96	85	163	142	133
30 - 34	96.0	85.7	89.7	88.3	89.4	91.2	4.0	14.3	10.3	11.7	10.6	8.8	50	28	29	60	47	57
35 - 39	90.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	91.7	92.9	10.0	-	10.0	-	8.3	7.1	10	12	10	8	12	14
40 - 49	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	25.0	4	3	2	7	5	4
50 and over	75.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	1	4
Unknown	83.3	78.6	85.7	72.7	100.0	60.0	16.7	21.4	14.3	27.3	-	40.0	24	14	7	11	6	5
Total	88.9	88.2	89.7	88.9	89.2	88.3	11.1	11.8	10.3	11.1	10.8	11.7	1,117	685	616	1,097	1,024	802

¹ Drugs listed in schedule "H" of Food and Drugs Act (17 - 18 Eliz. II, C41, 1968 - 1969).² In 1977, an additional 39 males and 3 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.³ In 1978, an additional 24 males who had previous cannabis records, were recorded as users.⁴ In 1980, an additional 16 males and 1 female who had previous schedule H records, were recorded as users.⁵ In 1981, an additional 25 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.⁶ In 1982, an additional 24 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981 and Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 17

TYPE OF HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS¹ USED AND PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN BY SEX, CANADA 1977 TO 1982

Type of Drug	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number							
	1977 ²	1978 ³	1979	1980 ⁴	1981 ⁵	1982 ⁶	1977 ²	1978 ³	1979	1980 ⁴	1981 ⁵	1982 ⁶	1977 ²	1978 ³	1979	1980 ⁴	1981 ⁵	1982 ⁶
LSD	88.2	90.4	89.4	89.2	89.3	87.7	11.8	9.6	10.6	10.8	10.7	12.3	600	405	473	830	838	656
MDA	89.1	84.1	92.8	88.8	89.1	81.0	10.9	15.9	7.2	11.2	10.9	19.0	275	82	69	98	46	21
LSD and MDA	90.5	83.3	90.0	87.5	100.0	-	9.5	16.7	10.0	12.5	-	-	21	18	10	24	6	-
LSD and Mescaline	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	1	2	-
LSD and Psilocybin	-	50.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	50.0	-	50.0	-	20.0	-	50.0	-	2	1	10	5	2
MDA and Mescaline	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Mescaline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psilocybin	89.4	95.0	86.3	88.7	87.6	93.3	10.6	5.0	13.7	11.3	12.4	6.7	104	60	51	106	121	120
MDA and Psilocybin	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Psilocybin and Mescaline	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other	91.6	80.7	100.0	85.2	83.3	100.0	8.4	19.3	-	14.8	16.7	-	107	114	9	27	6	1

¹ Drugs listed in schedule H of Food and Drugs Act (17 - 18 Eliz. II, C41, 1968 - 1969).

² In 1977, an additional 39 males and 3 females who had previous hallucinogen records, were recorded as users.

³ In 1978, an additional 24 males who had previous cannabis records, were recorded as users.

⁴ In 1980, an additional 16 males and 1 female who had previous schedule H records, were recorded as users.

⁵ In 1981, an additional 25 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

⁶ In 1982, an additional 24 males and 1 female who were previous schedule H users, were recorded as users.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1981 and Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TYPES OF DRUGS USED ILLEGALLY

TABLE 18

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
1978-79 TO 1982-83¹

Name of Drug	Year	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba & Saskatchewan	Alberta & B.C.
Amphetamine	1978-79	51	2	8	22	3	16
	1979-80	22	1	2	9	4	6
	1980-81	24	-	11	6	4	3
	1981-82	11	-	4	4	1	2
	1982-83	13	2	3	7	-	1
Barbiturate	1978-79	379	21	59	179	15	105
	1979-80	294	20	63	145	6	60
	1980-81	314	3	79	164	11	57
	1981-82	220	5	50	85	24	56
	1982-83	159	4	30	56	22	47
Cannabinoids	1978-79	37,241	2,904	6,831	21,549	1,582	4,375
	1979-80	40,917	3,380	6,952	24,112	1,837	4,636
	1980-81	44,948	3,545	7,852	26,241	2,125	5,185
	1981-82	39,738	3,344	7,152	21,137	2,098	6,007
	1982-83	37,754	2,712	7,173	16,443	1,567	9,859
Cocaine	1978-79	1,190	13	445	481	19	232
	1979-80	1,439	12	652	439	66	270
	1980-81	1,893	22	853	659	79	280
	1981-82	2,448	42	1,123	819	77	387
	1982-83	2,703	43	1,166	928	97	469
Codeine	1978-79	162	6	44	63	14	35
	1979-80	253	14	58	93	14	74
	1980-81	253	9	61	114	13	56
	1981-82	167	2	43	49	23	50
	1982-83	234	5	50	88	15	76
Diethylpropion ²	1978-79	758	47	357	324	2	28
	1979-80	94	8	61	17	2	6
	1980-81	42	4	23	9	-	6
	1981-82	40	1	27	8	3	1
	1982-83	28	-	9	15	1	3
Heroin	1978-79	847	4	193	89	5	556
	1979-80	546	3	196	71	1	275
	1980-81	463	-	138	111	-	214
	1981-82	429	-	166	129	14	120
	1982-83	666	-	187	297	1	181
Hydrocodone	1978-79	34	3	6	20	1	4
	1979-80	39	1	6	21	3	8
	1980-81	57	4	11	37	-	5
	1981-82	54	-	9	38	4	3
	1982-83	58	2	24	23	-	9
Hydromorphone	1978-79	37	-	24	13	-	-
	1979-80	31	1	14	15	-	1
	1980-81	26	-	17	8	-	1
	1981-82	21	-	10	7	-	4
	1982-83	27	4	7	10	-	6
LSD	1978-79	1,497	50	308	657	162	320
	1979-80	3,015	136	369	1,745	129	636
	1980-81	3,089	173	520	1,394	219	783
	1981-82	2,514	128	391	1,190	139	666
	1982-83	2,296	139	436	1,020	153	548

TABLE 18 (Continued)

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
1978-79 TO 1982-83¹

Name of Drug	Year	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba & Saskatchewan	Alberta & B.C.
MDA	1978-79	133	-	1	27	1	104
	1979-80	111	2	4	38	6	61
	1980-81	245	2	5	148	9	81
	1981-82	57	-	9	19	-	29
	1982-83	133	4	-	39	6	84
Methadone	1978-79	27	-	5	5	3	14
	1979-80	17	-	9	2	-	6
	1980-81	23	1	12	3	-	7
	1981-82	13	-	-	2	1	10
	1982-83	13	-	1	4	2	6
Methamphetamine	1978-79	461	4	16	437	1	3
	1979-80	602	1	31	561	-	9
	1980-81	325	3	12	303	1	6
	1981-82	218	5	3	188	-	22
	1982-83	215	-	1	195	4	15
Methaqualone	1978-79	106	4	39	38	2	23
	1979-80	78	12	32	18	2	14
	1980-81	76	-	35	27	3	11
	1981-82	324	3	16	292	1	12
	1982-83	106	48	13	31	6	8
Methylphenidate ²	1978-79	40	9	13	8	7	3
	1979-80	27	1	8	10	2	6
	1980-81	35	1	9	7	6	12
	1981-82	43	1	8	10	3	21
	1982-83	81	1	5	4	2	69
Morphine	1978-79	221	2	85	26	2	106
	1979-80	122	8	52	40	5	17
	1980-81	130	4	49	35	1	41
	1981-82	65	4	31	10	2	18
	1982-83	68	4	22	37	1	4
Opium	1978-79	28	6	17	4	1	-
	1979-80	9	-	5	3	1	-
	1980-81	34	-	23	6	-	5
	1981-82	7	1	5	-	1	-
	1982-83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxycodone	1978-79	56	-	12	39	-	5
	1979-80	100	3	19	63	2	13
	1980-81	123	1	15	95	7	5
	1981-82	102	1	16	64	7	14
	1982-83	100	-	21	51	6	22
PCE	1978-79	85	3	18	36	1	27
	1979-80	115	5	-	107	-	3
	1980-81	88	3	-	78	1	6
	1981-82	7	-	-	7	-	-
	1982-83	19	-	-	17	1	1
PCP	1978-79	566	42	260	240	10	14
	1979-80	763	64	409	253	14	23
	1980-81	846	71	448	306	6	15
	1981-82	1,191	40	897	228	9	17
	1982-83	1,008	36	755	171	5	41

TABLE 18 (Continued)

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
1978-79 TO 1982-83¹

Name of Drug	Year	Total Canada	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba & Saskatchewan	Alberta & B.C.
PCP and LSD	1978-79	13	-	9	3	1	-
	1979-80	1	-	-	1	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pentazocine	1978-79	25	2	3	6	4	10
	1979-80	52	3	7	8	4	30
	1980-81	60	1	9	11	7	32
	1981-82	152	2	2	10	10	128
	1982-83	154	-	6	8	20	120
Pethidine	1978-79	122	4	22	48	5	43
	1979-80	104	8	24	31	21	20
	1980-81	45	-	13	21	2	9
	1981-82	44	2	11	18	4	9
	1982-83	45	2	11	26	3	3
Phenmetrazine	1978-79	1	-	-	-	-	1
	1979-80	8	-	8	-	-	-
	1980-81	25	1	19	5	-	-
	1981-82	3	-	2	1	-	-
	1982-83	3	-	-	-	-	3
Phentermine	1978-79	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1979-80	429	29	97	283	3	17
	1980-81	293	23	55	165	9	41
	1981-82	76	-	35	26	3	12
	1982-83	60	2	34	18	2	4
Psilocybin	1978-79	150	16	25	82	4	23
	1979-80	289	21	84	58	8	118
	1980-81	383	23	150	81	10	119
	1981-82	336	20	129	125	11	51
	1982-83	458	26	67	184	18	163
Other	1978-79	262	22	115	81	7	37
	1979-80	87	5	14	26	15	27
	1980-81	58	1	30	11	2	14
	1981-82	39	-	10	18	5	6
	1982-83	36	8	9	13	1	5
Total for all Drugs	1978-79	44,492	3,164	8,915	24,477	1,852	6,084
	1979-80	49,564	3,738	9,176	28,169	2,145	6,336
	1980-81	53,898	3,895	10,449	30,045	2,515	6,994
	1981-82	48,319	3,601	10,149	24,484	2,440	7,645
	1982-83	46,437	3,042	10,030	19,685	1,933	11,747

TABLE 18 (Continued)

DRUG SAMPLES IDENTIFIED BY HEALTH PROTECTION BRANCH LABORATORIES,
1978-79 TO 1982-83¹

¹ These figures do not represent a random sample of drug use in Canada, but rather correspond to those drugs received for analysis by Health Protection Branch Laboratories, and are intended as a guide to others doing chemical analysis of such substances likely to be encountered in various parts of the country. Not included are specimens presented for analysis, when analysis indicated these were not narcotics, or Schedules G or H items, such as specimens alleged to be amphetamines but which were in fact aspirin (see Table 19 for known frequency of such occurrences among specimens presented to the Addiction Research Foundation Laboratories).

² Diethylpropion and Methylphenidate were scheduled as Controlled Drugs under Schedule G as of May 24, 1978. Consequently, the figures presented above for 1978-79 represent the number of samples analysed for less than a 12 month period.

Source: Data are based on "Reports of unknown drug specimens identified by Health Protection Branch Laboratories", March 1980 to March 1983 which were made available through the courtesy of Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada.

TABLE 19

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1978-79 TO 1982-83

Name of Drug	Year	Alleged Identity	Actual Identity Same as Alleged at Source	Actual Incidence
Amphetamine or Methamphetamine	1978-79	8	2	3
	1979-80	6	-	-
	1980-81	12	2	3
	1981-82	15	-	1
	1982-83	24	-	-
ASA (Acetylsalicylic Acid)	1978-79	-	-	3
	1979-80	-	-	10
	1980-81	-	-	4
	1981-82	-	-	6
	1982-83	-	-	7
Barbiturates	1978-79	3	3	8
	1979-80	-	-	7
	1980-81	-	-	2
	1981-82	1	1	6
	1982-83	6	2	3
Cannabinoids ¹	1978-79	32	27	72
	1979-80	53	37	57
	1980-81	37	30	77
	1981-82	37	22	37
	1982-83	25	22	45
Chlordiazepoxide	1978-79	-	-	1
	1979-80	1	1	3
	1980-81	-	-	2
	1981-82	1	-	1
	1982-83	-	-	-
Cocaine	1978-79	3	1	3
	1979-80	3	3	5
	1980-81	1	-	-
	1981-82	5	4	5
	1982-83	3	2	4
Diazepam	1978-79	-	-	1
	1979-80	1	-	2
	1980-81	3	3	8
	1981-82	-	-	6
	1982-83	2	1	5
Heroin	1978-79	1	-	-
	1979-80	3	1	2
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	2	-	1
	1982-83	2	1	2
LSD (Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)	1978-79	5	3	5
	1979-80	6	6	15
	1980-81	3	3	7
	1981-82	4	4	8
	1982-83	13	4	6
MDA (3, 4 Methylene Dioxymphetamine)	1978-79	-	-	1
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-

TABLE 19 (Continued)

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1978-79 TO 1982-83

Name of Drug	Year	Alleged Identity	Actual Identity Same as Alleged at Source	Actual Incidence
Mescaline	1978-79	2	-	-
	1979-80	1	-	-
	1980-81	1	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
Opium	1978-79	1	-	2
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
PCP (Phencyclidine)	1978-79	2	2	7
	1979-80	4	1	4
	1980-81	6	3	8
	1981-82	6	3	9
	1982-83	2	2	7
Tobacco (Nicotine)	1978-79	-	-	4
	1979-80	-	-	13
	1980-81	-	-	8
	1981-82	1	1	10
	1982-83	-	-	2
Miscellaneous	1978-79	7	1	29
	1979-80	8	4	25
	1980-81	15	8	39
	1981-82	10	4	29
	1982-83	41	16	48
<u>Combination Drugs</u>				
ASA and Codeine	1978-79	-	-	1
	1979-80	-	-	1
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
ASA and Contaminant	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	2	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
ASA and Nicotine	1978-79	1	1	1
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
Caffeine and Ephedrine	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	3
	1980-81	-	-	47
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
Caffeine and Ephedrine and Phenylpropanolamine ²	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	4	4	100
	1982-83	17	17	124

TABLE 19 (Continued)

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1978-79 TO 1982-83

Name of Drug	Year	Alleged Identity	Actual Identity Same as Alleged at Source	Actual Incidence
<u>Combination Drugs (cont'd)</u>				
Caffeine and Ethanol	1978-79	1	1	1
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
Cannabis and Nicotine	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	5	5	11
	1980-81	-	-	1
	1981-82	1	-	2
	1982-83	-	-	1
Cannabis and Paraquat	1978-79	21	1	1
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
Cannabis and PCP	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	6	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
Methaqualone and Diphenhydramine (Mandrax)	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	1	1	1
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
PCP and ASA	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	1
	1980-81	-	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
PCP and Nicotine	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	1	-	-
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
Phenylephrine, Phenindramine and ASA (Dristan)	1978-79	-	-	-
	1979-80	-	-	-
	1980-81	-	-	1
	1981-82	-	-	-
	1982-83	-	-	-
Total for all Drugs	1978-79	87	42	143
	1979-80	91	58	159
	1980-81	88	50	208
	1981-82	87	43	221
	1982-83	135	67	254

TABLE 19 (Continued)

ALLEGED IDENTITY AND ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF "DRUG" SAMPLES TESTED IN THE ADDICTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION LABORATORIES, ONTARIO, 1978-79 TO 1982-83

¹ "Cannabinoid" includes cannabis leaf material, hashish, and any other cannabinoid-containing materials.

² Samples contained any two or three of these drugs.

Source: The data were made available through the Drug Analysis Laboratory, Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario.

TABLE 20

DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, CANADA, 1978 TO 1980

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
		(kilograms)			(grams)		
Raw and Prepared Opium		0.041	0.060	0.802	0.002	0.003	0.033
Heroin		4.306	2.804	6.587	0.183	0.118	0.275
Cocaine		25.960	26.618	43.147	1.105	1.123	1.801
Cannabis	Cannabis Resin Plants	20,995.000 1,172.000 53,114 P	34,668.000 1,477.000 33,511 P	33,879.000 11,993.000 38,129 P	893.785 49.894 2 P	1,462.785 62.321 1 P	1,413.982 500.543 2 P
Liquid Cannabis		259.757	261.690	143.712	11.058	11.042	5.998
Other Opiates		n.a.	12.620	12.661	n.a.	0.532	0.528
Synthetic Narcotics		0.100	0.229	0.246	0.004	0.010	0.010
Stimulants	Doses	41.415	19.937 6,333 D	45.820 271,466 D	1.763	0.841	1.912 11 D
Depressants	Doses	0.344 41,656 D	5.073 15,039 D	0.338 64,570 D	0.014 2 D	0.214	0.014 3 D
LSD	Doses	1.618 79,830 D	3.516 145,281 D	0.438 191,758 D	0.069 3 D	0.150 6 D	0.018 8 D
Other Hallucinogens	Doses	24.010 12,889 D	62.090 14,962 D	49.041 6,298 D	1.022 1 D	2.620 1 D	2.047 ..

¹ Figures are presented as submitted by the Canadian Government to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs.² Rates have been calculated using United Nations mid-year population estimates.

Sources: United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Seventh Special Session, Item 6 of the Provisional Agenda: Review of Trends in Drug Abuse and the Illicit Traffic (New York: United Nations Economic and Social Council, Catalogue No. E/CN.7/675/Add.1, November 26, 1981); United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Demographic Yearbook 1981 (New York: United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1983).

TABLE 21

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS
BY QUANTITY AND TYPE OF DRUG TAKEN, CANADA, 1979 TO 1982

Quantities of Drugs Taken: Narcotic Drugs

Drug	Units	1979	1980	1981	1982
Anileridine	Tablet	37,715	58,383	45,743	15,516
	Injection	2,155 mL	2,397 mL	1,314 mL	836 mL
Cocaine	Tablet	-	-	10	-
	Liquid	85 mL	1,092 mL	1,094 mL	89 mL
	Powder	2,131.2 g	1,610.9 g	1,387.4 g	1,232.9 g
Codeine	Tablet & Capsule	447,417	619,402	667,854	679,094
	Injection	6,417 mL	742 mL	1,432 mL	397 mL
	Liquid	89,463 mL	225,600 mL	152,773 mL	163,901 mL
	Powder	858.6 g	1,115.6 g	816.6 g	1,609.0 g
Diphenoxylate	Tablet	86,004	140,760	124,914	113,679
	Liquid	13,043 mL	19,410 mL	18,672 mL	14,032 mL
Heroin	Tablet	723	85	-	-
	Powder	6.87 g	27.78 g	3.5 g	-
Hydrocodone	Tablet	12,761	28,070	33,361	32,719
	Liquid	2,072,453 mL	2,120,640 mL	1,754,104 mL	1,849,132 mL
Hydromorphone	Tablet	18,818	24,818	21,426	15,073
	Injection	390 mL	470 mL	58 mL	158 mL
	Liquid	852 mL	330 mL	360 mL	1,505 mL
	Suppository	61	79	101	156
Levorphanol	Tablet	5,255	10,746	10,393	8,153
	Injection	102 mL	192 mL	277 mL	127 mL
Meperidine	Tablet & Capsule	101,851	103,798	99,547	81,396
	Injection	38,820 mL	27,852 mL	25,110 mL	20,149.9 mL
	Powder	5.1 g	-	-	-
Methadone	Tablet	2,332	1,768	559	918
	Injection	15 mL	194 mL	60 mL	-
	Liquid	2,533 mL	2,995 mL	1,700 mL	4,040 mL
	Powder	219.0 g	184.1 g	354.0 g	211.7 g
Morphine	Tablet	14,613	14,672	8,358	7,370
	Injection	15,785 mL	13,217 mL	11,573 mL	13,581 mL
	Liquid	1,485 mL	9,480 mL	34,043 mL	40,118 mL
	Powder	1,066.6 g	1,195.1 g	1,141.2 g	1,004.7 g
	Suppository	-	-	12	-
Normethadone	Tablet	1,301	2,147	906	406
	Liquid	7,925 mL	13,680 mL	9,615 mL	9,945 mL
Opium	Tablet & Capsule	5,202	23,504	10,026	7,648
	Injection	-	2,554 mL	1,790 mL	50 mL
	Liquid	16,335 mL	27,000 mL	17,297 mL	18,587 mL
	Powder	116.5 g	272.0 g	12.0 g	-
	Suppository	385	496	1,259	339
	Ointment	100.0 g	870.0 g	653.4 g	-
Oxycodone	Tablet	198,437	264,578	296,859	287,940
	Suppository	345	1,763	1,075	1,002
Piminodine	Tablet	250	100	110	-
	Injection	-	-	-	10 mL
Others	Tablet	750	1,325	358	190
	Injection	186 mL	569 mL	1,807 mL	1,275 mL
	Liquid	2,415 mL	9,420 mL	9,213 mL	10,230 mL
	Powder	0.6 g	7.8 g	37.0 g	307.5 g
	Suppository	12	303	92	52

TABLE 21 (Continued)

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS
BY QUANTITY AND TYPE OF DRUG TAKEN, CANADA, 1979 TO 1982

Quantities of Drugs Taken: Controlled Drugs

Drug	Units	1979	1980	1981	1982
Amphetamine	Tablet & Capsule	13,640	14,508	12,089	7,990
	Powder	-	-	80.0 g	-
Diethylpropion	Tablet	12,001	24,420	32,371	32,872
Methamphetamine	Tablet	1,862	1,256	395	520
	Ampule	9 mL	44 mL	-	-
Methaqualone	Tablet & Capsule	73,053	50,675	59,779	40,294
Methylphenidate	Tablet	44,593	50,952	60,416	71,862
Pentazocine	Tablet	57,810	116,195	103,830	88,673
	Injection	2,880 mL	2,544 mL	3,122 mL	1,507 mL
Phentermine	Capsule	9,440	22,600	27,452	29,446
Secobarbital	Capsule	115,886	86,083	67,256	58,953
Secobarbital & amobarbital	Capsule	114,788	82,163	80,055	53,432
	Powder	-	56.5 g	-	-
Other	Tablet & Capsule	510,390	384,503	337,225	274,791
Barbiturates	Injection	5,166 mL	3,391 mL	3,848 mL	694 mL
	Liquid	13,665 mL	32,520 mL	45,569 mL	18,565 mL
	Powder	665.8 g	405.5 g	645.8 g	96.1 g
	Suppository	395	201	208	437
Other Controlled Drugs	Tablet & Capsule	-	7,966	-	675
	Injection	-	1,550 mL	-	58 mL
	Powder	-	-	-	5.0 g
Other Designated Drugs	Tablet & Capsule	3,267	2,490	661	115

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

LEGAL STATISTICS

TABLE 22

JUVENILES^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES
BY TYPE OF ACT,³ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1982

Narcotic Control Act³

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979 ^a	1980 ^a	1981 ^a	1982 ^a
Nfld.	51	60	66	72	55	86	44
P.E.I.	3	4	2	3	3	6	2
N.S.	40	37	45	63	93	67	60
N.B.	22	19	32	70	115	35	36
Que.	593	582	639	746	842	726	661
Ont.	481	570	491	1,366	1,488	1,180	767
Man.	458	495	379	325	380	447	263
Sask.	21	16	12	41	56	66	32
Alta.	443	322	250	265	315	195	172
B.C.	616	557	470	893	931	911	551
Yukon	2	-	1	1	2	4	6
N.W.T.	1	3	2	3	4	7	2
Canada	2,731	2,665	2,389	3,848	4,284	3,730	2,596

Food and Drugs Act³ - Controlled Drugs

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979 ^a	1980 ^a	1981 ^a	1982 ^a
Nfld.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
N.S.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Que.	7	3	5	9	4	2	2
Ont.	2	2	10	3	7	11	5
Man.	5	1	3	1	-	1	-
Sask.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Alta.	1	1	-	1	-	1	2
B.C.	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	18	7	18	14	12	17	13

TABLE 22 (Continued)

JUVENILES^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES
BY TYPE OF ACT,³ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1982

Food and Drugs Act - Restricted Drugs³

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979 ⁴	1980 ⁴	1981 ⁴	1982 ⁴
Nfld.	-	3	-	-	1	-	1
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
N.B.	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Que.	35	52	16	30	49	24	16
Ont.	5	6	6	27	34	23	23
Man.	4	-	14	9	16	15	10
Sask.	-	-	-	2	2	8	3
Alta.	9	6	15	26	59	11	14
B.C.	12	12	7	25	32	39	19
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Canada	66	79	58	120	196	121	89

¹ "Total juveniles charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age, as directed by the province (see Technical Notes).

³ For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

⁴ Due to changes in police administrative reporting procedures, data for 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 are not directly comparable with earlier years. Figures reported for the latter four years include both "juveniles charged" and "juveniles not charged," and consequently will be higher than if only "juveniles charged" were reported.

Note: For incidence of drug-related crime among adults see Tables 29 and 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively).

TABLE 23

JUVENILES^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES
BY TYPE OF DRUG, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1982

Cannabis							
Province	1976	1977	1978	1979 ³	1980 ³	1981 ³	1982 ³
Nfld.	51	58	63	72	55	85	44
P.E.I.	3	-	2	3	3	6	1
N.S.	40	35	45	63	92	66	58
N.B.	22	19	29	68	111	35	35
Que.	564	503	585	683	744	639	560
Ont.	479	559	489	1,351	1,471	1,125	730
Man.	457	487	374	319	375	445	259
Sask.	21	16	12	41	52	66	32
Alta.	439	310	245	259	306	191	169
B.C.	608	545	461	871	924	894	547
Yukon	2	-	1	1	-	4	6
N.W.T.	1	3	2	3	4	3	2
Canada	2,687	2,535	2,308	3,734	4,137	3,559	2,443

Cocaine and Heroin ⁴							
Province	1976	1977	1978	1979 ³	1980 ³	1981 ³	1982 ³
Nfld.		-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.		-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.		-	-	-	-	-	-
N.B.		-	2	-	-	-	-
Que.		1	9	6	21	11	17
Ont.	n.a.	4	1	1	5	4	5
Man.		1	1	1	4	2	2
Sask.		-	-	-	-	-	-
Alta.		1	-	-	2	-	2
B.C.		2	1	5	2	9	3
Yukon		-	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.		-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada		9	14	13	34	26	29

TABLE 23 (Continued)

JUVENILES^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES
BY TYPE OF DRUG, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1982

Other Drugs							
Province	1976	1977	1978	1979 ³	1980 ³	1981 ³	1982 ³
Nfld.	-	2	3	-	-	1	-
P.E.I.	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
N.S.	-	2	-	-	1	1	2
N.B.	-	-	1	2	4	-	1
Que.	29	78	45	57	77	76	84
Ont.	2	7	1	14	12	51	32
Man.	1	7	4	5	1	-	2
Sask.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Alta.	4	11	5	6	7	4	1
B.C.	8	10	8	17	5	8	1
Yukon	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Canada	44	121	67	101	113	145	124

¹ "Total juveniles charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age, as directed by the province (see Technical Notes).

³ Due to changes in police administrative reporting procedures, data for 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 are not directly comparable with earlier years. Figures reported for the latter four years include both "juveniles charged" and "juveniles not charged," and consequently will be higher than if only "juveniles charged" were reported.

⁴ The number of juveniles in Canada charged with offences by specific drug were as follows:

	Cocaine	Heroin
1977	2	7
1978	6	8
1979	7	6
1980	22	12
1981	18	8
1982	23	6

⁵ Specific figures for cocaine and heroin were not reported for 1976 but included under the category "addicting opiate-like drugs," which was then in use, and here referred to as "other drugs."

Note: Sex specific data for juveniles are not available for the years 1979 to 1982 for each of the drug types, and also for the year 1976, for cocaine and heroin. For incidence of drug-related crime among adults see Tables 29 and 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively).

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED DELINQUENCIES,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1981

Number of Drug-Related Delinquencies^{1,2}

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Nfld. ³	32	54	50	53	58	101
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	3
N.S.	44	33	47	51	54	50
N.B. ³	27	24	18	43	75	38
Que. ^{3,4}	803	702	835	306	398	520
Ont. ⁵	558	592	486	584	750	606
Man.	426	414	340	318	350	431
Sask. ⁷	15	22	6	10	15	20
Alta.	510	445	348	233	253	206
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	400	501
Yukon	1	1	-	n.a.	-	2
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	3
Canada ⁶	2,416	2,287	2,130	1,598	2,354	2,481

Percentage of Drug-Related Delinquencies to Total Delinquencies

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Nfld. ³	2.9	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.7
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	1.2
N.S.	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6
N.B. ³	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.2	3.9	2.3
Que. ^{3,4}	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9
Ont. ⁵	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.2
Man. ⁶	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.4	1.7
Sask. ⁷	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7
Alta.	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.0
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.1	2.3
Yukon	0.5	0.4	-	n.a.	-	0.7
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.5
Canada ^{6,8}	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.0

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province, however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year.

² Includes offences committed under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act.

³ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1981.

⁴ Reported number of delinquencies decreased significantly beginning in 1979 as a result of new legislation which came into effect that year, and which introduced changes in the manner by which juveniles charged with offences were to be handled.

⁵ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1980 and 1981.

⁶ Offences under the Highway Traffic Act and the Liquor Control Act for Manitoba for the years 1976 to 1979 are excluded, and for 1980, the reporting of offences under the Highway Traffic Act is incomplete.

⁷ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1976 to 1981.

⁸ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1975 to 1979 and Prince Edward Island for the years 1975 to 1978, for which data are unavailable.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: These data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED DELINQUENCIES

BY TYPE OF DRUG, CANADA, 1976 TO 1981

Number of Drug-Related Delinquencies^{1,2}

Type of Drug	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Cannabis	2,024	2,010	1,843	1,404	2,061	2,020
Heroin	2	-	7	-	-	4
LSD	109	39	44	43	88	119
MDA	3	6	2	2	2	1
Cocaine	5	3	5	5	7	9
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	49	50	36	13	12	7
Other	17	30	16	4	27	1
Not Specified	207	149	177	127	157	320
Total ³	2,416	2,287	2,130	1,598	2,354	2,481

Percentage⁴ Contribution by Type of Drug

Type of Drug	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Cannabis	83.8	87.9	86.5	87.9	87.6	81.4
Heroin	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	0.2
LSD	4.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.7	4.8
MDA	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	..
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
Other	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	..
Not Specified	8.6	6.5	8.3	7.9	6.7	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year.

² Includes offences committed under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act.

³ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1976 to 1979 and Prince Edward Island for the years 1976 to 1978. In addition, reporting in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia is incomplete for the year 1981, in Ontario for the years 1980 and 1981, and in Saskatchewan for the years 1976 to 1981.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: These data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

TABLE 26

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED DELINQUENCIES
BY TYPE OF DRUG, ONTARIO, 1976 TO 1981

Number of Drug-Related Delinquencies^{1,2}

Type of Drug	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 ³	1981 ³
Cannabis	520	551	436	535	683	529
Heroin	-	-	5	-	-	-
LSD	13	2	4	10	16	16
MDA	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	1	1	-	3	3	1
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	8	8	5	-	2	-
Other	3	5	7	-	4	-
Not Specified	13	24	29	36	42	60
Total	558	592	486	584	750	606

Percentage⁴ Contribution by Type of Drug

Type of Drug	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 ³	1981 ³
Cannabis	93.2	93.1	89.7	91.6	91.1	87.3
Heroin	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
LSD	2.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	2.1	2.6
MDA	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	0.2	0.2	-	0.5	0.4	0.2
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phencyclidine	1.4	1.4	1.0	-	0.3	-
Other	0.5	0.8	1.4	-	0.5	-
Not Specified	2.3	4.0	6.0	6.2	5.6	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year.

² Includes offences committed under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act.

³ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1980 and 1981.

⁴ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: These data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine-readable data base.

TABLE 27

JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN DRUG-RELATED DELINQUENCIES,
BY ADJUDICATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1981

Number^{1,2} Found Delinquent After Adjudication

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Nfld. ³	26	45	41	46	55	90
P.E.I.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	3
N.S.	40	30	43	47	51	45
N.B. ³	25	22	15	40	67	29
Que. ^{3,4}	623	592	781	279	356	462
Ont. ⁵	398	403	349	419	521	413
Man.	281	233	207	189	181	249
Sask. ⁷	14	20	6	10	14	14
Alta.	426	354	275	199	219	178
B.C. ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	325	380
Yukon	1	1	-	-	-	1
N.W.T.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	3
Canada ^{8,9}	1,834	1,700	1,717	1,229	1,790	1,867

¹ Figures reported above are counts of events (delinquencies) not persons (delinquents) and refer to charges for which court action was terminated in a given year. Reporting is not complete in every province, however, as a number of provincial courts did not submit reports for all terminated cases in a given year.

² Includes offences committed under the Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act.

³ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1981.

⁴ Reported number of delinquencies decreased significantly beginning in 1979 as a result of new legislation which came into effect that year, and which introduced changes in the manner by which juveniles charged with offences were to be handled.

⁵ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the year 1980 and 1981.

⁶ Offences under the Highway Traffic Act and the Liquor Control Act for Manitoba for the years 1976 to 1979 are excluded, and for 1980, the reporting of offences under the Highway Traffic Act is incomplete.

⁷ Reporting of offences is incomplete for the years 1976 to 1981.

⁸ Excludes the following: British Columbia and the Northwest Territories for the years 1975 to 1979 and Prince Edward Island for the years 1975 to 1978, for which data are unavailable.

⁹ In addition, a number of delinquencies were referred to adult court; these numbered 31 in 1976, 12 in 1977, 28 in 1978, 13 in 1979, 13 in 1980 and 9 in 1981.

Note: A juvenile is defined as any boy or girl under the age of 16 years or such other age as defined by the province. For the upper age limit presently applicable in each of the provinces see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-202, undated).

RATES OF DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS¹
PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1982

Narcotic Control Act¹

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	142.4	178.1	166.9	192.4	199.4	217.4	146.0
P.E.I.	226.7	164.3	166.9	213.1	285.0	313.5	196.3
N.S.	377.4	364.9	375.8	387.0	458.6	408.9	363.7
N.B.	171.7	204.6	214.6	235.3	276.7	251.6	210.7
Que.	85.3	114.5	100.1	108.4	112.2	127.1	130.3
Ont.	266.4	285.7	264.3	286.4	319.1	315.3	249.8
Man.	256.9	256.8	214.5	200.0	246.8	260.4	213.4
Sask.	377.5	336.2	272.6	253.8	316.7	333.8	251.1
Alta.	541.4	530.2	447.6	458.8	514.3	476.6	318.0
B.C.	422.0	399.1	366.0	342.4	398.1	422.6	427.5
Yukon	1,321.1	1,156.0	1,217.8	708.5	663.7	875.0	1,308.0
N.W.T.	704.2	665.9	630.7	572.7	680.1	739.6	741.5
Canada	259.8	271.3	246.2	255.3	288.8	291.4	245.5
Total Number	59,738	63,131	57,893	60,615	69,434	70,921	60,484

Food and Drugs Act - Controlled Drugs¹

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	0.5	-	1.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.9
P.E.I.	5.1	0.8	0.8	2.5	4.1	0.8	1.6
N.S.	5.7	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
N.B.	1.8	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.4
Que.	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.3
Ont.	9.5	7.1	8.5	8.7	7.2	6.9	7.0
Man.	3.2	0.7	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.5	3.7
Sask.	2.1	2.0	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3
Alta.	5.0	3.1	3.2	4.5	6.9	4.5	6.7
B.C.	5.3	2.9	2.8	1.5	3.0	1.8	3.9
Yukon	22.9	18.3	4.4	-	9.0	12.9	67.5
N.W.T.	9.4	2.3	4.6	4.5	-	2.2	-
Canada	5.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.3
Total Number	1,289	947	1,022	1,054	990	947	1,061

Food and Drugs Act - Restricted Drugs¹

Province	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	3.9	2.1	0.9	2.1	5.5	4.4	10.9
P.E.I.	6.8	-	6.6	22.1	23.6	4.1	8.1
N.S.	5.2	2.0	3.1	6.7	12.5	11.4	16.3
N.B.	4.1	2.5	1.7	8.4	6.9	5.3	8.0
Que.	7.1	5.5	3.6	4.9	6.0	5.3	5.2
Ont.	6.8	7.4	7.5	18.2	18.5	16.0	12.8
Man.	7.1	3.9	8.7	6.6	16.0	10.2	12.4
Sask.	5.3	11.0	6.3	11.0	12.7	11.1	12.6
Alta.	17.8	18.7	17.9	30.7	38.9	28.2	20.5
B.C.	13.1	13.7	16.2	16.4	17.4	17.7	22.2
Yukon	9.2	45.9	26.7	22.4	13.5	34.5	63.3
N.W.T.	18.8	9.3	6.9	15.9	6.7	21.9	17.0
Canada	8.2	8.0	7.8	13.7	15.7	13.3	12.6
Total Number	1,889	1,860	1,832	3,254	3,772	3,236	3,091

¹ For the types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively).

TABLE 29

ADULTS ^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES BY TYPE OF ACT ³
AND SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1982

Narcotic Control Act ^a																												
Province	Male (%)												Female (%)										Total Number					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982							
	95	96	96	95	95	95	92	5	4	4	5	5	5	8	637	785	751	965	995	1,097	516							
Nfld.	86	95	96	93	95	97	99	14	5	4	7	5	3	1	180	119	119	178	249	222	111							
P.E.I.	94	95	93	94	93	94	92	6	5	7	6	7	6	8	2,233	2,135	2,290	2,417	2,872	2,670	1,950							
N.S.	94	94	95	95	93	94	94	6	6	5	5	7	6	6	946	1,209	1,096	1,225	1,434	1,398	892							
N.B.	90	91	89	91	91	90	89	10	9	11	9	9	10	11	3,947	4,600	4,085	4,436	4,722	4,918	4,766							
Que.	90	90	90	90	90	90	89	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	19,366	20,388	17,888	20,155	21,945	21,696	15,581							
Ont.	88	90	89	89	89	88	87	12	10	11	11	11	12	13	2,210	2,051	1,693	1,603	1,811	2,142	1,448							
Man.	92	91	89	90	91	91	90	8	9	11	10	9	9	10	2,865	2,627	2,038	1,939	2,422	2,568	1,748							
Sask.	92	93	91	91	91	91	91	8	7	9	9	9	9	9	9,351	10,619	9,135	9,600	11,216	10,675	6,410							
Alta.	88	85	84	87	89	90	89	12	15	16	13	11	10	11	8,705	8,281	7,232	6,451	7,630	8,115	6,807							
B.C.	87	90	90	88	90	91	90	13	10	10	12	10	9	10	232	167	156	95	81	118	77							
Yukon	78	89	91	85	87	95	93	22	11	9	15	13	5	7	129	157	177	183	213	260	178							
N.W.T.																												
Canada	90	90	90	90	90	91	90	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	50,801	53,138	46,660	49,247	55,590	55,879	40,487							

Food and Drugs Act ^a - Controlled Drugs																												
Province	Males (%)												Female (%)										Total Number					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982							
	-	-	80	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	100	-	-	5	-	1	1	1						
Nfld.	100	-	-	-	-	86	100	-	-	100	-	-	14	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-							
P.E.I.	100	90	100	100	100	100	100	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	4	9	3	7	1							
N.S.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	2	2	2	4	6	5	5							
N.B.	97	87	92	92	84	86	70	3	13	8	8	16	14	30	65	67	48	49	38	29	20							
Que.	79	80	78	79	77	83	81	21	20	22	21	23	17	19	597	457	495	510	377	368	274							
Ont.	94	100	82	85	57	90	85	6	-	18	15	43	10	15	16	4	11	20	7	10	20							
Man.	92	75	75	85	100	82	40	8	25	25	15	-	18	60	13	12	8	13	7	11	5							
Sask.	92	83	81	84	70	73	85	17	17	19	16	30	27	15	36	42	48	77	60	98	117							
Alta.	86	77	82	74	69	82	89	14	23	18	26	31	18	11	93	73	73	34	49	34	35							
B.C.	-	100	-	100	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	3							
Yukon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
N.W.T.	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-							
Canada	82	81	79	81	76	82	82	18	19	21	19	24	18	18	826	669	696	719	548	564	481							

TABLE 29 (Continued)

ADULTS ^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES BY TYPE OF ACT ³
AND SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1982

Food and Drugs Act ³ - Restricted Drugs

Province	Male (%)						Female (%)						Total Number								
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	100	100	75	93	89	90	91	-	-	25	7	11	10	9	15	6	4	15	27	21	32
P.E.I.	100	-	80	100	91	100	100	-	-	20	-	9	-	-	6	-	5	15	11	1	6
N.S.	92	90	75	92	88	88	93	8	10	25	8	12	12	7	26	10	16	40	83	72	55
N.B.	100	100	71	93	86	86	89	-	-	29	7	14	14	-	22	15	7	45	43	29	28
Que.	87	93	91	92	90	91	90	13	7	9	8	10	9	10	344	189	149	181	261	165	153
Ont.	87	87	89	89	88	87	88	13	13	11	11	12	13	12	421	494	519	1,326	1,273	1,080	782
Man.	94	83	93	93	94	93	86	6	17	7	7	6	7	14	49	29	75	60	124	95	83
Sask.	100	94	90	87	85	82	84	-	6	10	13	15	18	16	39	94	52	77	115	91	83
Alta.	93	94	89	85	89	88	88	7	6	11	15	11	12	12	246	326	338	603	796	592	387
B.C.	85	91	88	90	88	91	92	15	9	12	10	12	9	8	245	269	350	337	358	399	433
Yukon	100	100	67	100	-	100	89	-	-	33	-	-	11	-	1	8	3	7	-	4	9
N.W.T.	100	100	-	67	100	89	100	-	-	100	33	-	11	-	1	1	1	3	2	9	3
Canada	89	91	89	89	89	88	89	11	9	11	11	11	12	11	1,415	1,441	1,519	2,709	3,093	2,558	2,054

¹ "Total adults charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² An adult is defined as any person aged 16 or over or such other age, as may be directed by the province (see Technical Notes).

³ For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

Note: For incidence of drug-related crime among juveniles see Tables 22 and 23.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively).

TABLE 30

ADULTS 18+ CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES BY TYPE OF DRUG
AND SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1982

Cannabis

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Nfld.	95	96	97	95	95	95	92	5	4	3	5	5	5	8	516
P.E.I.	85	95	97	94	95	97	100	15	5	3	6	5	3	-	218
N.S.	94	95	93	94	93	94	92	6	5	7	6	7	6	8	2,623
N.B.	94	94	95	95	93	94	94	6	6	5	5	7	6	6	1,332
Que.	90	91	90	92	91	90	90	10	9	10	8	9	10	10	4,080
Ont.	90	91	91	91	90	90	89	10	9	9	9	10	10	11	20,890
Man.	89	90	89	89	89	88	87	11	10	11	11	11	12	13	14,726
Sask.	92	92	89	90	91	91	91	8	8	11	10	9	9	9	2,459
Alta.	92	93	92	91	91	92	91	8	7	8	9	9	8	9	1,686
B.C.	90	87	88	89	90	91	90	10	13	12	11	10	9	10	10,257
Yukon	87	91	89	88	89	92	89	13	9	11	12	11	8	11	7,398
N.W.T.	77	88	91	85	88	96	93	23	12	9	15	12	4	7	111
Canada	91	91	91	91	91	91	90	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	52,810
								48,566	49,698	43,342	46,884	52,599	52,810	37,309	

Cocaine

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1976 ^a	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976 ^a	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Nfld.	100	100	100	100	100	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	100	86	100	100	100	75	87	-	17	7	11	-	12	16	5
N.B.	100	-	-	100	100	83	100	-	3	-	8	1	6	399	424
Que.	89	84	83	86	86	87	88	-	112	141	148	258	426	346	446
Ont.	90	86	86	86	87	81	81	n.a.	198	269	283	316	13	34	34
Man.	100	75	82	71	85	85	82	-	11	16	22	24	33	23	23
Sask.	88	100	67	94	73	87	87	-	8	8	3	17	264	209	398
Alta.	85	93	90	80	84	87	84	-	59	42	126	281	370	4	5
B.C.	85	82	78	86	90	90	84	-	205	228	189	290	6	6	6
Yukon	75	100	-	100	67	100	100	-	4	2	-	3	-	-	-
N.W.T.	100	-	-	100	-	-	80	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Canada	88	85	84	85	85	87	85	12	619	714	796	1,192	1,532	1,564	

TABLE 30 (Continued)

ADULTS ^{1,2} CHARGED WITH DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES BY TYPE OF DRUG
AND SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1976 TO 1982

Heroin

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1976 ³	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976 ³	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Nfld.	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-
P.E.I.	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.S.	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-
N.B.	100	-	100	100	100	100	-	-	8	-	7	2	2	2	2
Que.	84	70	77	89	81	77	-	-	51	43	62	65	43	96	96
Ont.	n.a.	81	84	86	85	73	72	23	124	114	73	98	52	94	94
Man.	100	100	100	100	67	100	-	100	1	1	2	3	6	2	2
Sask.	75	83	100	-	50	67	-	33	8	6	3	-	4	3	3
Alta.	81	83	63	85	72	89	-	11	111	81	71	26	47	19	19
B.C.	61	58	54	66	71	66	-	34	761	1,063	323	345	220	250	250
Yukon	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
N.W.T.	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1
Canada	68	63	64	73	73	71	-	29	1,075	1,315	541	541	377	467	467

Other Drugs

Province	Male (%)					Female (%)					Total Number				
	1976 ³	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1976 ³	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Nfld.	-	97	87	96	95	100	-	-	36	39	25	20	15	-	-
P.E.I.	100	95	75	67	89	100	67	-	22	4	6	9	4	3	3
N.S.	89	89	93	100	100	97	92	33	35	27	27	18	35	24	24
N.B.	100	98	98	96	93	100	92	8	10	86	51	61	58	26	26
Que.	90	92	89	94	91	87	89	11	293	314	263	343	396	544	544
Ont.	87	87	82	82	84	83	83	17	726	400	349	443	328	315	315
Man.	66	94	89	75	94	86	70	30	47	19	20	18	14	23	23
Sask.	93	89	83	90	91	81	83	17	27	18	20	76	72	36	36
Alta.	73	97	90	87	85	84	84	16	175	234	127	150	107	79	79
B.C.	72	84	85	87	89	93	84	16	951	144	127	111	127	94	94
Yukon	67	91	100	100	100	100	-	7	11	5	1	4	1	-	-
N.W.T.	100	-	100	80	60	67	100	-	2	1	10	5	3	3	3
Canada	80	91	87	88	88	87	86	14	2,235	1,746	1,026	1,258	1,160	1,147	1,147

¹ "Total adults charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year, as a person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

² An adult is defined as any person aged 16 or over or such other age, as may be directed by the province.

³ Specific figures for cocaine and heroin were not reported for 1976 but included under the category "addicting opiate-like drugs," which was then in use, and here referred to as "other drugs."

Note: For incidence of drug-related crime among juveniles see Tables 22 and 23.

Source: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively).

DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES - NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG

ACTS¹ AND PERSONS CHARGED BY TYPE OF ACT,¹ CANADA, 1971 TO 1982

Number of Offences

Year	Narcotic Control Act ¹					Food and Drugs Act ¹		Total Drug-Related Criminal Offences
	Heroin	Cocaine	Other	Cannabis	Total	Controlled Drugs	Restricted Drugs	
1971	n.a.	n.a.	1,949 ²	16,951	18,900	1,624	3,483 ³	24,007
1972	n.a.	n.a.	3,234 ²	20,606	23,840	1,717	3,259	28,816
1973	n.a.	n.a.	3,800 ²	42,651	46,451	2,109	4,212	52,772
1974	n.a.	n.a.	3,354 ²	49,676	53,030	1,575	3,980	58,585
1975	n.a.	n.a.	2,995 ²	47,086	50,081	1,668	3,793	55,542
1976	n.a.	n.a.	2,463 ²	57,275	59,738	1,289	1,889	62,916
1977	1,037	897	2,716	58,481	63,131	947	1,860	65,938
1978	1,221	1,030	2,264	53,378	57,893	1,022	1,832	60,747
1979	575	1,142	2,064	56,834	60,615	1,054	3,254	64,923
1980	623	1,704	2,241	64,866	69,434	990	3,772	74,196
1981	583	2,189	2,386	65,763	70,921	947	3,236	75,104
1982	734	2,738	3,354	53,658	60,484	1,061	3,091	64,636

Number of Persons⁴ Charged

Year	Narcotic Control Act ¹					Food and Drugs Act ¹		Total Drug-Related Criminal Offences
	Heroin	Cocaine	Other	Cannabis	Total	Controlled Drugs	Restricted Drugs	
1971	n.a.	n.a.	1,168 ²	12,453	13,621	642	2,134 ³	16,397
1972	n.a.	n.a.	2,743 ²	17,153	19,896	940	2,493	23,329
1973	n.a.	n.a.	3,351 ²	37,668	41,019	1,237	3,620	45,876
1974	n.a.	n.a.	2,537 ²	43,954	46,491	915	3,124	50,530
1975	n.a.	n.a.	2,338 ²	40,282	42,620	1,038	2,857	46,515
1976	n.a.	n.a.	2,279 ²	51,253	53,532	844	1,481	55,857
1977	1,082	621	1,867	52,233	55,803	676	1,520	57,999
1978	1,323	720	1,356	45,650	49,049	714	1,577	51,340
1979	547	803	1,127	50,618	53,095	733	2,829	56,657
1980	553	1,214	1,371	56,736	59,874	560	3,289	63,723
1981	385	1,550	1,305	56,369	59,609	581	2,679	62,869
1982	473	1,587	1,271	39,752	43,083	494	2,143	45,720

¹ For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.² Refers to "addicting-opiate-like drugs." Specific figures for heroin and cocaine offences were not reported.³ Refers to "LSD" drug offences only.⁴ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year. The same person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

Sources: For 1971, Statistics Canada, Crime Statistics-Police 1971 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1973); for 1972 to 1981, Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1972-73, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively).

TABLE 32
DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL OFFENCES - NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED UNDER THE FEDERAL DRUG ACTS¹ AND PERSONS CHARGED BY TYPE OF ACT,¹ ONTARIO 1971 TO 1982

Number of Offences

Year	Narcotic Control Act ¹				Total	Food and Drugs Act ¹		Total Drug-Related Criminal Offences
	Heroin	Cocaine	Other	Cannabis		Controlled Drugs	Restricted Drugs	
1971	n.a.	n.a.	381 ²	6,744	7,125	658	1,099 ³	8,882
1972	n.a.	n.a.	622 ²	8,901	9,523	1,055	1,152	11,730
1973	n.a.	n.a.	756 ²	19,806	20,562	1,135	1,550	23,247
1974	n.a.	n.a.	786 ²	20,040	20,826	689	1,343	22,858
1975	n.a.	n.a.	803 ²	18,239	19,042	835	1,168	21,045
1976	n.a.	n.a.	918 ²	21,098	22,016	786	560	23,362
1977	188	371	771	22,535	23,865	590	614	25,069
1978	181	532	934	20,662	22,309	717	632	23,658
1979	136	460	907	22,848	24,351	736	1,551	26,638
1980	121	628	903	25,697	27,349	616	1,586	29,551
1981	133	739	785	25,539	27,196	594	1,381	29,171
1982	207	978	1,231	19,354	21,770	611	1,119	23,500

Number of Persons⁴ Charged

Year	Narcotic Control Act ¹				Food and Drugs Act ¹		Total Drug-Related Criminal Offences	
	Heroin	Cocaine	Other	Cannabis	Total	Controlled Drugs		
						Controlled Drugs		Restricted Drugs
1971	n.a.	n.a.	269 ²	5,681	5,950	323	788 ³	
1972	n.a.	n.a.	538 ²	8,000	8,538	647	944	
1973	n.a.	n.a.	594 ²	18,797	19,391	791	1,374	
1974	n.a.	n.a.	552 ²	19,158	19,710	508	1,182	
1975	n.a.	n.a.	557 ²	16,273	16,830	633	943	
1976	n.a.	n.a.	728 ²	19,119	19,847	599	426	
1977	127	199	468	20,164	20,958	459	500	
1978	114	270	401	17,594	18,379	505	525	
1979	73	284	363	20,801	21,521	513	1,353	
1980	99	320	455	22,559	23,433	384	1,307	
1981	53	429	379	22,015	22,876	379	1,103	
1982	96	449	347	15,456	16,348	279	805	

¹ For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

² Refers to "addicting opiate-like drugs." Specific figures for heroin and cocaine offences were not reported.

³ Refers to "LSD" drug offences only.

⁴ "Total persons charged" does not represent an unduplicated count of individuals during the year. The same person is counted on each occasion that s/he has been charged with having committed an offence.

Sources: For 1971, Statistics Canada, Crime Statistics-Police 1971 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1973); for 1972 to 1981, Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1972-73, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1974, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1982, 1982 and 1984 respectively).

CRIMINAL LEGAL AID CASES COMPLETED FOR OFFENCES UNDER
THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT, PROVINCES, 1975-76 TO 1978-79

Number of Cases¹

Province	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Nfld.	n.a.	77	117	116
P.E.I.	39	32	19	22
N.S.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	356
N.B. ²	195	127	111	79
Que.	1,033	2,292	2,644	2,758
Ont. ²	3,392	3,218	3,062	2,515
Man.	n.a.	n.a.	285	279
Sask.	n.a.	435	531	405
Alta. ²	688	713	845	589
B.C. ²	3,326	2,368	2,116	2,043
Yukon ²	n.a.	6	10	17
N.W.T. ²	11	19	55	51
Total	8,684	9,287	9,795	9,230

Percentage of Cases Completed Relative to Total³ Cases

Province	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Nfld.	n.a.	12.5	14.5	9.6
P.E.I.	8.5	6.1	3.0	4.2
N.S.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.2
N.B. ²	9.4	8.3	10.6	8.2
Que.	2.3	4.4	4.9	5.0
Ont. ²	9.8	8.7	8.6	6.7
Man.	n.a.	n.a.	6.0	7.1
Sask.	n.a.	4.2	5.5	4.1
Alta. ²	8.2	8.6	9.1	6.5
B.C. ²	14.1	12.2	14.1	10.7
Yukon ²	n.a.	2.9	2.6	2.6
N.W.T. ²	0.8	1.6	3.0	3.3
Total	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.3

¹ Refers to cases for which legal aid services were provided. Such cases may involve more than one charge, provided they relate to one incident, except for Newfoundland from 1978-79, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and the territories where one criminal case corresponds to one charge.

² Includes cases dealt with by private practice lawyers only. Services provided by staff lawyers are not included.

³ Includes federal offences only.

Source: Statistics Canada, Legal Aid, 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-507, 1981).

TABLE 34

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY THE TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

Convictions Falling Under

Province	Narcotic Control Act	Food and Drugs Act (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code	Total Convictions
Nfld.	1,124	1	39	25	1,189
P.E.I.	160	-	6	5	171
N.S.	1,772	-	66	4	1,842
N.B.	865	4	43	10	922
Que.	6,174	39	388	216	6,817
Ont.	17,438	124	932	131	18,625
Man.	1,972	1	136	10	2,119
Sask.	2,256	4	77	6	2,343
Alta.	7,321	26	389	26	7,762
B.C.	5,903	14	264	56	6,237
Yukon & N.W.T.	238	-	15	-	253
Canada	45,223	213	2,355	489	48,280

Rate of Convictions Per 100,000 Population

Province	Narcotic Control Act	Food and Drugs Act (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code	Total Convictions
Nfld.	198	..	7	4	209
P.E.I.	131	-	5	4	140
N.S.	209	-	8	..	217
N.B.	124	1	6	1	132
Que.	96	1	6	3	106
Ont.	202	1	11	2	216
Man.	192	..	13	1	206
Sask.	233	..	8	1	242
Alta.	327	1	17	1	346
B.C.	215	1	10	2	228
Yukon & N.W.T.	345	-	22	-	367
Canada	186	1	10	2	199

¹ Due to rounding, row components will not necessarily add to totals.

Note: For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 35

SUMMARY OF DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS BY THE TYPE OF
CONVICTION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982

Convictions Falling Under

Province	Narcotic Control Act	Food and Drugs Act (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code	Total Convictions
Nfld.	612	-	21	15	648
P.E.I.	92	-	4	-	96
N.S.	1,444	2	43	3	1,492
N.B.	572	1	26	7	606
Que.	6,153	31	287	105	6,576
Ont.	12,548	104	567	122	13,341
Man.	1,500	6	87	7	1,600
Sask.	1,341	3	58	5	1,407
Alta.	4,571	52	253	14	4,890
B.C.	5,267	12	220	34	5,533
Yukon & N.W.T.	189	3	6	1	199
Canada	34,289	214	1,572	313	36,388

Rate of Convictions Per 100,000 Population

Province	Narcotic Control Act	Food and Drugs Act (Controlled Drugs)	Food and Drugs Act (Restricted Drugs)	Criminal Code	Total Convictions
Nfld.	107	-	4	3	114
P.E.I.	75	-	3	-	78
N.S.	169	..	5	..	174
N.B.	82	..	4	1	87
Que.	95	..	4	2	101
Ont.	144	1	7	1	153
Man.	145	..	8	1	154
Sask.	137	..	6	1	144
Alta.	197	2	11	1	211
B.C.	189	..	8	1	198
Yukon & N.W.T.	268	4	9	1	282
Canada	139	1	6	1	147

¹ Due to rounding, row components will not necessarily add to totals.

Note: For types of drugs included under each Act see Technical Notes.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 36

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS¹ BY TYPE OF DRUG INVOLVED, CANADA, 1978 TO 1982

Number of Convictions

Type of Drug	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Cannabis	36,256	36,270	40,798	43,163	32,001
LSD	722	1,269	2,072	2,110	1,475
Heroin	609	554	335	258	252
Phencyclidine	600	468	415	492	629
Cocaine	546	639	889	1,209	1,217
MDA	191	178	191	155	52
Methamphetamine	207	177	221	109	108
Amphetamine	24	25	29	21	32
Psilocybin	179	111	106	89	60
Other	469	722	919	674	562
Total	39,803	40,413	45,975	48,280	36,388

Percentage Distribution² of Convictions

Type of Drug	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Cannabis	91.1	89.7	88.7	89.4	87.9
LSD	1.8	3.1	4.5	4.4	4.1
Heroin	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.7
Phencyclidine	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.7
Cocaine	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.3
MDA	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Methamphetamine	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Amphetamine	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	0.1
Psilocybin	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes only persons convicted under the Narcotic Control Act, the Food and Drugs Act (Controlled and Restricted Drugs) and the Criminal Code. These figures differ from those in Table 13 as not all known users reported in that Table are convicted, for various reasons.

² Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: Data for 1978 to 1981 are revised figures which result primarily from the incorporation of returns received after the cut-off date for the reporting year.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 37

SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS¹ BY TYPE OF DRUG INVOLVED, ONTARIO, 1978 TO 1982

Number of Convictions

Type of Drug	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Cannabis	13,866	14,853	16,521	16,905	11,878
LSD	254	541	881	857	533
Heroin	55	53	38	41	66
Phencyclidine	202	114	116	103	88
Cocaine	185	197	249	297	314
MDA	21	26	24	48	14
Methamphetamine	163	148	192	96	85
Amphetamine	6	12	21	12	20
Psilocybin	6	12	18	18	29
Other	12	2	6	3	3
Total	14,770	15,958	18,066	18,380	13,030

Percentage Distribution² of Convictions

Type of Drug	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Cannabis	93.9	93.1	91.4	92.0	91.2
LSD	1.7	3.4	4.9	4.7	4.1
Heroin	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Phencyclidine	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Cocaine	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.4
MDA	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Methamphetamine	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.7
Amphetamine	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Psilocybin	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	0.1	..	..	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes only persons convicted under the Narcotic Control Act, the Food and Drugs Act (Controlled and Restricted Drugs) and the Criminal Code. These figures differ from those in Table 13 as not all known users reported in that Table are convicted, for various reasons.

² Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Note: Data for 1978 to 1981 are revised figures which result primarily from the incorporation of returns received after the cut-off date for the reporting year.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 38

CANNABIS CONVICTIONS UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT BY PROVINCE
AND SECTION OF THE ACT, CANADA, 1978 TO 1982

Number of Convictions

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	764	946	961	1,119	606
P.E.I.	113	139	184	159	91
N.S.	1,571	1,718	1,813	1,756	1,423
N.B.	729	734	917	846	559
Que.	4,265	4,463	4,283	5,261	5,085
Ont.	13,821	14,812	16,466	16,825	11,831
Man.	1,662	1,475	1,617	1,942	1,447
Sask.	1,686	1,546	1,907	2,196	1,320
Alta.	6,457	6,028	7,184	7,045	4,419
B.C.	4,743	3,988	5,072	5,527	4,916
Yukon and N.W.T.	268	187	170	230	187
Canada	36,079	36,036	40,574	42,906	31,884

Convictions by Section

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Possession	31,119	30,848	35,096	36,432	26,020
Trafficking	2,033	2,307	2,354	2,769	2,664
Possession for the purpose of trafficking	2,728	2,702	2,938	3,534	3,063
Other ¹	199	179	186	171	137
Total	36,079	36,036	40,574	42,906	31,884

¹ Includes "importing" and "cultivating."

Note: Data for 1978 to 1981 are revised figures which result primarily from the incorporation of returns received after the cut-off date for the reporting year.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 39

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS
BY PROVINCE AND SOURCE OF LOSS, CANADA, 1981

	Break and Entry	Grab Theft	Armed Robbery	Loss (Unexplained)	Pilferage	Loss in Transit
Province:						
Nfld.	1	-	-	2	-	-
P.E.I.	-	-	-	1	-	-
N.S.	12	-	-	4	3	1
N.B.	3	-	-	1	1	-
Que.	128	3	47	23	17	10
Ont.	389	22	39	13	17	10
Man.	44	3	3	4	3	1
Sask.	70	3	-	2	1	3
Alta.	156	30	33	7	8	1
B.C.	<u>135</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>21</u>
Canada ¹	938	89	156	63	59	47
Source of Loss:						
Pharmacies	875	80	153	25	24	-
Practitioners:						
Office	17	1	-	5	-	-
Bag	2	4	-	1	-	-
Hospitals	40	4	3	22	33	-
Licensed dealers	4	-	-	7	2	-
In transit	-	-	-	-	-	47
Other	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	938	89	156	63	59	47

¹ Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 40

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS
BY PROVINCE AND SOURCE OF LOSS, CANADA, 1982

	Break and Entry	Grab Theft	Armed Robbery	Loss (Unexplained)	Pilferage	Loss in Transit
Province:						
Nfld.	6	-	-	-	-	1
P.E.I.	-	-	-	-	1	-
N.S.	11	-	-	7	-	-
N.B.	1	-	-	5	2	-
Que.	113	9	101	34	5	18
Ont.	316	22	29	25	60	27
Man.	34	2	4	6	5	7
Sask.	53	5	4	5	2	3
Alta.	108	25	33	30	14	5
B.C.	137	24	37	14	4	10
Canada ¹	779	87	208	126	93	72
Source of Loss:						
Pharmacies	732	78	206	55	37	-
Practitioners:						
Office	20	1	-	5	1	-
Bag	-	4	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	26	3	1	55	52	-
Licenced dealers	1	1	1	11	3	-
In transit	-	-	-	-	-	72
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	779	87	208	126	93	72

¹ Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 41

REPORTED THEFTS AND OTHER LOSSES INVOLVING NARCOTIC AND CONTROLLED DRUGS,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979 TO 1982

Number of Thefts and Other Losses

Province	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nfld.	2	-	3	7
P.E.I.	2	5	1	1
N.S.	38	18	20	18
N.B.	19	13	5	9
Que.	170	325	228	280
Ont.	566	564	490	479
Man.	29	24	58	58
Sask.	31	38	79	72
Alta.	146	269	235	215
B.C.	240	274	233	226
Canada	1,243	1,530	1,352	1,365

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 42

DRUG-RELATED CONVICTIONS UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE BY TYPE OF CRIME
AND DRUG, CANADA, 1978 TO 1982

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Type of Crime:					
Driving while ability impaired	3	2	10	4	3
Theft	1	1	2	-	-
Break and enter with intent	2	2	1	3	3
Possession of stolen property	1	6	5	5	6
False pretenses	3	1	1	2	4
Forgery	19	63	128	30	-
Altering forged document	10	76	141	31	15
Personation with intent	-	-	2	13	2
Attempt to commit, accessory to commission	-	1	-	2	1
Counsel to commit	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy	<u>317</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>279</u>
Total	356	564	669	489	313
Type of Drug:					
Amphetamine	-	-	-	-	1
Anileridine	-	1	-	-	-
Barbiturates	2	36	2	3	-
Cannabis	177	234	224	257	117
Cocaine	39	50	55	41	62
Codeine	1	1	6	7	5
Diethylpropion	-	11	-	8	-
Heroin	29	53	37	31	20
Hydrocodone	-	95	9	35	-
Hydromorphone	22	2	152	-	5
LSD	10	10	31	25	24
MDA	12	3	4	4	-
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	25	21	15	26	22
Methaqualone	5	12	2	-	-
Methylphenidate	-	3	2	-	1
Morphine	1	6	1	-	6
Opium	1	1	-	-	-
Oxycodone	4	1	104	24	14
Pentazocine	1	-	1	2	1
Pethidine	1	-	1	1	2
Phencyclidine	20	23	20	25	29
Phentermine	-	-	-	-	3
Psilocybin	1	-	-	-	-
Unknown and other drugs	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	356	564	669	489	313

Note: Data for 1978 to 1981 are revised figures which result primarily from the incorporation of returns received after the cut-off date for the reporting year.

Source: Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, undated).

TABLE 43

ADMISSIONS¹ TO CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES² FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES,
AGE ON ADMISSION³ AND SEX, CANADA, 1975 TO 1979

Number of Drug-Related Admissions

Offence	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Narcotic Control Act</u>										
Possession	14	3	17	5	15	2	6	2	20	1
Possession for purpose of trafficking	131	13	171	16	161	17	170	16	147	10
Trafficking	126	5	182	16	183	7	202	8	163	17
Importation	30	12	50	7	61	5	55	13	74	16
Cultivation of opium poppy or marihuana	n.a.	n.a.	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total Number	301	33	421	44	420	31	434	39	405	44
Total (%) by Sex	(90%)	(10%)	(90%)	(10%)	(93%)	(7%)	(92%)	(8%)	(90%)	(10%)
<u>Food and Drugs Act</u>										
Total Number	36	-	48	-	31	1	32	2	32	1
Total (%) by Sex	(100%)	-	(100%)	-	(97%)	(3%)	(94%)	(6%)	(97%)	(3%)
<u>Total Drug-Related Admissions</u>										
Total Number	337	33	469	44	451	32	466	41	437	45
Total (%) by Sex	(91%)	(9%)	(91%)	(9%)	(93%)	(7%)	(92%)	(8%)	(91%)	(9%)
% of Drug-Related Admissions to Total Admissions	8%	34%	11%	32%	10%	29%	10%	31%	10%	35%

Age-Sex Distribution of Admissions for Offences Under the Narcotic Control Act³

Age	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 21	10	-	6	7	5	10	4	3	4	9
21 - 24	30	45	29	41	27	32	26	41	17	23
25 - 29	28	39	34	36	32	29	32	31	37	45
30 - 34	15	6	14	9	19	19	20	8	22	14
35 - 39	7	3	10	7	8	6	9	10	9	4
40 - 44	5	-	2	-	4	3	5	3	5	4
45 - 49	3	3	2	-	2	-	2	3	3	-
50 - 59	2	3	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	-
60 and over	-	-	..	-	..	-	..	3	..	-
Total (%) ⁴	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	301	33	421	44	420	31	434	39	405	44

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a penitentiary.

² Includes federal correctional institutions across Canada holding convicted persons sentenced to a term of two years or more.

³ Age on admission data are presented for the Narcotic Control Act only, as similar data for the Food and Drugs Act are not available.

⁴ Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Correctional Institutions Statistics 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-207, 1979, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively); Statistics Canada, Penitentiary Statistics 1975 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-210, 1978).

TABLE 44

ADMISSIONS ¹ TO PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ² FOR DRUG-RELATED
OFFENCES, AGE ON ADMISSION ³ AND SEX, SELECTED PROVINCES, ⁴ 1977 TO 1979

Offence	Number of Drug-Related Admissions					
	1977		1978		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<u>Narcotic Control Act</u>						
Possession	385	13	331	7	229	8
Trafficking	623	27	561	20	503	17
Other	29	3	14	-	10	-
Total Number	1,037	43	906	27	742	25
Total (%) by Sex	(96%)	(4%)	(97%)	(3%)	(97%)	(3%)
<u>Food and Drugs Act</u>						
Total Number	35	1	24	2	53	-
Total (%) by Sex	(97%)	(3%)	(92%)	(8%)	(100%)	(-)
<u>Total Drug-Related Admissions</u>						
Total Number	1,072	44	930	29	795	25
Total (%) by Sex	(96%)	(4%)	(97%)	(3%)	(97%)	(3%)
% of Drug-Related Admissions to Total Admissions	8%	7%	6%	5%	6%	3%

Age-Sex Distribution of Admissions for Offences Under the Narcotic Control Act ⁵

Age	1977		1978		1979	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 21	37	42	39	41	40	48
21 - 24	37	33	35	26	33	24
25 - 29	18	14	18	26	17	12
30 - 34	4	5	5	-	5	4
35 - 39	..	5	2	7	2	8
40 - 44	..	-	..	-	1	-
45 - 49	1	-	..	-	1	-
50 - 54	-	-	..	-	-	4
55 - 59	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 and over	..	-	..	-	..	-
Unknown	2	2	1	-	1	-
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,037	43	906	27	742	25

¹ Figures refer to number of admissions during the year and not to actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he enters a provincial/territorial adult correctional institution.

² Includes county and provincial jails, industrial farms, reformatories, remand centres and reception centres. Excluded are persons held in municipal jails or prisons for less than 24 hours and released without any formal charges being laid. Generally, persons convicted and sentenced to a term of less than two years are sent to provincial/territorial adult correctional institutions.

³ Age on admission data are presented for the Narcotic Control Act only, because of the relatively small number of cases involving offences under the Food and Drugs Act.

⁴ Includes data only for the Maritime provinces and Manitoba.

⁵ Due to rounding, column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Correctional Institutions Statistics 1977, 1978 and 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-207, 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively).

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

TABLE 45
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3} BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80

Male (%)											
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ⁴	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ⁵
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	25	80	67	50	54	57	42	58	56	53	55
Drug Dependence	39	65	58	57	50	53	54	51	47	55	52
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁶	-	33	73	50	-	45	27	32	42	57	46
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>											
Opiates and related narcotics	50	33	44	100	51	44	29	29	39	35	39
Salicylates	37	43	42	48	36	38	26	38	30	32	35
Other	15	100	36	40	30	36	28	38	26	39	34
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>											
Barbiturates	41	-	45	45	41	38	21	41	25	42	38
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	40	-	25	38	-	40	25	48	39
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	33	-	-	53	20	-	52	20	41
Other	43	-	44	14	37	35	15	21	42	40	36
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>											
Antidepressants	34	-	26	33	32	29	30	38	26	27	29
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	100	52	-	-	36	38	43	35	38	38
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	100	38	44	-	35	30	33	32	29	33
Other tranquilizers	46	50	31	17	40	36	57	31	21	34	38
Other	75	-	47	100	47	54	63	57	41	51	52
<u>Female (%)</u>											
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ⁴	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ⁵
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	75	20	33	50	46	43	58	42	44	47	45
Drug Dependence	61	35	42	43	50	47	46	49	53	45	48
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁶	-	67	27	50	-	55	73	68	58	43	54
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>											
Opiates and related narcotics	50	67	56	-	49	56	71	71	61	65	61
Salicylates	63	57	58	52	64	62	74	62	70	68	65
Other	85	-	64	60	70	64	72	62	74	61	66
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>											
Barbiturates	59	100	55	55	59	62	79	59	75	58	62
Chloral hydrate group	100	-	60	-	75	62	100	60	75	52	61
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	67	-	-	47	80	-	48	80	59
Other	57	-	56	86	63	65	85	79	58	60	64
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>											
Antidepressants	66	100	74	67	68	71	70	62	74	73	71
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	48	100	-	64	62	57	65	62	62
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	62	56	-	65	70	67	68	71	67
Other tranquilizers	54	50	69	83	60	64	43	69	79	66	62
Other	25	-	53	-	53	46	37	43	59	49	48

TABLE 45 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3} BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80

	Total Number										
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ⁴	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ⁵
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	8	5	9	8	72	273	33	33	123	112	676
Drug Dependence	33	20	12	7	572	706	71	47	140	273	1,881
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁶	-	3	11	14	-	428	26	34	60	120	696
Total	41	28	32	29	644	1,407	130	114	323	505	3,253
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	4	3	18	2	45	142	17	24	57	221	533
Salicylates	125	14	92	33	254	1,265	206	205	471	696	3,361
Other	27	1	36	10	82	640	74	29	184	256	1,339
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	17	1	40	11	154	624	67	61	122	326	1,423
Chloral hydrate group	1	-	5	-	4	39	2	5	4	23	83
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	6	-	-	53	5	-	21	35	120
Other	42	-	18	7	317	640	33	29	121	148	1,355
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	53	2	76	3	164	773	116	32	278	347	1,844
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	1	29	2	-	209	50	14	83	111	499
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	1	127	39	-	1,494	222	42	496	843	3,254
Other tranquilizers	116	8	16	6	340	354	7	36	33	38	954
Other	4	-	19	1	30	273	27	14	68	107	543
Total	389	31	482	114	1,390	6,506	826	491	1,928	3,151	15,308
Grand Total	430	59	514	143	2,034	7,913	956	605	2,251	3,656	18,561

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were 40 separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 3 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Data were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁵ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 46

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3} BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81

Male (%)										
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Canada ⁴
<u>Mental Disorders</u>										
Drug Psychoses	73	60	57	40	61	56	50	35	54	58
Drug Dependence	47	71	40	60	51	56	53	61	49	54
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁵	-	50	60	42	70	53	57	43	45	55
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>										
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>										
Opiates and related narcotics	25	-	38	100	50	45	22	30	35	38
Salicylates	39	30	39	45	44	37	35	41	33	40
Other	40	-	46	67	44	34	37	43	29	36
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>										
Barbiturates	43	33	47	57	36	43	34	39	45	39
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	50	-	33	31	-	50	50	37
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	75	-	67	33	50	-	40	30
Other	50	100	43	40	31	40	35	46	32	40
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>										
Antidepressants	41	100	30	-	37	27	36	38	32	28
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	100	13	-	51	44	49	77	41	37
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	39	30	46	34	27	32	34	31
Other tranquilizers	44	50	36	67	45	27	-	35	35	37
Other	50	-	56	100	46	46	45	43	48	44
<u>Female (%)</u>										
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	Canada ⁴
<u>Mental Disorders</u>										
Drug Psychoses	27	40	43	60	39	44	50	65	46	42
Drug Dependence	53	29	60	40	49	44	47	39	51	46
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁵	-	50	40	58	30	47	43	57	55	45
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>										
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>										
Opiates and related narcotics	75	-	62	-	50	55	78	70	65	62
Salicylates	61	70	61	55	56	63	65	59	67	62
Other	60	100	54	33	56	66	63	57	71	64
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>										
Barbiturates	57	67	53	43	64	57	66	61	55	61
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	50	-	67	69	100	50	50	63
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	25	-	33	67	50	-	60	70
Other	50	-	57	60	69	60	65	54	68	60
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>										
Antidepressants	59	-	70	100	63	73	64	62	68	72
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	87	100	49	56	51	23	59	63
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	61	70	54	66	73	68	66	69
Other tranquilizers	56	50	64	33	55	73	100	65	65	63
Other	50	-	44	-	54	54	55	57	52	56

TABLE 46 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3} BY SEX, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81

	Total Number										
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ⁴
<u>Mental Disorders</u>											
Drug Psychoses	11	5	23	10	135	287	34	34	112	120	771
Drug Dependence	32	14	15	10	684	785	51	46	147	275	2,059
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁵	-	2	20	12	64	407	35	30	71	164	805
Total	43	21	58	32	883	1,479	120	110	330	559	3,635
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>											
Analgescics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	4	-	8	1	42	129	9	63	46	206	508
Salicylates	83	10	100	31	262	1,118	189	207	348	641	2,989
Other	30	2	57	3	125	621	82	76	178	272	1,446
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	14	3	30	7	129	547	76	46	120	274	1,246
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	6	-	12	39	1	6	6	19	89
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	4	-	9	27	2	-	15	30	87
Other	38	2	28	5	367	593	23	101	136	106	1,399
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	46	2	76	2	218	777	109	52	274	379	1,935
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	1	23	2	41	186	35	13	76	111	488
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	128	23	236	1,332	149	62	421	795	3,146
Other tranquilizers	90	2	11	3	86	270	4	57	31	27	581
Other	6	-	25	3	101	244	31	21	73	95	599
Total	311	22	496	80	1,628	5,883	710	704	1,724	2,955	14,513
Grand Total	354	43	554	112	2,511	7,362	830	814	2,054	3,514	18,148

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were 28 separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 6 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 47

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3}
PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ⁴	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ⁵
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	1.4	4.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	5.9	4.3	2.8
Drug Dependence	5.8	16.4	1.4	1.0	9.0	8.3	6.9	4.9	6.7	10.4	7.9
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁶	-	2.5	1.3	2.0	-	5.0	2.5	3.6	2.9	4.6	2.9
Total	7.2	23.0	3.8	4.2	10.1	16.5	12.6	12.0	15.5	19.3	13.6
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	0.7	2.5	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.7	8.5	2.2
Salicylates	22.1	11.5	10.9	4.8	4.0	14.8	20.1	21.5	22.6	26.6	14.1
Other	4.8	0.8	4.3	1.4	1.3	7.5	7.2	3.0	8.8	9.8	5.6
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	3.0	0.8	4.7	1.6	2.4	7.3	6.5	6.4	5.9	12.5	6.0
Chloral hydrate group	0.2	-	0.6	-	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.3
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.6	0.5	-	1.0	1.3	0.5
Other	7.4	-	2.1	1.0	5.0	7.5	3.2	3.0	5.8	5.7	5.7
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	9.4	1.6	9.0	0.4	2.6	9.1	11.3	3.4	13.3	13.3	7.7
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	0.8	3.4	0.3	-	2.5	4.9	1.5	4.0	4.2	2.1
Benodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	15.1	5.6	-	17.5	21.7	4.4	23.3	32.2	13.7
Other tranquilizers	20.5	6.5	1.9	0.9	5.4	4.2	0.7	3.8	1.6	1.5	4.0
Other	0.7	-	2.3	0.1	0.5	3.2	2.6	1.5	3.3	4.1	2.3
Total	68.8	25.3	57.1	16.4	22.0	76.4	80.6	51.5	92.5	120.6	64.2
Grand Total	76.0	48.3	60.9	20.6	32.1	92.9	93.2	63.5	108.0	139.9	77.8

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were 40 separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 3 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Data were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁵ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 48

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3}
PER 100,000 POPULATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ⁴
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	1.9	4.1	2.7	1.4	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	5.1	4.5	3.2
Drug Dependence	5.6	11.4	1.8	1.4	10.7	9.1	5.0	4.8	6.7	10.2	8.5
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁵	-	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.0	4.7	3.4	3.1	3.3	6.1	3.3
Total	7.5	17.1	6.9	4.5	13.8	17.1	11.7	11.4	15.1	20.8	15.0
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	0.7	-	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.9	6.5	2.1	7.6	2.1
Salicylates	14.6	8.2	11.8	4.5	4.1	13.0	18.4	21.5	16.0	23.8	12.4
Other	5.3	1.6	6.7	0.4	2.0	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.2	10.1	6.0
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	2.5	2.4	3.5	1.0	2.0	6.4	7.4	4.8	5.5	10.2	5.2
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	0.7	-	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	0.5	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	-	0.7	1.1	0.4
Other	6.7	1.6	3.3	0.7	5.7	6.9	2.2	10.5	6.2	3.9	5.8
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	8.1	1.6	9.0	0.3	3.4	9.0	10.6	5.4	12.6	14.1	8.0
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	0.8	2.7	0.3	0.6	2.2	3.4	1.4	3.5	4.1	2.0
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	15.1	3.3	3.7	15.5	14.5	6.4	19.3	29.5	13.0
Other tranquilizers	15.9	1.6	1.3	0.4	1.3	3.1	0.4	5.9	1.4	1.0	2.4
Other	1.1	-	3.0	0.4	1.6	2.8	3.0	2.2	3.3	3.5	2.5
Total	54.9	17.8	58.5	11.4	25.4	68.4	69.1	73.1	79.1	109.6	60.2
Grand Total	62.4	34.9	65.4	15.9	39.2	85.5	80.8	84.5	94.2	130.4	75.2

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were 28 separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 6 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 49

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3} PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ⁴	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ⁵
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	2.4	6.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	4.7	4.9	5.4	9.1	6.2	4.3
Drug Dependence	10.1	25.8	2.2	1.6	13.4	12.3	10.4	7.6	10.4	15.2	11.9
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁶	-	3.9	2.0	3.2	-	7.4	3.8	5.5	4.4	6.7	4.4
Total	12.5	36.2	5.8	6.6	15.1	24.4	19.1	18.5	23.9	28.1	20.6
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	1.2	3.9	3.3	0.5	1.1	2.5	2.5	3.9	4.2	12.3	3.4
Salicylates	38.1	18.1	16.7	7.5	5.9	22.0	30.3	33.3	34.9	38.7	21.2
Other	8.2	1.3	6.6	2.3	1.9	11.1	10.9	4.7	13.6	14.2	8.4
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	5.2	1.3	7.3	2.5	3.6	10.8	9.9	9.9	9.0	18.1	9.0
Chloral hydrate group	0.3	-	0.9	-	-	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.5
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	1.1	-	-	0.9	0.7	-	1.6	1.9	0.8
Other	12.8	-	3.3	1.6	7.4	11.1	4.9	4.7	9.0	8.2	8.5
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	16.2	2.6	13.8	0.7	3.8	13.4	17.1	5.2	20.6	19.3	11.6
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	1.3	5.3	0.5	-	3.6	7.4	2.3	6.2	6.2	3.1
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	1.3	23.1	8.9	-	26.0	32.7	6.8	36.0	46.9	20.5
Other tranquilizers	35.4	10.3	2.9	1.4	8.0	6.2	1.0	5.8	2.4	2.1	6.0
Other	1.2	-	3.5	0.2	0.7	4.7	4.0	2.3	5.0	6.0	3.4
Total	118.6	40.1	87.8	26.1	32.4	113.0	121.7	79.7	142.8	175.2	96.4
Grand Total	131.1	76.3	93.6	32.7	47.5	137.4	140.8	98.2	166.7	203.3	117.0

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were 40 separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 3 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Data were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁵ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 50

HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3} PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGED 20 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1980-81

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada*
Mental Disorders											
Drug Psychoses	3.3	6.4	4.1	2.2	3.1	4.9	5.0	5.4	7.8	6.4	4.7
Drug Dependence	9.6	17.8	2.7	2.2	15.7	13.4	7.4	7.3	10.3	14.7	12.7
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁵	-	2.5	3.6	2.7	1.5	6.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	8.8	5.0
Total	12.9	26.7	10.4	7.1	20.3	25.2	17.5	17.5	23.1	29.9	22.4
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances											
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:											
Opiates and related narcotics	1.2	-	1.4	0.2	1.0	2.2	1.3	10.0	3.2	11.0	3.1
Salicylates	24.9	12.7	17.9	6.9	6.0	19.1	27.5	33.0	24.3	34.3	18.4
Other	9.0	2.5	10.2	0.7	2.9	10.6	11.9	12.1	12.4	14.5	8.9
Sedatives and Hypnotics:											
Barbiturates	4.2	3.8	5.4	1.6	3.0	9.3	11.1	7.3	8.4	14.7	7.7
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	1.1	-	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.5
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	0.7	-	0.2	0.5	0.3	-	1.0	1.6	0.5
Other	11.4	2.5	5.0	1.1	8.4	10.1	3.4	16.1	9.5	5.7	8.6
Psychotropic Agents:											
Antidepressants	13.8	2.5	13.6	0.4	5.0	13.3	15.9	8.3	19.2	20.3	11.9
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	1.3	4.1	0.4	0.9	3.2	5.1	2.1	5.3	5.9	3.0
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	22.9	5.1	5.4	22.7	21.7	10.0	29.4	42.5	19.4
Other tranquilizers	27.0	2.5	2.0	0.7	2.0	4.6	0.6	9.1	2.2	1.4	3.6
Other	1.8	-	4.5	0.7	2.3	4.2	4.5	3.3	5.1	5.1	3.7
Total	93.3	27.8	88.8	17.8	37.4	100.5	103.4	112.3	120.4	158.0	89.3
Grand Total	106.2	54.5	99.2	24.9	57.7	125.7	120.9	129.8	143.5	187.9	111.7

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were 28 separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 6 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

* Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 51
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3} BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1979-80

Male (%)															Total Number ⁶
0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total (%) ⁵	Total Number ⁶	
Mental Disorders															
Drug Psychoses															
..	..	2	14	22	20	12	8	4	4	5	4	3	4	100	372
Drug Dependence															
..	-	4	27	21	14	7	4	4	4	5	3	3	7	100	978
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁷															
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances															
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:															
Opiates and related narcotics															
15	1	1	10	12	17	11	7	7	3	3	3	3	9	100	209
24	1	4	18	12	9	5	3	4	3	2	3	3	9	100	1,173
19	..	1	13	12	13	11	5	5	4	4	3	11	100	454	
Other															
Sedatives and Hypnotics:															
6	2	1	10	16	14	11	8	5	5	7	3	11	100	536	
6	-	-	6	9	13	13	13	3	6	6	3	22	100	32	
-	-	-	14	18	12	8	16	8	8	4	2	8	100	49	
6	1	2	11	11	16	10	9	7	5	6	6	10	100	489	
Other															
Psychotropic Agents:															
8	1	2	11	16	16	11	9	5	6	4	3	7	100	530	
5	2	5	15	11	16	11	9	7	2	4	3	9	100	188	
6	1	2	12	16	16	11	9	6	6	6	4	6	100	1,065	
9	1	2	11	17	14	14	8	5	6	4	2	7	100	359	
7	2	5	19	20	16	9	6	4	2	1	2	7	100	283	
Female (%)															
0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total (%) ⁵	Total Number ⁶	
Mental Disorders															
Drug Psychoses															
-	..	4	14	15	10	9	6	4	7	6	4	20	100	304	
Drug Dependence															
-	..	1	8	13	16	11	9	13	9	6	7	8	100	903	
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁷															
-	-	3	17	12	13	9	6	6	9	6	4	15	100	378	
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances															
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:															
Opiates and related narcotics															
6	1	6	21	17	14	8	5	6	2	3	3	10	100	324	
10	1	9	27	13	9	7	4	3	4	2	2	9	100	2,188	
8	..	5	18	17	11	8	8	4	3	3	3	12	100	885	
Other															
Sedatives and Hypnotics:															
3	1	4	14	14	14	9	8	8	6	5	4	10	100	887	
4	-	2	16	6	12	14	10	4	8	8	4	14	100	51	
-	-	7	13	8	13	11	15	8	6	8	4	6	100	71	
3	1	2	9	11	14	12	10	9	7	6	4	12	100	866	
Other															
Psychotropic Agents:															
2	1	2	12	16	13	15	11	7	6	5	4	6	100	1,314	
4	2	1	10	15	15	12	10	5	7	4	5	11	100	311	
3	..	3	11	14	15	14	12	8	6	4	3	6	100	2,189	
5	1	3	13	13	14	10	11	8	9	6	2	5	100	595	
Other tranquilizers															
8	2	5	22	12	10	7	6	7	4	3	3	12	100	260	

TABLE 51 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3}, BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA,⁴ 1979-80

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were 40 separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 3 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁶ 1979-80 data for Quebec were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁷ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 52
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3} BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA,⁴ 1980-81

	Male (%)													Total Number
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total (%) ^s
Mental Disorders														
Drug Psychoses	..	-	-	26	28	14	6	4	3	3	2	2	10	432
Drug Dependence	..	..	2	14	23	21	14	6	5	6	4	2	3	1,098
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁶	-	..	2	31	19	14	9	7	2	3	3	3	7	433
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:														
Opiates and related narcotics	8	1	1	13	17	12	12	10	4	3	8	2	10	193
Salicylates	24	1	4	17	14	9	6	4	3	3	3	2	10	1,135
Other	19	1	2	15	14	11	8	7	3	3	3	3	11	518
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	5	2	2	9	17	16	10	9	6	6	5	3	10	514
Chloral hydrate group	13	-	-	3	25	9	19	6	3	6	3	6	6	32
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	3	3	21	21	21	6	6	3	9	9	-	34
Other	5	..	2	9	13	13	11	8	7	7	6	6	13	526
Psychotropic Agents:														
Antidepressants	10	1	2	8	12	16	12	11	8	7	3	3	6	591
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	12	1	2	9	20	13	13	6	5	6	2	1	8	205
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	8	1	2	9	14	15	12	8	9	5	5	4	8	1,066
Other tranquilizers	11	1	4	7	17	14	10	8	5	7	2	5	8	201
Other	6	1	5	22	19	15	9	5	3	3	2	2	8	279
Female (%)														
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total Number
Mental Disorders														
Drug Psychoses	-	..	1	13	13	11	9	7	9	8	4	6	19	339
Drug Dependence	..	-	1	10	15	18	10	8	10	10	7	5	6	961
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁶	-	-	4	19	10	14	11	7	5	8	6	5	15	372
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:														
Opiates and related narcotics	6	..	5	16	16	8	9	9	5	4	5	4	12	315
Salicylates	10	1	9	26	13	8	6	5	4	4	3	3	9	1,854
Other	9	..	5	19	14	12	10	6	5	4	4	3	9	928
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	5	1	3	12	13	14	9	7	6	5	8	5	13	732
Chloral hydrate group	4	2	4	7	11	19	12	9	9	7	9	-	9	57
Methaqualone compounds	2	-	-	6	6	21	6	11	11	8	9	8	13	100
Other	3	..	3	10	14	14	11	12	9	7	4	4	10	873
Psychotropic Agents:														
Antidepressants	3	..	2	9	15	15	13	11	9	6	6	3	7	1,344
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	5	..	3	13	15	11	13	10	4	5	5	2	15	283
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	3	..	3	11	13	14	13	11	9	8	5	3	7	2,080
Other tranquilizers	3	1	2	9	12	17	13	10	8	7	6	3	9	380
Other	7	1	4	19	11	15	7	7	3	3	3	5	14	320

TABLE 52 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3} BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1980-81

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were 28 separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 6 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁶ Excluding alcohol: 2,506 separations in 1979-80 and 3,130 in 1980-81.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 53 (Continued)
AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3}
PER 100,000 POPULATION,⁴ CANADA,⁵ 1979-80

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were 40 separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 3 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

⁵ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ 1979-80 data for Quebec were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁷ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

TABLE 54
AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2,3}
PER 100,000 POPULATION, * CANADA, ⁵ 1980-81

Male														
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total
Mental Disorders														
Drug Psychoses	0.1	-	-	9.5	10.6	5.8	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.8	3.1	3.6
Drug Dependence	0.1	0.1	1.7	12.5	22.2	21.4	15.8	8.5	9.2	11.1	7.0	3.0	2.3	9.2
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁶	-	0.1	1.0	11.1	7.1	5.7	4.0	3.9	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.1	3.6
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Toxicological Substances														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:														
Opiates and related narcotics	1.8	0.1	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.5	1.3	1.6
Salicylates	30.0	1.7	4.2	15.9	13.9	9.5	6.6	6.5	4.6	6.0	5.7	5.0	7.6	9.5
Other	10.7	0.5	1.1	6.3	6.5	5.3	4.2	4.3	2.4	2.2	2.9	3.2	4.0	4.4
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	3.0	1.2	1.1	3.9	7.4	7.7	5.0	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.4	2.7	3.8	4.3
Chloral hydrate group	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	-	0.3
Other	3.0	0.2	0.8	3.9	6.2	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	6.0	4.7	5.5	4.6	4.4
Psychotropic Agents:														
Antidepressants	6.5	0.8	1.3	4.2	6.0	9.0	7.4	8.3	7.2	6.6	3.3	2.9	2.4	5.0
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	2.8	0.2	0.5	1.5	3.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.7
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	9.9	1.3	1.8	8.4	13.0	14.7	12.8	11.4	13.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	6.2	9.0
Other tranquilizers	2.5	0.1	0.8	1.3	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.5	2.2	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.7
Other	2.0	0.2	1.5	5.2	4.5	4.0	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.3
Female														
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Total
Mental Disorders														
Drug Psychoses	-	0.1	0.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.2	4.7	4.2	2.4	3.3	3.6	2.8
Drug Dependence	0.1	-	0.7	8.5	12.2	15.9	9.9	10.2	15.7	14.8	10.8	7.8	3.4	8.0
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁶	-	-	1.6	6.2	3.4	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.8	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.1
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Toxicological Substances														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:														
Opiates and related narcotics	2.1	0.1	1.7	4.4	4.5	2.3	3.0	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.6
Salicylates	21.4	1.1	16.9	41.8	21.6	14.2	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.3	10.0	8.6	8.9	15.3
Other	9.6	0.3	4.7	15.2	11.2	10.1	9.9	7.5	7.9	5.5	5.3	4.5	4.8	7.7
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	4.1	0.7	2.6	7.4	8.6	9.5	6.7	6.9	6.8	5.6	8.9	5.6	5.3	6.1
Chloral hydrate group	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5
Methaqualone compounds	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other	3.4	0.2	2.5	7.5	10.3	11.5	9.6	13.1	12.7	9.2	5.7	5.1	5.0	7.2
Psychotropic Agents:														
Antidepressants	4.9	0.2	2.8	10.7	17.3	18.9	18.5	19.9	18.5	13.4	12.5	7.8	4.9	11.1
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	1.5	0.1	0.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.8	3.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	0.8	2.3	2.3
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	7.0	0.8	6.3	20.3	23.7	26.8	28.1	29.6	28.3	26.9	16.2	9.9	8.3	17.2
Other tranquilizers	1.5	0.3	0.7	2.9	4.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.6	2.2	1.9	3.1
Other	2.7	0.5	1.3	5.4	3.1	4.5	2.4	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.6

TABLE 54 (Continued)

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC HOSPITAL SEPARATION¹ RATES FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2, 3}
PER 100,000 POPULATION, * CANADA, ⁵ 1980-81

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² In addition, there were 28 separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, and 6 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy.

³ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

⁵ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁶ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES^{2, 3}
 RELATIVE TO TOTAL FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES,
 CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 AND 1980-81

Province	1979-80	1980-81
Nfld.	0.5	0.4
P.E.I.	0.2	0.2
N.S.	0.4	0.4
N.B.	0.1	0.1
Que. ⁴	0.3	0.3
Ont.	0.6	0.6
Man.	0.6	0.5
Sask.	0.3	0.4
Alta.	0.6	0.6
B.C.	0.9	0.8
Canada ⁵	0.5	0.5

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital.

² In addition, there were 40 separations due to drug dependence complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium in 1979-80 and 28 in 1980-81 and 3 separations due to known or suspected damage to the fetus from maternal drug dependence affecting management of the mother during pregnancy in 1979-80 and 6 in 1980-81.

³ Includes cases treated for drug psychoses, drug dependence, nondependent abuse of drugs, poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics, poisoning by sedatives and hypnotics, and poisoning by psychotropic agents.

⁴ 1979-80 data were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁵ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY¹ PER HOSPITAL SEPARATION FOR DRUG-RELATED
CASES,² CANADA,^{3, 4} 1979-80 AND 1980-81

	1979-80	1980-81
Drug Psychoses	14.1	15.4
Drug Dependence	13.3	14.8
Nondependent Abuse by Drugs ⁵	3.8	4.5
Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics, and Antirheumatics	4.8	4.8
Poisoning by Sedatives and Hypnotics	6.0	5.7
Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents	5.5	5.7

¹ The average length of stay for patients admitted to General and Allied Special Hospitals is considerably shorter than for patients admitted to inpatient psychiatric institutions, since the former function primarily as acute care hospitals while the latter provide mainly long-term care for chronic cases. (Length of stay is expressed in days.)

² For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

³ Excluding newborns, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ 1979-80 data for Quebec were submitted in terms of the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-8) and were converted in terms of the 9th Revision (ICD-9) which may result in zero cases for certain diagnostic categories.

⁵ Includes alcohol cases consisting of 2,506 separations in 1979-80, and 3,130 in 1980-81.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Data were made available through the courtesy of Health Division, Statistics Canada.

DRUG-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS² BY SEX,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 TO 1981-82

Drug Psychoses³

Province	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	-	100	78	-	-	22	-	2	9
P.E.I.	100	67	50	-	33	50	3	6	2
N.S.	67	74	75	33	26	25	24	27	28
N.B.	75	-	-	25	-	-	4	-	-
Que.	72	68	71	28	32	29	29	31	49
Ont.	74	79	70	26	21	30	202	208	196
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	100	100	50	-	-	50	1	1	2
Alta.	81	80	83	19	20	17	77	71	52
B.C.	76	84	85	24	16	15	21	19	26
Canada ⁵	75	78	73	25	22	27	361	365	364

Drug Dependence³

Province	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	-	100	43	-	-	57	-	6	7
P.E.I.	86	100	85	14	-	15	14	15	13
N.S.	73	71	67	27	29	33	30	14	9
N.B.	91	-	-	9	-	-	23	-	-
Que.	61	51	63	39	49	37	76	69	82
Ont.	62	58	65	38	42	35	219	250	235
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	50	50	50	50	50	50	2	2	4
Alta.	71	14	67	29	86	33	7	14	9
B.C.	50	100	88	50	-	12	8	2	8
Canada ⁵	65	58	65	35	42	35	379	372	367

Nondependent Abuse of Drugs^{3,4}

Province	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total Number		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	-	100	64	-	-	36	-	3	11
P.E.I.	-	75	100	100	25	-	1	4	1
N.S.	72	71	73	28	29	27	50	66	74
N.B.	70	-	-	30	-	-	27	-	-
Que.	-	62	62	-	38	38	-	74	109
Ont.	67	66	63	33	34	37	118	114	146
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	-	-	86	-	100	14	-	1	7
Alta.	-	63	89	-	37	11	-	19	9
B.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada ⁵	68	66	66	32	34	34	196	281	357

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Alcohol was involved in 109 cases in 1979-80, 105 cases in 1980-81, and 157 cases in 1981-82, which accounted for approximately 56%, 37% and 44%, respectively, of all cases with nondependent abuse of drugs.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 58

DRUG-RELATED SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS¹
BY SEX AND TYPE OF DRUG,² CANADA,³ 1979-80 TO 1981-82

Percentage Distribution of Drugs

Type of Drug	Drug Dependence ⁴				Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ⁴			
	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1979-80	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Alcohol							61.2	43.5
Amphetamine type							0.7	1.6
Amphetamine type and other psychostimulants	2.0	6.8	3.7	8.4	2.5	3.9	-	-
Antidepressants							-	-
Barbiturate type	9.3	21.1	6.5	23.9	5.0	26.6	0.7	3.2
Barbiturates and tranquilizers	4.9	2.3	11.1	2.6	10.0	2.3	-	1.6
Cannabis	0.8	-	0.5	-	1.7	-	-	1.6
Cocaine							-	-
Cocaine type							0.7	1.6
Hallucinogens	5.7	3.0	4.1	-	7.1	0.8	0.7	-
Morphine type	10.2	6.8	8.3	10.3	6.7	12.5	-	1.6
Combinations of morphine type							-	-
Combinations of morphine type drug with any other	1.6	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	-	-	-
Combinations excluding morphine type drug	5.3	3.0	2.3	0.6	8.4	2.3	-	-
Tobacco							-	-
Other, Mixed or Unspecified	60.2	54.9	61.3	52.3	56.5	51.6	36.6	45.2
Total (%) ⁵	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	246	133	217	155	239	128	134	62
							186	95
							236	121

¹ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

² Figures are presented only for those drug types included under each diagnostic category.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁵ Due to rounding, the column totals will not always add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982); Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 59

DRUG-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 TO 1981-82

Province	Drug Psychoses ³			Drug Dependence ³			Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^{3,4}		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	-	0.4	1.6	-	1.1	1.2	-	0.5	1.9
P.E.I.	2.5	4.9	1.6	11.5	12.2	10.6	0.8	3.3	0.8
N.S.	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.6	1.7	1.1	5.9	7.8	8.7
N.B.	0.6	-	-	3.3	-	-	3.9	-	-
Que.	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	-	1.2	1.7
Ont.	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.7
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.1	0.7
Alta.	3.7	3.3	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	-	0.9	0.4
B.C.	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	-	-	-
Canada ⁵	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.5

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Alcohol was involved in nearly 56% of the cases in 1979-80, 37% of the cases in 1980-81, and 44% of the cases in 1981-82.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982); Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 60

DRUG-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
AGED 20 AND OVER, FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1979-80 TO 1981-82

Province	Drug Psychoses ³			Drug Dependence ³			Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^{3,4}		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	-	0.6	2.7	-	1.8	2.1	-	0.9	3.2
P.E.I.	3.9	7.6	2.5	18.1	19.1	16.4	1.3	5.1	1.3
N.S.	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.5	2.5	1.6	9.1	11.8	13.1
N.B.	0.9	-	-	5.2	-	-	6.1	-	-
Que.	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	-	1.7	2.5
Ont.	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.9	2.1	1.9	2.4
Man.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sask.	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	-	0.2	1.1
Alta.	5.7	5.0	3.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	-	1.3	0.6
B.C.	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	-	-	-
Canada ⁵	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.1

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Alcohol was involved in nearly 56% of the cases in 1979-80, 37% of the cases in 1980-81, and 44% of the cases in 1981-82.

⁵ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982); Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 61

DRUG-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS²
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1979-80

Age	Drug Psychoses ³		Drug Dependence ³		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^{3, 4}	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	24	26	18	8	17	15
20 - 29	58	34	49	33	40	42
30 - 39	8	20	15	20	26	11
40 - 49	4	2	7	21	8	6
50 - 59	4	9	7	13	7	18
60 and over	3	9	4	5	1	8
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁶	271	90	246	133	134	62
Median Age	25	27	26	35	28	28

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Alcohol was involved in nearly 56% of the cases.

⁵ Due to rounding, the column totals will not always add up to 100%.

⁶ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982).

DRUG-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS²
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1980-81 AND 1981-82

Age	Drug Psychoses ³				Drug Dependence ³				Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^{3,4}			
	1980-81		1981-82		1980-81		1981-82		1980-81		1981-82	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Under 20	23	16	17	16	17	10	18	3	19	18	12	12
20 - 24	38	34	39	31	33	12	29	20	27	19	23	15
25 - 34	27	25	32	18	32	32	37	33	31	25	33	26
35 - 44	4	6	6	9	6	18	9	22	10	14	14	15
45 - 64	5	11	5	16	10	25	7	20	12	19	16	29
65 and over	4	8	1	9	1	4	..	3	1	5	1	3
Total (%) ⁵	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ⁶	285	80	267	97	217	155	239	128	186	95	236	121
Median Age	24	25	24	27	25	34	26	33	26	30	29	34

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Alcohol was involved in 37% of the cases in 1980-81 and 44% of the cases in 1981-82.

⁵ Due to rounding, the column totals will not always add up to 100%.

⁶ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 63

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DRUG-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000
POPULATION, FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,²
CANADA,³ 1979-80

Age	Drug Psychoses ⁴		Drug Dependence ⁴		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^{4, 5}	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.2
20 - 29	7.3	1.4	5.6	2.0	2.5	1.2
30 - 39	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.5	2.1	0.4
40 - 49	0.8	0.2	1.3	2.2	0.9	0.3
50 - 59	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9
60 and over	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
All Ages	2.3	0.8	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.5

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

³ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁵ Alcohol was involved in nearly 56% of the cases.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982).

TABLE 64

AGE- AND SEX-SPECIFIC DRUG-RELATED SEPARATION¹ RATES PER 100,000
POPULATION,² FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS,³
CANADA, ⁴ 1980-81 AND 1981-82

Age	Drug Psychoses ⁵				Drug Dependence ⁵				Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^{5, 6}			
	1980-81		1981-82		1980-81		1981-82		1980-81		1981-82	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	1.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4
20 - 24	9.4	2.4	9.0	2.6	6.2	1.6	5.9	2.1	4.4	1.6	4.6	1.5
25 - 34	3.7	1.0	4.1	0.8	3.4	2.4	4.2	2.0	2.8	1.2	3.7	1.5
35 - 44	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.2	0.9	2.3	1.2
45 - 64	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.5
65 and over	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
All Ages	2.4	0.7	2.2	0.8	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.0

¹ The figures reported above relate to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in the hospital.

² Rates were calculated using June 1st population estimates.

³ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

⁴ Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁵ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁶ Alcohol was involved in 37% of the cases in 1980-81 and 44% of the cases in 1981-82.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 65

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG-RELATED SEPARATIONS¹ FROM
MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS BY LENGTH OF STAY,
CANADA,² 1979-80 TO 1981-82

Length of Stay	Drug Psychoses ³						Drug Dependence ³					
	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Under 1 month	58.3	50.0	62.5	70.0	61.4	62.9	78.5	70.7	74.7	70.3	70.7	68.0
1 - 3 months	33.9	40.0	30.9	18.8	30.7	32.0	19.5	28.6	24.4	26.5	25.1	32.0
4 - 11 months	6.3	8.9	6.0	8.8	5.2	5.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	3.2	3.3	-
1 year and over	1.5	1.1	0.7	2.5	2.6	-	0.8	-	-	-	0.8	-
Total (%) ⁵	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean (in days)	52	50	46	54	54	37	44	26	24	31	39	27
Median (in days)	27	31	25	22	26	25	20	22	21	22	22	23

Length of Stay	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^{3,4}						All Diagnoses					
	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Under 1 month	88.8	85.5	81.7	83.2	88.6	82.6	53.9	48.0	56.6	49.3	54.6	47.9
1 - 3 months	10.4	12.9	17.2	15.8	9.7	14.9	30.1	36.0	30.0	35.5	31.1	35.9
4 - 11 months	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.5	7.9	8.5	7.9	9.0	8.5	9.5
1 year and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	7.5	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.7
Total (%) ⁵	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean (in days)	15	15	18	20	16	19	273	266	169	204	176	228
Median (in days)	18	19	19	19	18	19	29	36	27	33	28	36

¹ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

² Excludes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

⁴ Alcohol was involved in nearly 56% of the cases in 1979-80, 37% of the cases in 1980-81, and 44% of the cases in 1981-82.

⁵ Due to rounding, the column totals will not always add up to 100%.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982); Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 66

PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS¹ AND PATIENT-DAYS FROM MENTAL AND
PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED CASES² RELATIVE TO TOTAL
FOR ALL DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES,³ CANADA AND PROVINCES,
1979-80 TO 1981-82

Hospital Separations

Province	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	-	1.2	3.1
P.E.I.	3.1	3.8	2.6
N.S.	3.1	3.1	3.6
N.B.	7.0	-	-
Que.	1.2	2.3	3.2
Ont.	2.8	3.1	3.1
Man.	-	-	-
Sask.	0.7	0.9	2.6
Alta.	4.0	5.4	3.7
B.C.	1.7	1.3	2.3
Canada	2.6	2.9	3.1

Patient-Days

Canada	0.4	0.5	0.5
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¹ Includes inpatient data on cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals only. Excluded are individual patient data from psychiatric units of general hospitals, hospitals for addicts, and treatment centres for emotionally disturbed children.

² Includes separations due to drug psychoses, drug dependence and nondependent abuse of drugs.

³ The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Volume 1, Institutional Admissions and Separations 1979-80 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1982); Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

TABLE 67

BENEFICIARIES RECEIVING A DISABILITY PENSION FOR DRUG-RELATED CONDITIONS DURING
A ONE-MONTH PERIOD BY SEX AND AGE OF BENEFICIARY AT COMMENCEMENT OF
DISABILITY PENSION, CANADA, FEBRUARY 1980

Age and Sex Distribution of Beneficiaries

Age	Drug Dependence ¹		Total
	Male	Female	
Under 25	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-
30 - 34	1	-	1
35 - 39	1	-	1
40 - 44	1	1	2
45 - 49	-	-	-
50 - 54	2	1	3
55 - 59	1	-	1
60 - 64	1	-	1
Total	7	2	9

Age- and Sex-Specific Rate Per 1,000 Beneficiaries

Age	Drug Dependence		Total
	Male	Female	
Under 25	-	-	-
25 - 29	-	-	-
30 - 34	1.0	-	0.7
35 - 39	0.7	-	0.5
40 - 44	0.4	1.3	0.7
45 - 49	-	-	-
50 - 54	0.3	0.3	0.3
55 - 59	0.1	-	..
60 - 64	..	-	..
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1

¹ Medical conditions included under this diagnostic category correspond to ICD-8 (see Technical Notes).

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Disability Pensions: Distribution of Beneficiaries by Code and Age, February 1980 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Income Security Programs, Computer Printout, 1980).

STATISTICS ON FIRES DUE TO SUSPECTED IMPAIRMENT BY
ALCOHOL, DRUGS OR MEDICATION, CANADA, 1982

	Numbers	Percentage Relative to Fires Due to Human Failings ¹	Percentage Relative to Fires Due to All Causes
Fires	183	4.60	0.24
Dollar Losses	\$1,961,928	6.72	0.19
Injuries			
Firefighters	2	7.14	0.15
Male	25	15.06	1.57
Female	7	8.53	1.08
Children	-	-	-
Unclassified	2	14.28	5.88
Deaths			
Firefighters	-	-	-
Male	12	24.00	3.35
Female	7	26.92	3.78
Children	4	23.52	3.03
Unclassified	-	-	-

¹ Human failings causing fires include: suspected impairment by alcohol, drugs or medication; asleep; undetermined; and miscellaneous.

Source: Fire Commissioner of Canada, Fire Losses in Canada, Annual Report 1982 (Ottawa: Public Works Canada, Ministry of Supply and Services Canada, Catalogue No. W51 - 1982, 1984).

TABLE 69
 DRUG POISONING CASES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982
 Number of Drug Poisoning ¹ Cases ²

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	46	19	192	34	10	17	318
P.E.I.	19	6	42	5	5	1	78
N.S.	182	56	353	85	29	29	734
N.B.	161	57	180	30	18	16	462
Que.	1,176	741	1,879	519	127	176	4,618
Ont.	883	340	1,898	856	230	392	4,599
Man.	213	78	438	155	68	53	1,005
Sask.	146	67	223	76	16	17	545
Alta.	245	115	419	84	42	16	921
B.C.	476	245	792	261	140	98	2,012
Yukon	1	1	18	1	2	1	24
N.W.T.	6	3	21	4	1	-	35
Canada ⁴	3,555	1,729	6,457	2,112	688	816	15,357

Drug Poisoning ¹ Case ² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	8.1	3.3	33.7	6.0	1.8	3.0	55.9
P.E.I.	15.5	4.9	34.2	4.1	4.1	0.8	63.5
N.S.	21.4	6.6	41.4	10.0	3.4	3.4	86.1
N.B.	23.0	8.2	25.8	4.3	2.6	2.3	66.1
Que.	18.1	11.4	29.0	8.0	2.0	2.7	71.2
Ont.	10.1	3.9	21.8	9.8	2.6	4.5	52.8
Man.	20.6	7.5	42.3	15.0	6.6	5.1	97.1
Sask.	14.9	6.8	22.8	7.8	1.6	1.7	55.6
Alta.	10.6	5.0	18.1	3.6	1.8	0.7	39.7
B.C.	17.1	8.8	28.4	9.4	5.0	3.5	72.1
Yukon	4.2	4.2	76.0	4.2	8.4	4.2	101.3
N.W.T.	12.7	6.4	44.5	8.5	2.1	-	74.2
Canada	14.4	7.0	26.2	8.6	2.8	3.3	62.3

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 70.

³ Comparisons between provinces should not be made with these data due to differences which exist between the various provincial poison control programs. Not only do the number and types of hospitals reporting in each province vary, but also the types of occurrences which are reported. Some provinces report telephone calls, accidental ingestions and Coroner's cases; others do not.

⁴ Canada totals may not equal the sum of the provinces because they may include cases for which the province was unspecified.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983).

TABLE 70

DRUG POISONING FREQUENCIES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982

Number of Drug Poisoning ¹ Frequencies ²

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	110	40	222	46	16	17	451
P.E.I.	43	13	50	7	5	1	119
N.S.	410	142	456	130	42	29	1,209
N.B.	389	140	234	46	53	16	878
Que.	2,807	1,738	2,548	754	291	181	8,319
Ont.	1,840	752	2,384	1,134	368	396	6,874
Man.	456	180	661	259	97	55	1,708
Sask.	338	191	357	127	35	20	1,068
Alta.	654	298	708	177	73	16	1,926
B.C.	1,237	608	1,256	463	235	98	3,897
Yukon	5	5	31	3	4	1	49
N.W.T.	13	4	28	5	1	-	51
Canada ⁴	8,311	4,114	8,938	3,153	1,221	830	26,567

Drug Poisoning ¹ Frequency ² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Province ³	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Nfld.	19.3	7.0	39.0	8.1	2.8	3.0	79.2
P.E.I.	35.0	10.6	40.7	5.7	4.1	0.8	96.9
N.S.	48.1	16.7	53.5	15.2	4.9	3.4	141.9
N.B.	55.6	20.0	33.5	6.6	7.6	2.3	125.6
Que.	43.3	26.8	39.3	11.6	4.5	2.8	128.3
Ont.	21.1	8.6	27.4	13.0	4.2	4.5	78.9
Man.	44.0	17.4	63.8	25.0	9.4	5.3	165.0
Sask.	34.5	19.5	36.4	13.0	3.6	2.0	109.0
Alta.	28.2	12.9	30.6	7.6	3.2	0.7	83.1
B.C.	44.3	21.8	45.0	16.6	8.4	3.5	139.7
Yukon	21.1	21.1	130.8	12.7	16.9	4.2	206.8
N.W.T.	27.5	8.5	59.3	10.6	2.1	-	108.0
Canada	33.7	16.7	36.3	12.8	5.0	3.4	107.8

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 69.

³ Comparisons between provinces should not be made with these data due to differences which exist between the various provincial poison control programs. Not only do the number and types of hospitals reporting in each province vary, but also the types of occurrences which are reported. Some provinces report telephone calls, accidental ingestions and Coroner's cases; others do not.

⁴ Canada totals may not equal the sum of the provinces because they may include cases for which the province was unspecified.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983).

TABLE 71
 DRUG POISONING CASES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 CANADA, 1978 TO 1982

Number of Drug Poisoning ¹ Cases ²					
Type of Substance	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Psychotherapeutic agents	3,958	3,581	3,529	3,550	3,555
Sedatives and hypnotics	1,498	1,684	1,744	1,620	1,729
ASA	5,030	4,769	4,647	4,719	6,457
Acetaminophen	997	1,262	1,579	1,582	2,112
Street drugs	398	485	514	661	688
Glues and adhesives	611	464	773	647	816
Total Cases	12,492	12,245	12,786	12,779	15,357
% of Drug Poisoning Cases to Total Poisonings	20.2	18.5	17.2	16.5	17.6

Drug Poisoning ¹ Case ² Rates Per 100,000 Population					
Type of Substance	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Psychotherapeutic agents	16.8	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.4
Sedatives and hypnotics	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.7	7.0
ASA	21.4	20.1	19.3	19.4	26.2
Acetaminophen	4.2	5.3	6.6	6.5	8.6
Street drugs	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.8
Glues and adhesives	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.7	3.3
Total Cases	53.1	51.6	53.2	52.5	62.3

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 72.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1981, 1982, 1982, 1983 and 1983 respectively).

TABLE 72
 DRUG POISONING FREQUENCIES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 CANADA, 1978 TO 1982

Number of Drug Poisoning ¹ Frequencies ²					
Type of Substance	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Psychotherapeutic agents	7,313	8,029	8,037	8,011	8,311
Sedatives and hypnotics	2,882	3,773	4,015	3,867	4,114
ASA	7,242	7,188	7,098	7,446	8,938
Acetaminophen	1,319	1,841	2,200	2,330	3,153
Street drugs	679	841	1,020	1,216	1,221
Glues and adhesives	636	490	813	673	830
Total Cases	20,071	22,162	23,183	23,543	26,567
% of Drug Poisoning Frequencies to Total Poisonings	29.1	29.1	27.2	25.2	25.6

Drug Poisoning ¹ Frequency ² Rates Per 100,000 Population					
Type of Substance	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Psychotherapeutic agents	31.1	33.8	33.4	32.9	33.7
Sedatives and hypnotics	12.2	15.9	16.7	15.9	16.7
ASA	30.8	30.3	29.5	30.6	36.3
Acetaminophen	5.6	7.8	9.2	9.6	12.8
Street drugs	2.9	3.5	4.2	5.0	5.0
Glues and adhesives	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.8	3.4
Total Cases	85.3	93.3	96.4	96.7	107.8

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 71.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1981, 1982, 1982, 1983 and 1983 respectively).

TABLE 73
 DRUG POISONING CASES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 ONTARIO, 1978 TO 1982

Number of Drug Poisoning ¹ Cases ²					
Type of Substance	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Psychotherapeutic agents	1,048	1,013	879	915	883
Sedatives and hypnotics	295	401	414	397	340
ASA	1,472	1,382	1,345	1,393	1,898
Acetaminophen	368	478	619	649	856
Street drugs	95	131	153	231	230
Glues and adhesives	252	262	375	315	392
Total Cases	3,530	3,667	3,785	3,900	4,599
% of Drug Poisoning Cases to Total Poisonings	15.3	13.9	12.6	11.8	12.5

Drug Poisoning ¹ Case ² Rates Per 100,000 Population					
Type of Substance	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Psychotherapeutic agents	12.4	11.9	10.3	10.6	10.1
Sedatives and hypnotics	3.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	3.9
ASA	17.4	16.3	15.7	16.2	21.8
Acetaminophen	4.4	5.6	7.2	7.5	9.8
Street drugs	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.6
Glues and adhesives	3.0	3.1	4.4	3.6	4.5
Total Cases	41.8	43.1	44.2	45.2	52.8

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 74.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within the province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1981, 1982, 1982, 1983 and 1983 respectively).

TABLE 74
 DRUG POISONING FREQUENCIES BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED,
 ONTARIO, 1978 TO 1982

Number of Drug Poisoning¹ Frequencies²

Type of Substance	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Psychotherapeutic agents	n.a.	2,113	2,063	1,886	1,840
Sedatives and hypnotics	n.a.	900	930	848	752
ASA	n.a.	1,942	1,930	1,989	2,384
Acetaminophen	n.a.	657	839	913	1,134
Street drugs	n.a.	239	303	412	368
Glues and adhesives	n.a.	272	390	329	396
Total Cases	n.a.	6,123	6,455	6,377	6,874
% of Drug Poisoning Frequencies to Total Poisonings	n.a.	21.1	19.5	17.2	16.9

Drug Poisoning¹ Frequency² Rates Per 100,000 Population

Type of Substance	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Psychotherapeutic agents	n.a.	24.9	24.1	21.9	21.1
Sedatives and hypnotics	n.a.	10.6	10.8	9.8	8.6
ASA	n.a.	22.8	22.5	23.1	27.4
Acetaminophen	n.a.	7.7	9.8	10.6	13.0
Street drugs	n.a.	2.8	3.5	4.8	4.2
Glues and adhesives	n.a.	3.2	4.6	3.8	4.5
Total Cases	n.a.	71.9	75.3	74.0	78.9

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 73.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within the province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1981, 1982, 1982, 1983 and 1983 respectively).

TABLE 75

DRUG POISONING ¹ CASES ² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
AND TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, CANADA, 1982

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	19	10	58	56	11	51	37
5 - 14	4	6	9	5	9	10	7
15 and over	73	81	31	35	75	34	53
Unstated	4	4	2	4	4	4	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	2,644	1,362	3,628	973	487	234	9,328
Phone Calls	911	367	2,829	1,139	201	582	6,029
<u>Total Cases: ⁴</u>							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	23	14	67	68	12	56	48
5 - 14	5	6	8	6	10	9	7
15 and over	68	76	23	24	72	30	42
Unstated	4	4	2	3	6	5	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	3,555	1,729	6,457	2,112	688	816	15,357
<u>Fatal Outcomes ⁵</u>							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	6	7	-	17	100	-	12
Suicide	88	93	25	50	-	-	82
Unstated	6	-	75	33	-	-	5
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	67	46	4	6	7	-	130

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separate occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 76.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983).

TABLE 76

DRUG POISONING ¹ FREQUENCIES ² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
AND TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, CANADA, 1982

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	10	5	41	35	6	50	21
5 - 14	3	4	9	6	9	10	6
15 and over	84	87	48	55	81	36	70
Unstated	4	4	2	4	4	4	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	6,809	3,487	5,651	1,778	939	241	18,905
Phone Calls	1,502	627	3,287	1,375	282	589	7,662
<u>Total Cases: ⁴</u>							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	12	7	52	51	7	55	30
5 - 14	4	4	9	6	9	9	6
15 and over	80	85	37	40	78	30	60
Unstated	4	4	2	3	5	6	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	8,311	4,114	8,938	3,153	1,221	830	26,567
<u>Fatal Outcomes ⁵</u>							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	19	15	-	12	92	-	19
Suicide	79	83	58	76	8	-	77
Unstated	2	2	42	12	-	-	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	-	100
Total Number	249	133	12	17	13	-	424

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms by toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 75.

³ Due to rounding the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within each province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Canada. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983).

TABLE 77

DRUG POISONING¹ CASES² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
AND TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, ONTARIO, 1982

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
Treatment							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	14	7	64	52	14	49	38
5 - 14	6	7	9	5	8	9	8
15 and over	77	81	25	40	74	40	52
Unstated	3	5	2	3	4	2	2
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	563	232	716	277	145	98	2,031
Phone Calls	320	108	1,182	579	85	294	2,568
Total Cases:⁴							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	20	13	74	71	16	52	54
5 - 14	7	7	9	7	10	9	8
15 and over	70	76	16	21	70	37	36
Unstated	3	4	1	1	4	2	2
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	883	340	1,898	856	230	392	4,599
Fatal Outcomes⁵							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	6	7	-	33	100	-	13
Suicide	89	93	-	67	-	-	85
Unstated	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	64	44	-	3	7	-	118

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to each separation occasion that a patient is involved with one or several drugs. For frequency of poisoning by each drug, including single and multiple drug poisonings, see Table 78.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within the province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983).

DRUG POISONING ¹ FREQUENCIES ² BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE INVOLVED, AGE GROUP,
AND TREATMENT AND FATAL OUTCOMES, ONTARIO, 1982

	Psycho- therapeutic Agents	Sedatives and Hypnotics	ASA	Acetaminophen	Street Drugs	Glues and Adhesives	Total
<u>Treatment</u>							
Treated and Hospitalized:							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	7	4	50	36	8	48	23
5 - 14	4	4	10	6	11	9	6
15 and over	86	89	38	55	78	40	68
Unstated	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,350	581	1,026	449	255	99	3,760
Phone Calls	490	171	1,358	685	113	297	3,114
<u>Total Cases: ⁴</u>							
Age Group	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
0 - 4	11	7	63	59	10	51	39
5 - 14	5	4	9	7	12	9	7
15 and over	81	86	27	32	76	37	52
Unstated	3	3	1	2	2	3	2
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,840	752	2,384	1,134	368	396	6,874
<u>Fatal Outcomes ⁵</u>							
Deaths:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Accidental	20	17	-	17	92	-	21
Suicide	78	83	100	83	8	-	78
Unstated	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total (%) ³	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	232	121	1	12	13	-	379

¹ The term poisoning as used with these data may not always correspond to the clinical definition, because in the majority of cases reported above, signs or symptoms of toxicity in the patient were not noted at the time the report was made.

² Refers to the number of times a substance is reported, including drugs involved in both single and multiple drug poisonings. For the number of drug poisoning occasions see Table 77.

³ Due to rounding, the column totals will not necessarily add up to 100%.

⁴ Total cases include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

⁵ Fatal outcomes include treated and hospitalized poisoning cases and phone call poisoning cases.

Note: The data are based on reports submitted by those hospitals, within the province, which are designated as "Poison Control Centres." Since reporting of cases varies between Centres, the data may be incomplete. In addition, these data are not inclusive of all poisonings occurring in Ontario. Excluded from these statistics are data from the vast majority of hospitals; data from physicians and paramedical personnel; data from industry; and data from the vital statistics death registration where poisonings are the principal or contributing cause of death.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983).

MORTALITY STATISTICS

TABLE 79

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

Cause of Death	Male													Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.		
<u>Mental Disorders</u>														
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>														
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>														
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	2	6	-	-	16	
Salicylates	-	-	-	1	4	7	3	2	7	4	-	-	28	
Other	-	-	1	-	1	14	-	1	1	5	-	-	23	
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>														
Barbiturates	-	1	-	-	11	23	-	4	6	13	-	-	58	
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	
Other	-	-	2	-	11	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	19	
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>														
Antidepressants	-	-	1	2	2	13	-	1	4	5	-	-	28	
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	6	
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	
Other	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	
Female														
<u>Mental Disorders</u>														
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>														
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>														
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	5	-	-	12	
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	5	16	2	2	2	8	-	-	35	
Other	-	-	-	-	5	14	2	3	4	8	-	-	36	
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>														
Barbiturates	-	-	2	-	15	43	4	5	5	16	-	-	90	
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Other	1	-	1	1	4	3	2	-	3	1	-	1	17	
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>														
Antidepressants	-	-	1	1	10	14	3	5	5	6	-	-	45	
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	1	3	-	-	11	
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	
Other	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	

TABLE 79 (Continued)
DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

Cause of Death	Total Number												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	9
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	1	3	11	-	-	28
Salicylates	-	-	-	1	9	23	5	4	9	12	-	-	63
Other	-	-	1	-	6	28	2	4	5	13	-	-	59
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	1	2	-	26	66	4	9	11	29	-	-	148
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Other	-	-	3	1	15	6	2	-	4	3	-	1	36
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	2	3	12	27	3	6	9	11	-	-	73
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	2	-	1	4	-	-	1	4	-	-	12
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	2	1	4	-	-	15
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	14
Other	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	6

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 81 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 79 deaths are classified according to nature of injury, whereas in Table 81 external cause is employed.

³ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The Data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1982).

TABLE 80

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982

Male

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Dependence	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	1	3	13	-	-	26
Salicylates	-	-	2	-	2	4	1	1	-	3	-	-	13
Other	-	-	1	-	8	12	-	4	2	12	-	-	39
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	1	-	1	-	9	23	1	4	5	15	-	-	59
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other	-	-	2	-	10	3	-	-	1	9	1	-	26
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	1	1	9	14	3	1	2	15	-	-	46
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	4
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	1	3	8	1	1	-	4	-	-	18
Other tranquilizers	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3

Female

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Dependence	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	9	-	-	16
Salicylates	1	-	2	-	8	16	1	-	1	9	-	1	39
Other	-	-	2	-	12	21	1	1	7	8	-	-	52
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	6	26	4	1	4	11	-	-	52
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	3	1	2	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	14
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	3	-	9	12	4	5	6	16	-	1	56
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	2	2	5	-	-	18
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	5
Other	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	5

TABLE 80 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982

Cause of Death	Total Number												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Mental Disorders</u>													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Dependence	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	6
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ^a	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	7
<u>Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances</u>													
<u>Analgescics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:</u>													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	1	4	22	-	-	42
Salicylates	1	-	4	-	10	20	2	1	1	12	-	1	52
Other	-	-	3	-	20	33	1	5	9	20	-	-	91
<u>Sedatives and Hypnotics:</u>													
Barbiturates	1	-	1	-	15	49	5	5	9	26	-	-	111
Chloral hydrate group	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	6
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other	-	-	5	1	12	7	-	-	2	12	1	-	40
<u>Psychotropic Agents:</u>													
Antidepressants	-	-	4	1	18	26	7	6	8	31	-	1	102
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	7
Benzodiazepine tranqillizers	-	-	-	1	5	15	1	3	2	9	-	-	36
Other tranqillizers	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	7
Other	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	1	-	-	8

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 82 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 80 deaths are classified according to nature of injury, whereas in Table 82 external cause is employed.³ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The Data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

TABLE 81

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

Cause of Death	Male												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	8
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	8
Other	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	6	-	-	11
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	5	-	-	12
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	7
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	1	2	15	1	1	4	3	-	-	27
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	1	-	-	7	15	-	2	4	7	-	-	36
Other	-	-	1	-	5	5	-	1	1	1	-	-	14
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	3	-	3	13	-	1	2	3	-	-	25
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	7	-	-	-	16
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	9
Other	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	2	3	-	-	12

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

Female

Cause of Death	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	-	1	3	-	-	13
Other	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	8
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	2	8	1	2	-	9	-	-	23
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	5
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	5	19	-	3	2	4	-	-	33
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	11	34	2	2	3	8	-	-	60
Other	-	-	1	1	6	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	17
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	2	2	9	19	-	5	4	8	-	-	49
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	-	4	7	-	-	21
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	9
Other	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	6
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	9

TABLE 81 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

Cause of Death	Total Number										Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.			
Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	11
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	2	9	2	-	1	7	-	-	21
Other	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	2	-	9	-	-	19
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	2	14	1	2	1	14	-	-	35
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Other tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	6	-	-	12
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
Other tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	1	7	34	1	4	6	7	-	-	60
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	1	-	-	18	49	2	4	7	15	-	-	96
Other	-	-	2	1	11	8	2	2	3	2	-	-	31
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	5	2	12	32	-	6	6	11	-	-	74
Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	10	7	2	-	11	7	-	-	37
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	6	3	1	2	4	1	-	-	18
Other	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	10
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	1	6	3	2	2	4	3	-	-	21

TABLE 81 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1981

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 79 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 81 deaths are classified according to external cause of injury, whereas in Table 79 nature of injury is employed.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Age 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1982).

TABLE 82

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982

Cause of Death	Male												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	13	-	-	18
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Other	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	9	-	-	17
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	3	-	8	-	-	18
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	11
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	6	-	-	10
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	9
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	2	1	3	-	-	23
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	6	16	-	2	3	7	-	-	35
Other	-	-	-	-	12	3	1	-	1	3	1	-	21
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	1	-	1	1	7	19	2	-	1	12	-	-	44
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	2	-	3	2	1	1	4	2	-	-	15
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	7
Other	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982

Cause of Death	Female												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	6
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	8
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	8
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	5	-	-	12
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	5	-	1	12
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	-	9
Other tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	4	-	16	27	1	1	4	9	-	1	63
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	5	17	3	1	3	6	-	-	35
Other	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	10
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	2	1	9	13	1	4	5	15	-	-	50
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	1	-	-	-	6	4	1	-	5	2	-	-	19
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	6
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	12

TABLE 82 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982

Cause of Death	Total Number												
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Canada
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	18	-	-	24
Salicylates	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	11
Other	-	-	1	-	3	7	-	-	-	14	-	-	25
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	1	-	-	-	1	11	-	3	1	13	-	-	30
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other tranquillizers	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	15
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	1	11	-	1	22
Phenothiazine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Benzodiazepine tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	2	-	6	-	-	18
Other tranquillizers	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	-	-	4	-	23	37	1	3	5	12	-	1	86
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	1	-	11	33	3	3	6	13	-	-	70
Other	-	-	1	-	14	5	1	-	1	8	1	-	31
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	1	-	3	2	16	32	3	4	6	27	-	-	94
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	1	-	2	-	9	6	2	1	9	4	-	-	34
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	-	-	-	-	3	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	12
Other	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	8
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents	-	-	1	2	5	2	2	1	4	-	-	-	17

TABLE 82 (Continued)

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1982

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 80 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 82 deaths are classified according to external cause of injury, whereas in Table 80 nature of injury is employed.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

TABLE 83

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² CANADA, 1979 TO 1982

Cause of Death	Male				Female				Total Number			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
Mental Disorders												
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Dependence	1	2	-	3	2	2	-	3	3	4	-	6
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	8	6	7	3	8	6	2	4	16	12	9	7
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances												
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:												
Opiates and related narcotics	21	21	16	26	10	6	12	16	31	27	28	42
Salicylates	26	29	28	13	47	37	35	39	73	66	63	52
Other	38	29	23	39	37	40	36	52	75	69	59	91
Sedatives and Hypnotics:												
Barbiturates	78	87	58	59	98	86	90	52	176	173	148	111
Chloral hydrate group	4	5	1	2	2	2	2	4	6	7	3	6
Methaqualone compounds	6	2	3	3	2	2	2	-	8	4	5	3
Other	26	13	19	26	19	37	17	14	45	50	36	40
Psychotropic Agents:												
Antidepressants	22	29	28	46	33	37	45	56	55	66	73	102
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	3	9	6	4	1	1	6	3	4	10	12	7
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	17	10	4	18	13	10	11	18	30	20	15	36
Other tranquilizers	6	5	8	2	8	6	6	5	14	11	14	7
Other	3	5	4	3	5	6	2	5	8	11	6	8
Total	259	252	205	247	285	278	266	271	544	530	471	518

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 84 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 83 deaths are classified according to nature of injury, whereas in Table 84 external cause is employed.³ Excluding alcohol.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981, 1982 and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² CANADA, 1979 TO 1982

Cause of Death	Male					Female					Total Number			
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1980	1982
Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:														
Opiates and related narcotics	17	14	8	18	7	2	3	6	24	16	11	24	16	11
Salicylates	7	9	8	3	12	10	13	8	19	19	21	11	19	21
Other	24	8	11	17	13	12	8	8	37	20	19	25	20	19
Sedatives and Hypnotics:														
Barbiturates	31	21	12	18	28	21	23	12	59	42	35	30	42	35
Methaqualone compounds	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2
Other	2	3	1	11	4	6	-	4	6	9	1	15	9	1
Psychotropic Agents:														
Antidepressants	2	5	7	10	11	2	5	12	13	7	12	22	7	12
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	2	1	2	3	1	-	-	3	3	1	2	3	1
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	14	5	2	9	5	2	5	9	20	7	7	18	7	7
Other tranquilizers	2	3	3	2	-	1	2	1	4	4	5	3	4	5
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury														
Poisoning by:														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:	28	25	27	23	46	38	33	63	74	63	60	86	63	60
Sedatives and Hypnotics:	47	52	36	35	62	51	60	35	109	103	96	70	103	96
Barbiturates	16	13	14	21	14	24	17	10	30	37	31	31	37	31
Other														
Psychotropic Agents:	27	28	25	44	33	45	49	50	60	73	74	94	73	74
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents														
Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted														
Poisoning by:														
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	16	19	16	15	20	21	21	19	36	40	37	34	40	37
Sedatives and Hypnotics:	10	15	9	7	15	15	9	5	25	30	18	12	30	18
Barbiturates	11	3	4	2	4	10	6	6	15	13	10	8	13	10
Other														
Psychotropic Agents:	11	15	12	5	12	11	9	12	23	26	21	17	26	21
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents														
Total	267	240	198	242	292	272	263	260	559	512	461	502	512	502

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 83 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 84 deaths are classified according to external cause of injury, whereas in table 83 nature of injury is employed.

Note:

The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Age 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981, 1982 and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

TABLE 85

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CONDITION,² ONTARIO, 1979 TO 1982

Cause of Death	Male					Female					Total Number		
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1982
Mental Disorders													
Drug Psychoses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drug Dependence	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	2
Nondependent Abuse of Drugs ³	6	4	5	1	3	4	2	-	9	8	7	1	1
Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Toxicological Substances													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	5	5	4	6	3	3	3	1	8	8	7	7	7
Salicylates	6	13	7	4	26	13	16	16	32	26	23	20	20
Other	23	15	14	12	16	19	14	21	39	34	28	33	33
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	43	41	23	23	41	45	43	26	84	86	66	49	49
Chloral hydrate group	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	4	2	-	-
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
Other	14	5	3	3	6	12	3	4	20	17	6	7	7
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	8	9	13	14	11	20	14	12	19	29	27	26	26
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	1	3	1	1	1	-	3	-	2	3	4	1	1
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	9	5	1	8	3	5	2	7	12	10	3	15	15
Other tranquilizers	4	3	5	1	4	2	3	-	8	5	8	1	1
Other	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	4	4	3	4	5	5
Total	123	108	82	76	119	128	105	91	242	236	187	167	167

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 86 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 85 deaths are classified according to nature of injury, whereas in Table 86 external cause is employed.³ Excluding alcohol.

Note:

The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Age 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981, 1982 and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

DEATHS FROM DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS¹ BY SEX, ACCORDING TO EXTERNAL CAUSE,² ONTARIO, 1979 TO 1982

Cause of Death	Male					Female					Total Number		
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	
<u>Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals</u>													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics:													
Opiates and related narcotics	4	4	2	2	2	1	-	1	6	5	2	3	
Salicylates	4	3	2	2	9	4	7	5	13	7	9	7	
Other	13	5	3	6	6	7	3	1	19	12	6	7	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	14	13	6	5	10	10	8	6	24	23	14	11	
Methaqualone compounds	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Other	2	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	5	4	-	-	
Psychotropic Agents:													
Antidepressants	1	3	3	2	5	2	1	3	6	5	4	5	
Phenothiazine tranquilizers	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Benzodiazepine tranquilizers	8	4	1	3	2	2	2	5	10	6	3	8	
Other tranquilizers	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	-	4	2	4	1	
<u>Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	10	16	15	10	26	20	19	27	36	36	34	37	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	28	26	15	16	26	33	34	17	54	59	49	33	
Other	9	5	5	3	5	9	3	2	14	14	8	5	
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	11	10	13	19	11	21	19	13	22	31	32	32	
<u>Injury Undetermined, Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted</u>													
Poisoning by:													
Analgesics, Antipyretics and Antirheumatics	2	5	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	9	7	6	
Sedatives and Hypnotics:													
Barbiturates	1	2	2	2	5	2	1	3	6	4	3	5	
Other	3	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	
Psychotropic Agents:													
Tranquilizers and other psychotropic agents	3	4	3	-	1	2	-	2	4	6	3	2	
Total	115	103	77	73	116	124	103	91	231	227	180	164	

¹ For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.² The data presented above are not additive with those in Table 85 as there is some overlap in deaths reported, due to the different method used in each case, for classifying the data within categories. Although in both cases "underlying cause of death" is the main criterion for assignment to a category, in Table 86 deaths are classified according to external cause of injury, whereas in Table 85 nature of injury is employed.

Note: The data are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning deaths to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Provinces by Sex and Canada by Sex and Age 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1981, 1982 and 1982 respectively); Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

ONTARIO REGIONAL STATISTICS

LEGAL STATISTICS

TABLE 87
 DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARE REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²					Rate Per 100,000 Population						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	207	-	-	4	7	218	195.2	-	-	3.8	6.6	205.6
Prince Edward	30	-	-	-	1	31	135.6	-	-	-	4.5	140.1
Total	237	-	-	4	8	249	184.9	-	-	3.1	6.2	194.2
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	214	-	1	5	10	230	263.8	-	1.2	6.2	12.3	283.5
Lanark	35	-	2	7	1	45	77.3	-	4.4	15.5	2.2	99.4
Total	249	-	3	12	11	275	197.0	-	2.4	9.5	8.7	217.6
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	223	-	2	5	19	249	209.1	-	1.9	4.7	17.8	233.5
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	120	-	4	2	5	131	118.1	-	3.9	2.0	4.9	128.9
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	1,488	-	4	12	48	1,552	537.5	-	1.4	4.3	17.3	560.5
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>												
Halton	441	2	7	3	32	485	177.8	0.8	2.8	1.2	12.9	195.5
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	3,626	3	30	16	120	3,795	881.1	0.7	7.3	3.9	29.2	922.2
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P.	92	-	-	4	12	108	158.6	-	-	6.9	20.7	186.2
Rainy River	166	-	6	7	29	208	716.4	-	25.9	30.2	125.2	897.7
Total	258	-	6	11	41	316	317.8	-	7.4	13.6	50.5	389.3
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac	158	-	-	3	8	169	136.9	-	-	2.6	6.9	146.4
Lennox and Addington	44	-	-	2	-	46	135.1	-	-	6.1	-	141.2
Total	202	-	-	5	8	215	136.5	-	-	3.4	5.4	145.3

TABLE 87 (Continued)

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²					Rate Per 100,000 Population						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	108	-	-	4	7	119	124.6	-	-	4.6	8.1	137.3
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	11	-	-	-	-	11	98.7	-	-	-	-	98.7
Northumberland	98	-	-	2	3	103	150.9	-	-	3.1	4.6	158.6
Peterborough	146	-	-	5	28	179	142.6	-	-	4.9	27.3	174.8
Victoria	160	-	2	4	7	173	336.6	-	4.2	8.4	14.7	363.9
Total	415	-	2	11	38	466	183.6	-	0.9	4.9	16.8	206.2
<u>St. Catharines</u>												
Niagara	478	3	20	20	15	536	130.0	0.8	5.4	5.4	4.1	145.7
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	342	-	14	2	26	384	275.1	-	11.3	1.6	20.9	308.9
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	337	-	2	16	31	386	258.9	-	1.5	12.3	23.8	296.5
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Haldimand-Norfolk	202	-	2	1	20	225	221.1	-	2.2	1.1	21.9	246.3
Brant	166	-	1	2	9	178	162.0	-	1.0	2.0	8.8	173.8
Total	368	-	3	3	29	403	189.9	-	1.5	1.5	15.0	207.9
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitoulin	15	-	-	-	2	17	135.1	-	-	-	18.0	153.1
Sudbury (R.M.)	323	-	-	18	25	366	202.7	-	-	11.3	15.7	229.7
Sudbury (T.D.)	85	-	-	3	-	88	326.9	-	-	11.5	-	338.4
Total	423	-	-	21	27	471	215.3	-	-	10.7	13.7	239.7
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	313	-	10	6	6	335	206.2	-	6.6	4.0	4.0	220.8
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	220	-	3	3	11	237	232.7	-	3.2	3.2	11.6	250.7

TABLE 87 (Continued)
 DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1980

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²					Rate Per 100,000 Population						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total
<u>Metro Toronto³</u>												
Toronto Metro	5,842	43	140	153	353	6,531	273.4	2.0	6.6	7.2	16.5	305.7
<u>Windsor</u>												
Essex	648	2	23	23	93	789	204.6	0.6	7.3	7.3	29.4	249.2
<u>York³</u>												
York	390	24	2	3	12	431	163.1	10.0	0.8	1.3	5.0	180.2
Ontario	22,540	99	320	454	1,306	24,719	263.0	1.2	3.7	5.3	15.2	288.4

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980.

² Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario based on reports from all police forces policing Ontario (including police forces headquartered outside Ontario). All cases reported or known to the police in both urban and rural areas are included. These figures differ from those in Table 34 which refer to convictions only. Numbers refer to offences by place of occurrence, not persons, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion s/he is involved in an offence known or reported to the police. In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence is recorded. In Metro Toronto all offences are counted, resulting in figures which may be inflated relative to the rest of the province. Data in the UCR system are constantly updated and tardy reports are included, which may result in differences relative to previously published statistics. For drugs and types of offences included under drug offences see Technical Notes.

³ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Notes: R.M. - Regional Municipality
 T.D. - Territorial District
 P.P. - Patricia Portion

Sources: Statistics Canada, Drug-Related Offences - Ontario Reporting Units in 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, special computer printout, 1983); Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: 1980 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1981).

TABLE 88
DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²						Rate Per 100,000 Population					
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total
<u>Belleville</u>												
Hastings	223	-	3	6	21	253	208.6	-	2.8	5.6	19.6	236.6
Prince Edward	54	-	-	1	3	58	241.8	-	-	4.5	13.4	259.7
Total	277	-	3	7	24	311	214.4	-	2.3	5.4	18.6	240.7
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>												
Leeds-Grenville	198	-	8	2	3	211	244.6	-	9.9	2.5	3.7	260.7
Lanark	39	1	-	1	2	43	85.4	2.2	-	2.2	4.4	94.2
Total	237	1	8	3	5	254	187.2	0.8	6.3	2.4	3.9	200.6
<u>Chatham</u>												
Kent	394	-	5	4	33	436	368.1	-	4.7	3.7	30.8	407.3
<u>Cornwall</u>												
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	141	-	2	3	6	152	139.4	-	2.0	3.0	5.9	150.3
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>												
Durham	1,111	-	-	4	39	1,154	391.7	-	-	1.4	13.8	406.9
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>												
Halton	620	-	7	2	26	655	244.2	-	2.8	0.8	10.2	258.0
<u>Hamilton</u>												
Hamilton-Wentworth	3,080	1	37	12	73	3,203	748.6	0.2	9.0	2.9	17.7	778.4
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P. Rainy River	117	-	6	10	11	144	197.0	-	10.1	16.8	18.5	242.4
	120	-	8	13	12	153	526.4	-	35.1	57.0	52.6	671.1
Total	237	-	14	23	23	297	288.3	-	17.0	28.0	28.0	361.3
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac	243	-	1	6	13	263	224.7	-	0.9	5.5	12.0	243.1
Lennox and Addington	46	-	-	5	3	54	139.2	-	-	15.1	9.1	163.4
Total	289	-	1	11	16	317	204.7	-	0.7	7.8	11.3	224.5

TABLE 88 (Continued)

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²					Rate Per 100,000 Population						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total
<u>Kitchener</u>												
Dufferin	10	-	-	-	-	10	32.1	-	-	-	-	32.1
Waterloo	457	1	5	11	30	504	149.6	0.3	1.6	3.6	9.8	164.9
Wellington	214	1	1	2	7	225	165.3	0.8	0.8	1.5	5.4	173.8
Total	681	2	6	13	37	739	146.1	0.4	1.3	2.8	7.9	158.5
<u>London</u>												
Elgin	181	-	-	1	8	190	259.7	-	-	1.4	11.5	272.6
Huron	51	-	1	1	5	58	90.9	-	1.8	1.8	8.9	103.4
Middlesex	844	-	3	3	25	875	265.3	-	0.9	0.9	7.9	275.0
Oxford	160	-	2	4	3	169	186.2	-	2.3	4.7	3.5	196.7
Perth	127	-	1	6	16	150	192.1	-	1.5	9.1	24.2	226.9
Total	1,363	-	7	15	57	1,442	228.7	-	1.2	2.5	9.6	242.0
<u>North Bay</u>												
Parry Sound	90	2	-	1	-	93	268.4	6.0	-	3.0	-	277.4
Nipissing	269	-	1	-	10	280	335.1	-	1.2	-	12.5	348.8
Timiskaming	89	-	2	10	7	108	215.6	-	4.8	12.5	8.7	134.6
Muskoka	121	-	1	1	3	126	315.4	-	2.6	2.6	7.8	328.4
Total	569	2	4	12	20	607	294.1	1.0	2.1	6.2	10.3	313.7
<u>Orillia</u>												
Simcoe	1,022	-	12	16	54	1,104	454.1	-	5.3	7.1	24.0	490.5
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>												
Prescott and Russell	85	-	-	2	2	89	161.0	-	-	3.8	3.8	168.6
Ottawa-Carleton	486	3	30	6	35	560	88.9	0.5	5.5	1.1	6.4	102.4
Total	571	3	30	8	37	649	95.2	0.5	5.0	1.3	6.2	108.2
<u>Owen Sound</u>												
Bruce	147	-	-	-	9	156	244.9	-	-	-	15.0	259.9
Grey	188	-	-	1	5	194	254.7	-	-	1.4	6.8	262.9
Total	335	-	-	1	14	350	250.3	-	-	0.7	10.5	261.5
<u>Peel</u>												
Peel	1,037	-	19	9	44	1,109	211.3	-	3.9	1.8	9.0	226.0

TABLE 88 (Continued)
 DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²					Rate Per 100,000 Population						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total
<u>Pembroke</u>												
Renfrew	72	-	-	1	1	74	82.3	-	-	1.1	1.1	84.5
<u>Peterborough</u>												
Haliburton	13	-	-	-	1	14	114.4	-	-	-	-	123.2
Northumberland	127	-	-	1	6	134	195.5	-	-	1.5	9.2	206.2
Peterborough	179	-	1	1	30	211	174.7	-	1.0	1.0	29.3	206.0
Victoria	123	-	-	-	2	125	257.0	-	-	-	4.2	261.2
Total	442	-	1	2	39	484	195.0	-	0.4	0.9	17.2	213.5
<u>St. Catharines</u>												
Niagara	486	2	11	9	21	529	132.0	0.5	3.0	2.4	5.7	143.6
<u>Sarnia</u>												
Lambton	305	-	-	4	7	316	247.1	-	-	3.2	5.7	256.0
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>												
Algoma	511	-	2	7	23	543	382.6	-	1.5	5.2	17.2	406.5
<u>Simcoe</u>												
Haldimand-Norfolk	188	-	2	2	8	200	210.2	-	2.2	2.2	8.9	223.5
Brant	164	-	-	5	3	172	157.1	-	-	4.8	2.9	164.8
Total	352	-	2	7	11	372	181.6	-	1.0	3.6	5.7	191.9
<u>Sudbury</u>												
Manitowlin	17	-	-	-	1	18	154.6	-	-	-	9.1	163.7
Sudbury (R.M.)	285	-	3	15	22	325	178.4	-	1.9	9.4	13.8	203.5
Sudbury (T.D.)	75	-	-	1	1	77	277.1	-	-	3.7	3.7	284.5
Total	377	-	3	16	24	420	190.5	-	1.5	8.1	12.1	212.2
<u>Thunder Bay</u>												
Thunder Bay	371	-	6	3	8	388	240.9	-	3.9	1.9	5.2	251.9
<u>Timmins</u>												
Cochrane	261	-	2	4	16	283	269.4	-	2.1	4.1	16.5	292.1

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1981

Centre/County	Number of Offences ²					Rate Per 100,000 Population						
	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total	Marihuana	Heroin	Cocaine	Other Drugs	Restricted Drugs	Total
Metro Toronto ³												
Toronto Metro	5,612	39	208	175	382	6,416	262.6	1.8	9.7	8.2	17.9	300.2
Windsor												
Essex	596	2	36	6	38	678	190.7	0.6	11.5	1.9	12.2	216.9
York ³												
York	666	1	3	2	25	697	264.2	0.4	1.2	0.8	9.9	276.5
Ontario	22,015	53	429	379	1,103	23,979	255.2	0.6	5.0	4.4	12.8	278.0

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980.

² Data are based on the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system for events occurring in Ontario based on reports from all police forces policing Ontario (including police forces headquartered outside Ontario). All cases reported or known to the police in both urban and rural areas are included. These figures differ from those in Table 35 which refer to convictions only. Numbers refer to offences by place of occurrence, not persons, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion s/he is involved in an offence known or reported to the police. In cases involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence is recorded. In Metro Toronto all offences are counted, resulting in figures which may be inflated relative to the rest of the province. Data in the UCR system are constantly updated and tardy reports are included, which may result in differences relative to previously published statistics. For drugs and types of offences included under drug offences see Technical Notes.

³ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Notes: R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Sources: Statistics Canada, Drug-Related Offences - Ontario Reporting Units in 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, special computer printout, 1983); Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada - Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households: Ontario (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 93-918, 1982).

TABLE 89

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT FOR DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES BY TYPE
OF CONVICTION, ONTARIO REGIONS, 1979

Region ¹	Summary Convictions ²	Convictions for Indictable Offences					Total
		Possession	Cultivation	Trafficking	Possession, Trafficking	Importation	
Northern	321	125	1	20	58	-	204
Metro Toronto	n.a.	111	2	170	219	30	532
Eastern	462	133	3	163	208	1	508
Western	273	718	7	173	224	2	1,124
Ontario	1,056	1,087	13	526	709	33	2,368

¹ For a listing of the counties, districts and regional municipalities comprising each region see Technical Notes.

² Conviction data under each section of the Narcotic Control Act were not available for offences punishable on summary conviction.

Note: The data are based upon reports submitted to Statistics Canada by the courts. Since only 24% of the court locations in Ontario reported in 1979, the data should be viewed with caution.

Source: The data were supplied by special computer printout through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, 1983.

TABLE 90

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT FOR DRUG-RELATED INDICTABLE OFFENCES¹ BY
AGE AND SEX, ONTARIO, 1979

Age	Possession		Cultivation		Trafficking		Possession, Trafficking		Importation		Total Drug-Related Offences	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
16 - 19	38	30	18	-	20	25	16	21	-	-	27	25
20 - 24	35	41	27	100	35	17	33	37	4	-	34	36
25 - 29	14	13	27	-	13	19	19	14	32	33	16	15
30 - 34	3	7	18	-	6	8	6	2	14	-	5	5
35 - 39	1	-	-	-	3	14	2	1	4	-	2	2
40 - 44	1	1	-	-	..	-	1	2	4	17	1	2
45 - 49	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	17	1	..
50 - 59	-	1	-	-	..	-	..	1	-	-	..	1
60 and over	..	-	-	-	-	-	..	-	-	-	..	-
Unstated	7	6	9	-	21	17	20	21	36	33	14	14
Total (%) ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number ³	949	123	11	1	471	36	593	91	22	6	2,046	257

¹ Conviction data by age and sex were not available for offences punishable on summary conviction.

² Due to rounding, percentage totals do not necessarily add up to 100%.

³ In addition, there were 65 convictions for which age and/or sex information was not available.

Note: The data are based upon reports submitted to Statistics Canada by the courts. Since only 24% of the court locations in Ontario reported in 1979, the data should be viewed with caution.

Source: The data were supplied by special computer printout through the courtesy of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, 1983.

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

TABLE 91

Number of Hospital Separations ³														
Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Belleville</u>														
Hastings	6	-	8	10	8	11	23	23	21	5	47	20	113	69
Prince Edward	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	4	2	2	6	-	13	7
Total	7	-	8	11	9	11	26	27	23	7	53	20	126	76
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>														
Leeds-Grenville	-	4	-	3	-	2	10	3	6	3	22	11	38	26
Lanark	-	2	-	3	3	1	6	4	7	1	28	6	44	17
Total	-	6	-	6	3	3	16	7	13	4	50	17	82	43
<u>Chatham</u>														
Kent	-	-	5	20	9	9	29	13	24	10	49	28	116	80
<u>Cornwall</u>														
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	2	2	8	9	2	2	25	13	14	4	53	15	104	45
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>														
Durham	6	2	22	20	15	12	49	30	36	11	82	31	210	106
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>														
Halton	7	9	24	9	5	16	51	37	25	11	89	29	201	111
<u>Hamilton</u>														
Hamilton-Wentworth	13	5	18	19	19	24	166	43	90	9	230	44	536	144

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹ BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1980-81

Number of Hospital Separations ³														
Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Kenora														
Kenora & Kenora P.P. ⁴	6	1	12	10	5	80	35	8	8	-	20	4	86	103
Rainy River	1	-	4	5	2	69	8	1	1	5	-	-	21	76
Total	7	1	16	15	7	149	43	9	9	1	25	4	107	179
Kingston														
Frontenac	3	3	10	10	6	29	36	26	4	43	17	-	120	89
Lennox & Addington	1	-	1	3	-	5	2	10	1	14	2	-	21	21
Total	4	3	11	13	6	34	38	36	5	57	19	-	141	110
Kitchener														
Dufferin	2	-	1	4	1	2	6	3	4	10	4	-	24	13
Waterloo	1	3	15	14	9	17	85	19	39	165	9	9	314	65
Wellington	10	3	19	11	4	7	29	7	21	38	5	5	121	37
Total	13	6	35	29	14	26	120	29	64	213	18	18	459	115
London														
Elgin	-	3	-	3	4	1	18	1	3	30	2	2	55	11
Huron	-	1	1	1	-	5	4	8	6	17	2	2	28	17
Middlesex	10	12	13	17	8	30	71	18	69	107	10	10	278	90
Oxford	2	3	5	5	2	1	12	14	9	21	5	5	51	30
Perth	2	-	5	10	2	5	17	11	4	23	13	13	53	42
Total	14	19	24	36	16	42	122	52	91	198	32	32	465	190
North Bay														
Parry Sound	-	2	4	1	-	2	13	3	8	13	1	1	38	9
Nipissing	2	4	1	6	4	2	19	7	7	31	5	5	64	28
Timiskaming	-	2	1	10	-	11	19	5	10	17	7	7	47	37
Muskoka	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	8	10	23	3	3	42	12
Total	2	8	6	17	4	16	60	23	35	84	16	16	191	86

TABLE 91 (Continued)

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³												
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	
<u>Orillia</u>													
Simcoe	6	3	20	17	5	8	61	33	18	5	79	31	189 102
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>													
Prescott & Russell	1	1	2	2	-	5	7	1	11	-	17	6	38 15
Ottawa-Carleton	31	15	57	58	16	34	90	61	44	12	137	49	375 229
Total	32	16	59	60	16	39	97	62	55	12	154	55	413 244
<u>Owen Sound</u>													
Bruce	1	-	-	-	1	5	10	6	2	-	17	5	31 16
Grey	3	1	3	3	3	3	17	5	5	1	22	13	53 26
Total	4	1	3	3	4	8	27	11	7	1	39	18	84 42
<u>Peel</u>													
Peel	22	3	31	22	11	20	84	49	56	33	148	116	352 243
<u>Pembroke</u>													
Renfrew	2	1	6	9	8	8	22	8	16	4	30	11	84 41
<u>Peterborough</u>													
Haliburton	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	2	-	8	-	13 5
Northumberland	4	3	5	6	1	10	9	5	7	3	13	12	39 39
Peterborough	7	3	12	14	9	26	18	24	10	3	24	12	80 82
Victoria	-	-	4	3	-	4	10	5	7	1	19	5	40 18
Total	11	6	22	24	10	42	39	36	26	7	64	29	172 144
<u>St. Catharines</u>													
Niagara	12	3	34	47	15	16	99	38	81	17	121	53	362 174

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1980-81

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TABLE 91 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1980-81

Number of Hospital Separations³

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
York ⁵														
York	4	3	9	12	12	10	29	14	11	2	44	19	109	60
Unknown	11	6	67	30	19	43	49	28	42	6	54	20	242	133
Ontario	287	164	794	739	416	1,726	1,870	914	1,210	311	2,813	1,004	7,390	4,858

¹ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 45 to 56); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary drug diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 95 to 97.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1980-81 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1980-81) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1981).

TABLE 92

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Belleville</u>														
Hastings	5.7	-	7.5	9.4	7.5	10.4	21.7	21.7	19.8	4.7	44.3	18.9	106.6	65.1
Prince Edward	4.5	-	-	4.5	4.5	-	13.6	18.1	9.0	9.0	27.1	-	58.7	31.6
Total	5.5	-	6.2	8.6	7.0	8.6	20.3	21.1	17.9	5.5	41.3	15.6	98.3	59.4
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>														
Leeds-Grenville	-	4.9	-	3.7	-	2.5	12.3	3.7	7.4	3.7	27.1	13.6	46.8	32.1
Lanark	-	4.4	-	6.6	6.6	2.2	13.2	8.8	15.5	2.2	61.8	13.2	97.2	37.4
Total	-	4.7	-	4.7	2.4	2.4	12.7	5.5	10.3	3.2	39.5	13.4	64.9	33.9
<u>Chatham</u>														
Kent	-	-	4.7	18.8	8.4	8.4	27.2	12.2	22.5	9.4	46.0	26.3	108.8	75.1
<u>Cornwall</u>														
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	2.0	2.0	7.9	8.9	2.0	2.0	24.6	12.8	13.8	3.9	52.2	14.8	102.4	44.4
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>														
Durham	2.2	0.7	7.9	7.2	5.4	4.3	17.7	10.8	13.0	4.0	29.6	11.2	75.9	38.2
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>														
Halton	2.8	3.6	9.7	3.6	2.0	6.5	20.6	14.9	10.1	4.4	35.9	11.7	81.0	44.7
<u>Hamilton</u>														
Hamilton-Wentworth	3.2	1.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.8	40.3	10.4	21.9	2.2	55.9	10.7	130.2	34.9

TABLE 92 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Kenora														
Kenora & Kenora P.P. ⁴	10.3	1.7	20.7	17.2	8.6	137.9	60.3	13.8	13.8	-	34.5	6.9	148.3	177.5
Rainy River	4.3	-	17.3	21.6	8.6	297.8	34.5	4.3	4.3	-	21.6	-	90.6	328.0
Total	8.6	1.2	19.7	18.5	8.6	183.6	53.0	11.1	11.1	1.2	30.8	4.9	131.8	220.5
Kingston														
Frontenac Lennox & Addington	2.6	2.6	8.7	8.7	5.2	25.1	31.2	22.5	19.1	3.5	37.2	14.7	103.9	77.1
Total	3.1	-	3.1	9.2	-	15.3	6.1	30.7	9.2	3.1	43.0	6.1	64.5	64.5
	2.7	2.0	7.4	8.8	4.1	23.0	25.7	24.3	16.9	3.4	38.5	12.8	95.2	74.3
Kitchener														
Dufferin	6.6	-	3.3	13.1	3.3	6.6	19.7	9.8	13.1	-	32.8	13.1	78.7	42.6
Waterloo	0.3	1.0	4.9	4.6	2.9	5.5	27.7	6.2	12.7	1.0	53.8	2.9	102.4	21.2
Wellington	7.6	2.3	14.5	8.4	3.1	5.3	22.1	5.3	16.0	3.1	29.0	3.8	92.4	28.2
Total	2.8	1.3	7.5	6.2	3.0	5.6	25.6	6.2	13.7	1.5	45.5	3.8	98.0	24.6
London														
Elgin	-	4.3	-	4.3	5.8	1.4	25.9	1.4	4.3	1.4	43.2	2.9	79.2	15.7
Huron	-	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	8.9	7.1	14.3	10.7	-	30.3	3.6	50.0	30.4
Middlesex	3.1	3.7	4.0	5.2	2.5	9.2	21.8	5.5	21.2	0.9	32.9	3.1	85.4	27.6
Oxford	2.4	3.5	5.9	5.9	2.4	1.2	14.2	16.5	10.6	2.4	24.8	5.9	60.3	35.4
Perth	3.0	-	7.6	15.2	3.0	7.6	25.8	16.7	6.1	4.6	34.9	19.7	80.4	63.8
Total	2.3	3.2	4.0	6.0	2.7	7.0	20.3	8.6	15.1	1.5	32.9	5.3	77.3	31.6
North Bay														
Parry Sound	-	6.0	11.9	3.0	-	6.0	38.8	8.9	23.9	-	38.8	3.0	113.3	26.9
Nipissing	2.5	5.0	1.2	7.5	5.0	2.5	23.6	8.7	8.7	5.0	38.6	6.2	79.6	34.9
Timiskaming	-	-	2.4	24.3	-	26.8	46.2	12.2	24.3	4.9	41.4	17.0	114.3	90.1
Muskoka	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	23.6	20.9	26.2	-	60.2	7.9	110.0	31.4
Total	1.0	4.1	3.1	8.8	2.1	8.3	31.1	11.9	18.1	3.1	43.5	8.3	98.9	44.5

TABLE 92 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Orillia</u>														
Simcoe	2.7	3.6	9.0	7.7	2.3	3.6	27.5	14.9	8.1	2.3	35.6	14.0	85.2	46.1
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>														
Prescott & Russell	1.9	1.9	3.8	3.8	-	9.5	13.3	1.9	21.0	-	32.4	11.4	72.4	28.7
Ottawa-Carleton	5.7	2.7	10.4	10.6	2.9	6.2	16.4	11.1	8.0	2.2	25.0	8.9	68.4	41.7
Total	5.3	2.7	9.8	10.0	2.7	6.5	16.2	10.3	9.2	2.0	25.6	9.2	68.8	40.7
<u>Owen Sound</u>														
Bruce	1.7	-	-	-	1.7	8.5	17.0	10.2	3.4	-	28.9	8.5	52.7	27.2
Grey	4.1	1.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	23.3	6.8	6.8	1.4	30.1	17.8	72.5	35.6
Total	3.0	0.8	2.3	2.3	3.0	6.1	20.5	8.3	5.3	0.8	29.6	13.6	63.7	31.9
<u>Peel</u>														
Peel	4.8	0.7	6.7	4.8	2.4	4.3	18.2	10.6	12.2	7.2	32.1	25.2	76.4	52.8
<u>Pembroke</u>														
Renfrew	2.3	1.2	6.9	10.4	9.2	9.2	25.4	9.2	18.5	4.6	34.6	12.7	96.9	47.3
<u>Peterborough</u>														
Haliburton	-	-	9.0	9.0	-	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	-	71.8	-	116.6	44.8
Northumberland	6.2	4.6	7.7	9.2	1.5	15.4	13.9	7.7	10.8	4.6	20.0	18.5	60.1	60.0
Peterborough	6.8	2.9	11.7	13.7	8.8	25.4	17.6	23.4	9.8	2.9	23.4	11.7	78.1	80.0
Victoria	-	-	8.4	6.3	-	8.4	21.0	10.5	14.7	2.1	40.0	10.5	84.2	37.8
Total	4.9	2.7	9.7	10.6	4.4	18.6	17.3	15.9	11.5	3.1	28.3	12.8	76.1	63.7
<u>St. Catharines</u>														
Niagara	3.3	0.8	9.2	12.8	4.1	4.4	26.9	10.3	22.0	4.6	32.9	14.4	98.5	47.3

TABLE 92 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
 BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1980-81

Centre/County	Separation ³ Rates Per 100,000 Population									
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Sarnia</u>										
Lambton	4.8	1.6	9.7	11.3	2.4	5.6	11.3	7.2	14.5	2.4
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>										
Algoma	4.6	2.3	5.4	7.7	1.5	12.3	36.1	4.6	24.6	3.1
<u>Simcoe</u>										
Haldimand-Norfolk	3.3	1.1	1.1	3.3	3.3	6.6	14.2	7.7	8.8	-
Brant	2.0	1.0	8.8	10.7	7.8	7.8	25.4	20.5	14.6	11.7
Total	2.6	1.0	5.2	7.2	5.7	7.2	20.1	14.4	11.9	6.2
<u>Sudbury</u>										
Manitowlin	-	-	9.0	18.0	-	9.0	99.1	27.0	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	4.4	2.5	3.8	1.9	2.5	6.3	43.9	8.2	30.1	2.5
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	3.8	3.8	-	7.7	7.7	-	26.9	3.8	19.2	-
Total	4.1	2.5	3.6	3.6	3.1	5.6	44.8	8.7	27.0	2.0
<u>Thunder Bay</u>										
Thunder Bay	1.3	1.3	9.9	4.0	9.9	598.8	27.7	11.2	15.8	5.3
<u>Timmins</u>										
Cochrane	9.5	4.2	5.3	7.4	8.5	34.9	33.9	18.0	11.6	6.3
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>										
Toronto Metro	3.0	1.5	11.4	8.8	7.1	8.5	14.5	9.3	11.1	4.1
<u>Windsor</u>										
Essex	2.5	2.2	20.8	20.8	3.2	5.4	14.5	7.6	16.1	4.7

Primary Secondary Total

Primary Secondary

Primary Secondary

Primary Secondary

Primary Secondary

Primary Secondary

Primary Secondary

Primary Secondary

Primary Secondary

TABLE 92 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1980-81

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
York ⁵	1.7	1.3	3.8	5.0	5.0	4.2	12.1	5.9	4.6	0.8	18.4	7.9	45.6	25.1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	3.3	1.9	9.3	8.6	4.9	20.1	21.8	10.7	14.1	3.6	32.8	11.7	86.2	56.6

¹ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 45 to 56); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary drug diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 95 to 97.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1980-81 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1980-81) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1981); Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: 1980 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Region; and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1981).

TABLE 93 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1981-1982

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³										Total	
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Kenora</u>												
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	12	2	18	14	4	160	57	12	13	1	34	5
Rainy River	3	-	2	1	3	72	7	-	3	1	8	2
Total	15	2	20	15	7	232	64	12	16	2	42	7
<u>Kingston</u>												
Frontenac Lennox & Addington	5	6	7	12	8	30	26	17	13	7	50	29
Total	-	2	-	6	1	4	9	9	2	1	11	3
	5	8	7	18	9	34	35	26	15	8	61	32
<u>Kitchener</u>												
Dufferin Waterloo Wellington	-	5	2	4	1	2	2	-	11	1	13	1
Total	5	1	7	12	7	8	32	3	33	7	183	23
	9	6	33	37	14	36	138	28	55	10	242	35
<u>London</u>												
Elgin Huron Middlesex Oxford Perth	2	2	-	6	3	5	23	5	5	2	38	5
Total	16	10	21	44	16	48	155	48	66	13	212	52
<u>North Bay</u>												
Parry Sound Nipissing Timiskaming Muskoka	-	1	2	6	-	4	8	2	2	1	17	2
Total	2	1	6	8	1	4	19	4	8	1	13	4
	1	-	1	12	3	17	21	5	8	4	13	5
	1	-	1	2	-	-	15	4	11	-	34	4
	4	2	10	28	4	25	63	15	29	6	77	15

TABLE 93 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1981-1982

Number of Hospital Separations³

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses						Nondependent Abuse of Drugs			Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics			Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Sarnia</u>																		
Lambton	2	-	8	15	8	3	27	15	16	6	25	11	86	50				
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>																		
Algoma	5	3	12	12	6	14	58	15	25	9	65	17	171	70				
<u>Simcoe</u>																		
Haldimand-Norfolk	2	2	5	2	4	1	28	9	7	1	37	8	83	23				
Brant	-	4	5	6	6	6	34	15	15	11	39	32	99	74				
Total	2	6	10	8	10	7	62	24	22	12	76	40	182	97				
<u>Sudbury</u>																		
Manitoulin	-	-	1	-	2	-	8	4	-	-	7	-	18	4				
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	5	-	9	4	6	7	73	11	38	2	96	4	227	28				
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	-	-	-	2	-	1	7	1	6	1	12	3	25	8				
Total	5	-	10	6	8	8	88	16	44	3	115	7	270	40				
<u>Thunder Bay</u>																		
Thunder Bay	6	1	2	10	5	1,075	40	10	21	15	53	12	127	1,123				
<u>Timmins</u>																		
Cochrane	7	3	5	11	6	20	31	21	5	5	28	11	82	71				
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>																		
Toronto Metro	56	24	227	203	166	208	318	194	211	90	405	253	1,383	972				
<u>Windsor</u>																		
Essex	15	3	48	51	14	19	74	38	75	24	91	38	317	173				

TABLE 93 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1981-1982

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ³												Total	
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents			
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary		
York ⁵														
York	1	4	26	21	14	17	27	22	11	7	32	31	111	102
Unknown	9	6	47	22	9	37	68	34	29	9	62	15	224	123
Ontario	274	145	744	826	423	2,087	2,083	901	1,075	364	2,771	1,108	7,370	5,431

¹ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patient's hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to morbidity statistics reported in Hospital Morbidity (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, see Tables 45 to 56); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. A patient may have up to fifteen secondary diagnoses, but only the first of the secondary drug diagnoses is included in these tables, and only when that diagnosis is associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on mental and psychiatric hospitals see Tables 95 to 97.

² Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

³ Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in hospital on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1981-82 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. Because of restructuring of the Classification and modifications to the rules of assigning medical conditions to categories, category numbers and disease titles may not always correspond directly to those in the 8th Revision (ICD-8). Consequently, direct comparisons with previous years' data should be made only with reference to both classifications. For a comparison of disease titles under both the 8th and 9th Revisions see Technical Notes.

Source: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1981-82) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1982).

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Belleville</u>														
Hastings	4.7	2.8	3.7	10.3	8.4	18.7	25.3	23.4	16.8	8.4	44.9	22.5	103.9	86.1
Prince Edward	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	9.0	17.9	4.5	9.0	40.3	-	53.7	35.8
Total	3.9	2.3	3.1	10.1	7.0	15.5	22.4	22.4	14.7	8.5	44.1	18.6	95.2	77.4
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>														
Leeds-Grenville	-	-	7.4	8.6	1.2	4.9	11.1	16.1	4.9	1.2	21.0	4.9	45.7	35.9
Lanark	6.6	-	4.4	8.8	4.4	19.7	26.3	6.6	10.9	-	52.5	10.9	105.1	46.0
Total	2.4	-	6.3	8.7	2.4	10.3	16.6	12.6	7.1	0.8	32.4	7.1	67.1	39.4
<u>Chatham</u>														
Kent	2.8	1.9	7.5	16.8	4.7	10.3	30.8	14.0	11.2	5.6	54.2	31.8	111.2	80.4
<u>Cornwall</u>														
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	3.0	-	4.0	7.9	4.0	5.9	20.8	21.8	9.9	4.0	54.4	20.8	95.9	60.4
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>														
Durham	1.8	1.8	6.3	7.4	4.2	3.5	20.1	7.4	13.4	2.1	26.4	12.0	72.3	34.2
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>														
Halton	5.1	1.2	2.8	5.9	3.2	3.2	23.6	10.2	7.9	3.2	30.7	15.0	73.3	38.7
<u>Hamilton</u>														
Hamilton-Wentworth	2.7	1.9	3.6	5.1	6.8	9.7	33.3	5.1	14.8	1.5	48.9	7.3	110.1	30.6

TABLE 94 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1981-82

Centre/County	Separation ³ Rates Per 100,000 Population									
	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Kenora</u>										
Kenora & Kenora P.P. ⁴	20.2	3.6	30.3	23.6	6.7	269.3	95.9	20.2	21.9	1.7
Rainy River	13.2	-	8.8	4.4	13.2	315.8	30.7	-	13.2	4.4
Total	18.2	2.0	24.3	18.2	8.5	282.2	77.8	14.6	19.5	2.4
<u>Kingston</u>										
Frontenac	4.6	5.5	6.5	11.1	7.4	27.7	24.0	15.7	12.0	6.5
Lennox & Addington	-	6.1	-	18.2	3.0	12.1	27.2	27.2	6.1	3.0
Total	3.5	5.7	5.0	12.8	6.4	24.1	24.8	18.4	10.6	5.7
<u>Kitchener</u>										
Dufferin	-	-	6.4	12.8	3.2	6.4	6.4	-	35.3	3.2
Waterloo	1.6	1.6	7.9	6.9	2.0	8.5	34.0	8.2	10.8	2.3
Wellington	3.1	0.8	5.4	9.3	5.4	6.2	24.7	2.3	8.5	1.5
Total	1.9	1.3	7.1	7.9	3.0	7.7	29.6	6.0	11.8	2.1
<u>London</u>										
Elgin	2.9	-	-	8.6	4.3	7.2	33.0	7.2	7.2	2.9
Huron	1.8	3.6	1.8	-	-	14.3	21.4	10.7	12.5	-
Middlesex	2.2	1.9	4.1	6.6	3.8	7.5	23.6	5.7	14.1	1.9
Oxford	4.7	1.2	5.8	5.8	1.2	8.1	30.3	14.0	4.7	3.5
Perth	3.0	1.5	3.0	18.2	-	6.1	28.7	10.6	7.6	3.0
Total	2.7	1.7	3.5	7.4	2.7	8.1	26.0	8.1	11.1	2.2
<u>North Bay</u>										
Parry Sound	-	3.0	6.0	17.9	-	11.9	23.9	6.0	6.0	3.0
Nipissing	2.5	1.2	7.5	10.0	1.2	5.0	23.7	5.0	10.0	1.2
Timiskaming	2.4	-	2.4	29.1	7.3	41.2	50.9	12.1	19.4	9.7
Muskoka	2.6	-	2.6	5.2	-	-	39.1	10.4	28.7	-
Total	2.1	1.0	5.2	14.5	2.1	12.9	32.6	7.8	15.0	3.1
<u>Primary</u>										
Primary	232.2	8.4	57.2	8.4	35.1	8.8	199.5	328.3	101.9	33.0
Secondary	114.0	333.4	35.1	333.4	35.1	333.4	199.5	328.3	67.7	33.9
Total	346.2	416.8	92.3	416.8	70.2	416.8	399.0	656.7	169.6	67.3
<u>Primary</u>										
Primary	100.8	26.8	46.2	26.8	33.3	9.1	100.8	93.3	93.1	25.7
Secondary	69.6	75.7	33.3	75.7	33.3	75.7	69.6	75.7	116.2	35.0
Total	170.4	102.5	79.5	102.5	66.6	84.8	170.4	168.9	209.3	60.7
<u>Primary</u>										
Primary	93.5	89.4	43.2	89.4	43.2	89.4	93.5	89.4	82.7	28.6
Secondary	105.3	32.5	51.9	32.5	51.9	32.5	105.3	32.5	82.7	28.6
Total	198.8	121.9	95.1	121.9	95.1	121.9	198.8	121.9	165.4	57.2
<u>Primary</u>										
Primary	81.5	36.2	35.6	36.2	35.6	36.2	81.5	36.2	81.5	36.2
Secondary	86.5	47.8	50.7	47.8	50.7	47.8	86.5	47.8	86.5	47.8
Total	168.0	84.0	86.3	84.0	86.3	84.0	168.0	84.0	168.0	84.0

TABLE 94 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Orillia</u>														
Simcoe	1.3	0.9	7.1	11.1	1.3	7.6	31.5	13.3	10.2	4.4	35.5	10.7	87.1	48.1
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>														
Prescott & Russell	5.7	3.8	9.5	5.7	9.5	17.1	13.3	5.7	26.5	5.7	26.5	9.5	90.9	48.5
Ottawa-Carleton	4.8	3.5	9.7	14.1	2.9	8.0	14.3	10.2	9.5	3.8	22.9	11.0	64.0	50.6
Total	4.8	3.5	9.7	13.3	3.5	8.8	14.2	9.8	11.0	4.0	23.2	10.8	66.4	50.2
<u>Owen Sound</u>														
Bruce	3.3	3.3	1.7	5.0	1.7	10.0	20.0	1.7	11.7	1.7	23.3	13.3	61.6	40.0
Grey	5.4	2.7	4.1	6.8	1.4	12.2	16.3	8.1	5.4	2.7	28.4	20.3	61.0	52.8
Total	4.5	5.2	3.0	6.0	1.5	11.2	17.9	5.2	8.2	2.2	26.1	17.2	61.3	47.0
<u>Peel</u>														
Peel	3.1	1.0	9.8	5.7	2.6	4.1	21.8	12.8	11.0	6.7	27.1	26.7	75.4	57.0
<u>Pembroke</u>														
Renfrew	4.6	1.1	3.4	19.4	1.1	9.1	27.4	11.4	11.4	3.4	44.6	11.4	92.6	55.8
<u>Peterborough</u>														
Haliburton	-	-	8.8	8.8	26.4	8.8	35.2	-	-	-	35.2	8.8	105.6	26.4
Northumberland	1.5	3.1	9.2	6.2	3.1	13.9	43.1	13.9	18.5	3.1	32.3	10.8	107.7	51.0
Peterborough	3.9	2.9	6.8	10.7	2.9	40.0	19.5	17.6	8.8	2.9	28.3	19.5	70.3	93.7
Victoria	-	-	-	4.2	2.1	6.3	12.5	6.3	6.3	2.1	14.6	2.1	35.5	21.0
Total	2.2	2.2	6.2	7.9	4.0	23.8	25.6	13.2	10.6	2.6	26.9	12.8	75.5	62.5
<u>St. Catharines</u>														
Niagara	3.3	1.4	13.8	11.4	2.4	7.9	29.3	9.2	21.2	6.5	36.1	16.3	106.2	52.7

TABLE 94 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM GENERAL AND ALLIED SPECIAL HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES¹
BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,² ONTARIO, 1981-82

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Centre/County	Drug Psychoses		Drug Dependence		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs		Poisoning by Analgesics, Antipyretics & Antirheumatics		Poisoning by Sedatives & Hypnotics		Poisoning by Psychotropic Agents		Total	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
<u>Sarnia</u>														
Lambton	1.6	-	6.5	12.2	6.5	2.4	21.9	12.2	13.0	4.9	20.3	8.9	69.7	40.6
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>														
Algoma	3.7	2.2	9.0	9.0	4.5	10.5	43.4	11.2	18.7	6.7	48.7	12.7	128.0	52.3
<u>Simcoe</u>														
Haldimand-Norfolk	2.2	2.2	5.6	2.2	4.5	1.1	31.3	10.1	7.8	1.1	41.4	8.9	92.8	25.6
Brant	-	3.8	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	32.6	14.4	14.4	10.5	37.3	30.6	94.8	70.7
Total	1.0	3.1	5.2	4.1	5.2	3.6	32.0	12.4	11.3	6.2	39.2	20.6	93.9	50.0
<u>Sudbury</u>														
Manitowlin	-	-	9.1	-	18.2	-	72.7	36.4	-	-	63.6	-	163.6	36.4
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	3.1	-	5.6	2.5	3.8	4.4	45.7	6.9	23.8	1.3	60.1	2.5	142.1	17.6
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	-	-	-	7.4	-	3.7	25.9	3.7	22.2	3.7	44.3	11.1	92.4	29.6
Total	2.5	-	5.1	3.0	4.0	4.0	44.5	8.1	22.2	1.5	58.1	3.5	136.5	20.1
<u>Thunder Bay</u>														
Thunder Bay	3.9	0.6	1.3	6.5	3.2	698.1	26.0	6.5	13.6	9.7	34.4	7.8	82.5	729.2
<u>Timmins</u>														
Cochrane	7.2	3.1	5.2	11.4	6.2	20.6	32.0	21.7	5.2	5.2	28.9	11.4	84.6	73.4
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>														
Toronto Metro	2.6	1.1	10.6	9.5	7.8	9.7	14.9	9.1	9.9	4.2	18.9	11.8	64.7	45.4
<u>Windsor</u>														
Essex	4.8	1.0	15.4	16.3	4.5	6.1	23.7	12.2	24.0	7.7	29.1	12.2	101.4	55.5

Separation³ Rates Per 100,000 Population

Sources: Hospital Medical Records Institute, (Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1981-82) (Toronto: HMRI, special computer data, 1982); Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada - Population, Occupied Private Dwellings, Private Households, Census Families in Private Households: Ontario) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 93-918, 1982).

TABLE 95

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1978

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²		Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population	
	Primary Diagnosis ³	Secondary Diagnosis ³	Primary Diagnosis ³	Secondary Diagnosis ³
	Drug Dependence	Drug Dependence	Drug Dependence	Drug Dependence
<u>Belleville</u>				
Hastings	7	2	6.6	1.9
Prince Edward	-	-	-	-
Total	7	2	5.5	1.6
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>				
Leeds - Grenville	15	6	18.8	7.5
Lanark	4	1	8.9	2.2
Total	19	7	15.2	5.6
<u>Chatham</u>				
Kent	4	3	3.7	2.8
<u>Cornwall</u>				
Dundas - Glengarry - Stormont	1	-	1.0	-
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>				
Durham	11	20	4.1	7.5
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>				
Halton	5	2	2.1	0.8
<u>Hamilton</u>				
Hamilton-Wentworth	7	3	1.7	0.7
<u>Kenora</u>				
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	1	1	1.7	1.7
Rainy River	1	-	4.1	-
Total	2	1	2.4	1.2
<u>Kingston</u>				
Frontenac	10	5	8.8	4.4
Lennox and Addington	-	1	-	3.1
Total	10	6	6.8	4.1
<u>Kitchener</u>				
Dufferin	2	-	6.4	-
Waterloo	9	7	3.0	2.3
Wellington	33	7	25.1	5.3
Total	44	14	9.4	3.0
<u>London</u>				
Elgin	4	5	5.8	7.2
Huron	-	1	-	1.8
Middlesex	10	22	3.2	6.9
Oxford	-	3	-	3.5
Perth	-	-	-	-
Total	14	31	2.4	5.2
<u>North Bay</u>				
Parry Sound	2	-	6.3	-
Nipissing	1	3	1.3	3.8
Timiskaming	-	-	-	-
Muskoka	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	1.6	1.6

TABLE 95 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1978

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²		Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population	
	Primary Diagnosis ³	Secondary Diagnosis ³	Primary Diagnosis ³	Secondary Diagnosis ³
	Drug Dependence	Drug Dependence	Drug Dependence	Drug Dependence
<u>Orillia</u>				
Simcoe	3	-	1.4	-
<u>Ottawa - Carleton</u>				
Prescott and Russell	-	1	-	2.0
Ottawa - Carleton	5	2	0.9	0.4
Total	5	3	0.9	0.5
<u>Owen Sound</u>				
Bruce	3	-	5.1	-
Grey	2	3	2.8	4.1
Total	5	3	3.8	2.3
<u>Peel</u>				
Peel	4	7	0.9	1.7
<u>Pembroke</u>				
Renfrew	2	3	2.3	3.4
<u>Peterborough</u>				
Haliburton	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	-	-	-	-
Peterborough	-	1	-	1.0
Victoria	-	1	-	2.2
Total	-	2	-	0.9
<u>St. Catharines</u>				
Niagara	1	1	0.3	0.3
<u>Sarnia</u>				
Lambton	1	3	0.8	2.4
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>				
Algoma	12	-	9.4	-
<u>Simcoe</u>				
Haldimand - Norfolk	2	3	2.2	3.3
Brant	-	2	-	2.0
Total	2	5	1.0	2.6
<u>Sudbury</u>				
Manitoulin	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	3	5	1.6	2.6
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	-	-	-	-
Total	3	5	1.5	2.5
<u>Thunder Bay</u>				
Thunder Bay	8	2	5.3	1.3
<u>Timmins</u>				
Cochrane	1	3	1.0	3.1
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>				
Toronto Metro	32	77	1.5	3.6
<u>Windsor</u>				
Essex	9	8	2.8	2.5

TABLE 95 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1978

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²		Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population	
	Primary Diagnosis ³	Secondary Diagnosis ³	Primary Diagnosis ³	Secondary Diagnosis ³
	Drug Dependence	Drug Dependence	Drug Dependence	Drug Dependence
York ⁵				
York	7	28	3.2	12.9
Other	-	-	...	...
Unkown	9	8	...	...
Ontario	231	250	2.7	3.0

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, non-hospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patients' hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 57 to 66); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 91 to 94.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1978 calendar year and are based upon the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted (ICDA-8). For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1978) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1983); Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: 1978 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1979).

TABLE 96

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Primary Diagnosis ³					Nondependent Abuse of Drugs				
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total		Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	
<u>Belleville</u>										
Hastings	-	3	-	3		-	2	1	3	
Prince Edward	-	1	-	1		-	-	-	-	
Total	-	4	-	4		-	2	1	3	
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>										
Leeds-Grenville	2	7	-	9		-	4	-	4	
Lanark	1	-	-	1		-	1	-	1	
Total	3	7	-	10		-	5	-	5	
<u>Chatham</u>										
Kent	1	4	1	6		-	2	-	2	
<u>Cornwall</u>										
Dundas-Glenagarry-Stormont	-	1	-	1		-	-	-	-	
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>										
Durham	5	11	-	16		-	12	-	12	
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>										
Halton	3	7	-	10		-	2	-	2	
<u>Hamilton</u>										
Hamilton-Wentworth	7	5	1	13		-	1	-	1	

TABLE 96 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
<u>Kenora</u>						
Kenora and Kenora P.P.*	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rainy River	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Kingston</u>						
Frontenac	5	4	-	-	2	-
Lennox and Addington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	4	-	-	2	-
<u>Kitchener</u>						
Dufferin	1	3	-	-	-	-
Waterloo	2	5	1	1	3	2
Wellington	4	16	2	-	3	1
Total	7	24	3	1	6	3
<u>London</u>						
Elgin	2	7	1	-	3	1
Huron	1	5	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	4	15	1	2	13	1
Oxford	1	3	-	-	1	1
Perth	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total	8	32	2	2	17	4
<u>North Bay</u>						
Parry Sound	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nipissing	8	1	-	1	4	-
Timiskaming	1	-	-	-	-	-
Muskoka	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total	9	3	-	1	6	-

TABLE 96 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²					Secondary Diagnosis ³				
	Primary Diagnosis ³									
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total		Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	
<u>Orillia</u>										
Simcoe	7	6	1	14		-	2	-	2	
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>										
Prescott and Russell	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Ottawa-Carleton	1	1	-	2		-	2	1	3	
Total	1	1	-	2		-	2	1	3	
<u>Owen Sound</u>										
Bruce	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Grey	1	-	-	1		-	1	1	2	
Total	1	-	-	1		-	1	1	2	
<u>Peel</u>										
Peel	5	-	2	7		-	3	5	8	
<u>Pembroke</u>										
Renfrew	-	2	-	2		-	1	-	1	
<u>Peterborough</u>										
Haliburton	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Northumberland	1	-	-	1		-	2	-	2	
Peterborough	-	1	-	1		-	-	-	-	
Victoria	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Total	1	1	-	2		-	2	-	2	
<u>St. Catharines</u>										
Niagara	2	4	-	6		-	-	-	-	

TABLE 96 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Primary Diagnosis ³		Total	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses		Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence			Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence		
<u>Sarnia</u>								
Lambton	-	3	3	-	-	3	1	4
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>								
Algoma	5	-	5	-	1	1	3	5
<u>Simcoe</u>								
Haldimand-Norfolk	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2
Brant	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	2
<u>Sudbury</u>								
Manitoulin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	11	15	26	-	1	3	1	5
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	11	15	26	-	1	3	1	5
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Thunder Bay</u>								
Thunder Bay	20	7	27	-	2	10	-	12
<u>Timmins</u>								
Cochrane	3	2	5	-	-	2	1	3
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>								
Toronto Metro	67	39	131	25	8	41	40	89
<u>Windsor</u>								
Essex	1	2	5	2	1	5	1	7

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Number of Hospital Separations ²							
	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
<u>York ⁵</u>								
York	1	1	-	2	1	3	-	4
Other	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Unknown	4	3	-	7	2	-	-	2
Ontario	181	189	37	407	22	135	63	220

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patients' hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 57 to 66); whereas secondary diagnosis describes either important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 91 to 94.

* R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1979-80 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Source: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1979-80) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1983).

TABLE 97

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
<u>Belleville</u>						
Hastings	-	2.8	-	-	1.9	0.9
Prince Edward	-	4.5	-	-	-	-
Total	-	3.1	-	-	1.6	0.8
<u>Brockville (Ottawa)</u>						
Leeds-Grenville	2.5	8.6	-	-	4.9	-
Lanark	2.2	-	-	-	2.2	-
Total	2.4	5.5	-	-	4.0	-
<u>Chatham</u>						
Kent	0.9	3.7	0.9	-	1.9	-
<u>Cornwall</u>						
Dundas-Glengarry-Stormont	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
<u>Durham/Oshawa</u>						
Durham	1.9	4.1	-	-	4.5	-
<u>Halton/Oakville</u>						
Halton	1.2	2.9	-	-	0.8	-
<u>Hamilton</u>						
Hamilton-Wentworth	1.7	1.2	0.2	-	0.2	-

TABLE 97 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population						
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
<u>Kenora</u>							
Kenora and Kenora P.P. ⁴	3.4	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.7
Rainy River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.4	-	-	1.2	-	-	1.2
<u>Kingston</u>							
Frontenac	4.4	3.5	-	-	1.7	-	1.7
Lennox and Addington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.4	2.7	-	-	1.4	-	1.4
<u>Kitchener</u>							
Dufferin	3.1	9.3	-	-	-	-	-
Waterloo	0.7	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	2.0
Wellington	3.0	12.0	1.5	-	2.3	0.8	3.0
Total	1.5	5.1	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.6	2.1
<u>London</u>							
Elgin	2.9	10.0	1.4	-	4.3	1.4	5.7
Huron	1.8	8.9	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	1.2	4.7	0.3	0.6	4.0	0.3	5.0
Oxford	1.2	3.5	-	-	1.2	1.2	2.3
Perth	-	3.0	-	-	-	1.5	1.5
Total	1.3	5.3	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.7	3.8
<u>North Bay</u>							
Parry Sound	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	-
Nipissing	10.0	1.3	-	1.3	5.0	-	6.3
Timiskaming	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muskoka	-	-	-	-	5.3	-	5.3
Total	4.7	1.6	-	0.5	3.1	-	3.6

TABLE 97 (Continued)
 HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
 SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population					
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³		
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
<u>Orillia</u>						
Simcoe	3.2	2.7	0.5	-	0.9	-
<u>Ottawa-Carleton</u>						
Prescott and Russell	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottawa-Carleton	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.2
Total	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.2
<u>Owen Sound</u>						
Bruce	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grey	1.4	-	-	-	1.4	1.4
Total	0.8	-	-	-	0.8	0.8
<u>Peel</u>						
Peel	1.2	-	0.5	-	0.7	1.2
<u>Pembroke</u>						
Renfrew	-	2.3	-	-	1.1	-
<u>Peterborough</u>						
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	1.5	-	-	-	3.0	-
Peterborough	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.9	0.9
<u>St. Catharines</u>						
Niagara	0.5	1.1	-	-	-	-

TABLE 97 (Continued)

HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population						
	Primary Diagnosis ³			Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs
<u>Sarnia</u>							
Lambton	-	2.4	-	2.4	-	2.4	0.8
<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>							
Algoma	3.9	-	-	3.9	0.8	0.8	2.3
<u>Simcoe</u>							
Haldimand-Norfolk	1.1	-	-	1.1	-	1.1	1.1
Brant	-	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-
Total	0.5	0.5	-	1.0	-	0.5	0.5
<u>Sudbury</u>							
Manitoulin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (R.M.) ⁴	5.8	8.0	-	13.8	0.5	1.6	0.5
Sudbury (T.D.) ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5.5	7.5	-	13.1	0.5	1.5	0.5
<u>Thunder Bay</u>							
Thunder Bay	13.3	4.6	-	17.9	1.3	6.6	-
<u>Timmins</u>							
Cochrane	3.2	2.1	-	5.3	-	2.1	1.1
<u>Metro Toronto⁵</u>							
Toronto Metro	3.1	1.8	1.2	6.1	0.4	1.9	1.9
<u>Windsor</u>							
Essex	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.3

TABLE 97 (Continued)
HOSPITAL SEPARATION RATES FROM MENTAL AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR DRUG-RELATED PRIMARY AND
SECONDARY DIAGNOSES BY COUNTIES GROUPED INTO ARF REGIONAL CENTRES,¹ ONTARIO, 1979-80

Centre/County	Separation ² Rates Per 100,000 Population							
	Primary Diagnosis ³				Secondary Diagnosis ³			
	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total	Drug Psychoses	Drug Dependence	Nondependent Abuse of Drugs	Total
York ⁵								
York	0.5	0.5	-	0.9	0.5	1.4	-	1.8
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	2.1	2.2	0.4	4.8	0.3	1.6	0.7	2.6

¹ Counties have been grouped into ARF Regional Centres according to the situation in February, 1980. Statistics are presented on the basis of county of residence of patients.

² Separations refer to "cases separated" during the year and not to the actual number of "persons" involved, as an individual is counted on each separate occasion that s/he stays in hospital. Included are cases treated in mental and psychiatric hospitals on an inpatient basis, for the above noted medically established conditions. Excluded are cases treated on a hospital outpatient basis, through office based physician services, nonhospital based residential facilities, social agencies or counselling services.

³ The primary diagnosis refers to the condition which was considered to be the most significant cause of the patients' hospitalization. Figures for primary diagnosis generally correspond to the morbidity statistics reported in Mental Health Statistics (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, see Tables 57 to 66); whereas secondary diagnosis describes other important or complicating conditions noted in the medical record and which may have a significant influence on the patient's length of stay in hospital. The secondary diagnosis listed on the hospital separation form and associated with a primary diagnosis other than an alcohol-or-drug-related condition is the one included in these tables. Separations for primary and secondary drug diagnoses can be added together to provide a more complete picture of drug hospital morbidity. For comparable statistics on general and allied special hospitals see Tables 91 to 94.

⁴ R.M. - Regional Municipality
T.D. - Territorial District
P.P. - Patricia Portion

⁵ Metropolitan Toronto is serviced by two ARF Centres: Northeast Branch which includes the city of North York, the boroughs of East York and Scarborough and the regional municipality of York; and West Branch which includes the city of Toronto and the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. Because data specific to these geographic locales were not available, statistics have been presented for Metro Toronto and York (R.M.) which together cover similar territory.

Note: The data cover the 1979-80 fiscal year and are based upon the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) which was put into effect in Canada in 1979. For medical conditions included under each diagnostic category see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, (Ontario Mental Health Hospital Separation Data by Selected Diagnostic Categories 1979-80) (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Mental Health Section, special computer data, 1983); Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Ontario: 1979 Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over (Toronto: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1980).

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

LICIT DRUG USE

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
<u>COCAINE¹</u>						
<u>Africa</u>						
Madagascar	1	-	-	0.12	-	-
South Africa	3	4	4	0.10	0.14	0.14
Sudan	1	n.a.	n.a.	0.06	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Americas</u>						
Argentina	1	1	1	0.04	0.04	0.04
Canada	42	49	40	1.79	2.07	1.68
United States of America	546	520	583	2.46	2.32	2.53
<u>Asia</u>						
India	9	6	11	0.01	0.01	0.02
Iran	-	-	1	-	-	0.03
Israel	1	1	-	0.27	0.26	-
Japan	13	14	14	0.11	0.12	0.12
Jordan	-	-	1	-	-	0.32
Korea, Republic of	-	-	2	-	-	0.06
Malaysia	4	5	4	0.31	0.38	0.30
Singapore	-	4	3	-	1.69	1.26
Sri Lanka	-	n.a.	1	-	n.a.	0.07
Thailand	-	-	1	-	-	0.03
Turkey	1	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.03
<u>Europe</u>						
Albania	1	1	-	0.38	0.37	-
Austria	2	1	2	0.27	0.13	0.27
Belgium	30	33	24	3.05	3.35	2.44
Bulgaria	15	12	16	1.70	1.34	1.81
Czechoslovakia	10	5	8	0.66	0.33	0.53
Denmark	4	7	5	0.77	1.34	0.96
Finland	6	6	7	1.26	1.26	1.47
France	6	10	15	0.11	0.18	0.28
German Democratic Republic	1	1	1	0.06	0.06	0.06
Germany, Federal Republic of	7	8	6	0.11	0.14	0.10
Hungary	8	10	10	0.75	0.93	0.94
Ireland	1	4	-	0.31	1.19	-
Italy	1	3	2	0.02	0.05	0.04
Netherlands	17	17	13	1.22	1.21	0.92
Poland	13	9	11	0.37	0.26	0.31
Portugal	4	2	4	0.41	0.20	0.41
Romania	20	35	35	0.92	1.59	1.58
Sweden	1	2	3	0.12	0.24	0.37
Switzerland	15	11	15	2.36	1.73	2.35
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	93	17	135	0.36	0.06	0.51
United Kingdom	50	156	38	0.89	2.78	0.68
Yugoslavia	10	10	18	0.46	0.45	0.81
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	19	23	16	1.33	1.59	1.10
New Zealand	3	7	5	0.96	2.26	1.62
<u>Non-Metropolitan Territories²</u>						
	6 ³	4 ³	4 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Total</u>	<u>965³</u>	<u>999³</u>	<u>1,060³</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
CODEINE ¹						
Africa						
Algeria	286	63	44	15.45	3.29	2.37
Benin	1	-	-	0.31	-	-
Egypt	1,153	1,169	846	29.09	28.53	20.15
Ethiopia	6	26	n.a.	0.20	0.86	n.a.
Guinea	12	14	-	2.52	2.86	-
Kenya	139	176	189	9.36	11.49	11.53
Madagascar	105	114	95	12.67	13.39	10.87
Malawi	-	11	2	-	1.89	0.34
Mauritius	15	12	2	16.23	12.75	2.09
Morocco	337	419	429	17.83	21.53	22.04
Nigeria	107	9	n.a.	1.48	0.13	n.a.
Senegal	140	103	122	26.02	18.67	21.56
South Africa	2,733	3,080	3,317	25.62	108.13	109.96
Sudan	8	n.a.	n.a.	0.46	n.a.	n.a.
Tanzania	8	4	26	0.48	0.22	1.45
Togo	1	-	-	0.42	-	-
Tunisia	235	389	381	38.67	62.74	59.88
Uganda	6	n.a.	-	0.47	n.a.	-
Zambia	73	19	n.a.	13.34	3.36	n.a.
Zimbabwe	223	156	428	33.09	21.85	58.16
Americas						
Argentina	412	409	347	15.61	15.31	12.83
Barbados	7	7	3	28.00	27.89	11.86
Bolivia	22	10	n.a.	4.28	1.85	n.a.
Brazil	1,339	1,318	1,507	11.60	11.11	12.25
Canada	6,526	6,531	8,131	277.71	275.69	339.63
Chile	119	120	164	10.96	10.99	14.77
Colombia	45	52	30	1.75	1.97	1.10
Costa Rica	15	5	34	7.10	2.28	15.15
Cuba	319	290	229	32.79	29.43	23.29
Dominican Republic	3	4	n.a.	0.59	0.76	n.a.
Ecuador	69	61	38	8.83	7.49	4.55
El Salvador	70	66	53	16.08	14.15	11.02
Guatemala	n.a.	90	81	n.a.	12.77	11.16
Guyana	83	107	104	101.22	123.70	117.65
Haiti	-	n.a.	2	-	n.a.	0.40
Jamaica	17	20	n.a.	8.16	9.26	n.a.
Mexico	1,127	1,295	1,234	16.83	18.67	17.17
Nicaragua	1	1	2	0.42	0.40	0.74
Panama	5	28	46	2.74	14.89	25.05
Philippines	103	89	84	2.22	1.92	1.74
Suriname	2	2	2	5.35	5.25	5.15
Trinidad & Tobago	1	1	2	0.88	0.89	1.76
United States of America	47,878	44,733	46,880	215.99	199.45	202.66
Venezuela	295	242	280	21.28	17.91	14.96
Asia						
Afghanistan	134	174	n.a.	8.87	11.24	n.a.
Bangladesh	403	580	589	4.76	6.69	6.65
Burma	263	272	247	8.71	8.27	7.00
Cyprus	3	2	3	4.87	3.32	4.77
India	4,941	6,219	5,302	7.74	9.55	7.99
Indonesia	497	431	592	3.43	2.90	3.90
Iran	912	776	807	25.90	21.01	21.56
Iraq	288	368	407	23.36	28.83	31.11
Israel	616	422	378	166.98	111.55	97.65
Japan	2,385	2,078	2,542	20.76	17.93	21.77

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
CODEINE ¹ (Cont'd.)						
Asia (Cont'd.)						
Jordan	111	203	301	37.20	65.80	94.36
Korea, Republic of	61	96	145	1.65	2.56	3.80
Kuwait	33	31	32	27.52	24.37	23.60
Lebanon	140	141	n.a.	46.48	45.37	n.a.
Malaysia	760	1,069	886	58.64	80.39	65.95
Nepal	15	n.a.	n.a.	1.12	n.a.	n.a.
Qatar	3	-	-	14.93	-	-
Saudi Arabia	17	3	2	2.16	0.37	0.24
Singapore	200	174	195	85.69	73.63	81.56
Sri Lanka	17	n.a.	21	1.18	n.a.	1.43
Syrian Arab Republic	96	69	69	11.87	8.28	7.69
Thailand	3	3	139	0.07	0.06	3.00
Turkey	2,227	1,241	2,052	51.54	28.01	45.68
United Arab Emirates	15	9	8	21.10	11.95	10.06
Yemen Arab Republic	-	1	1	-	0.18	0.17
Yemen, Democratic	7	10	12	3.78	5.44	6.10
Europe						
Albania	26	15	27	9.97	5.62	9.88
Austria	339	287	282	45.15	38.24	37.57
Belgium	1,793	1,830	1,663	182.22	185.82	168.68
Bulgaria	1,596	2,293	2,275	181.08	256.17	256.72
Czechoslovakia	1,837	2,505	1,791	121.35	164.29	116.97
Denmark	2,372	2,283	2,291	456.59	438.19	439.15
Finland	744	733	800	156.57	153.86	167.40
France	7,863	10,220	9,608	144.22	186.85	174.84
German Democratic Republic	1,009	1,151	1,352	60.22	68.74	80.78
Germany, Federal Republic of	14,403	15,042	13,222	234.92	245.08	214.78
Greece	233	272	292	24.89	28.81	30.42
Hungary	1,570	1,578	1,445	146.93	147.49	134.89
Iceland	26	37	34	116.07	162.28	149.13
Ireland	101	205	145	31.21	60.87	43.85
Italy	1,141	1,748	1,155	20.12	30.70	20.25
Malta	17	79	64	50.00	227.67	175.83
Netherlands	790	1,200	401	56.49	85.53	28.36
Norway	620	882	937	152.75	216.55	229.32
Poland	1,618	1,269	1,207	46.22	36.03	33.93
Portugal	527	668	641	53.79	67.71	64.54
Romania	2,228	1,477	2,076	101.94	66.93	93.51
Spain	3,661	4,042	3,655	98.65	108.70	97.65
Sweden	746	799	637	90.12	96.33	76.65
Switzerland	1,552	1,509	1,223	243.95	237.41	191.13
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	17,872	14,807	10,010	68.33	56.07	37.70
United Kingdom	12,021	10,147	8,921	214.60	181.10	159.07
Yugoslavia	2,192	1,949	1,550	100.03	87.95	69.37
Oceania						
Australia	2,784	3,095	1,724	195.38	214.66	117.96
New Zealand	469	650	463	150.56	209.55	149.12
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²						
	465 ³	583 ³	654 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	160,808 ³	158,952 ³	150,409 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
<u>DIHYDROCODEINE³</u>						
<u>Africa</u>						
Egypt	100	35	83	2.52	0.86	1.98
South Africa	24	14	31	0.84	0.49	1.03
<u>Americas</u>						
Brazil	24	31	20	0.21	0.26	0.17
Colombia	46	30	35	1.79	1.14	1.28
Ecuador	29	11	-	3.71	1.36	-
Guatemala	n.a.	2	2	n.a.	0.28	0.28
Mexico	4	4	2	0.06	0.06	0.03
United States of America	847	889	1,102	3.82	3.96	4.77
Venezuela	24	29	45	1.73	2.15	3.24
<u>Asia</u>						
India	-	-	13	-	-	0.02
Japan	3,059	2,588	3,431	26.62	22.33	29.38
Korea, Republic of	305	394	337	8.24	10.48	8.83
Malaysia	68	88	93	5.25	6.62	6.93
Turkey	22	25	-	0.51	0.56	-
<u>Europe</u>						
Austria	104	115	113	13.85	15.32	15.06
Belgium	40	59	47	4.07	5.99	4.77
German Democratic Republic	5	5	5	0.30	0.30	0.30
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,215	773	775	19.82	12.60	12.59
Hungary	86	117	99	8.05	10.93	9.25
Ireland	-	-	1	-	-	0.31
Italy	554	426	480	9.77	7.49	8.42
Netherlands	-	-	1	-	-	0.08
Poland	7	5	5	0.20	0.14	0.15
Portugal	2	3	5	0.20	0.30	0.51
Spain	75	72	54	2.02	1.94	1.45
Switzerland	226	109	132	35.52	17.15	20.63
United Kingdom	3,421	3,557	3,477	61.07	63.48	62.00
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	101	117	166	7.09	8.11	11.36
New Zealand	-	-	1	-	-	0.33
<u>Non-Metropolitan Territories²</u>						
	- ³	- ³	- ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Total</u>	<u>10,388³</u>	<u>9,498³</u>	<u>10,555³</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
<u>DIPHENOXYLATE¹</u>						
<u>Africa</u>						
Egypt	8	7	15	0.20	0.18	0.36
Morocco	2	4	3	0.11	0.20	0.16
South Africa	47	20	2	1.64	0.70	0.07
Zambia	-	4	n.a.	-	0.71	n.a.
<u>Americas</u>						
Argentina	15	7	24	0.57	0.27	0.89
Brazil	110	150	121	0.95	1.26	0.99

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
<u>DIPHENOXYLATE¹ (Cont'd.)</u>						
<u>Americas (Cont'd.)</u>						
Canada	28	23	31	1.19	0.97	1.30
Chile	1	-	-	0.09	-	-
Colombia	25	32	30	0.97	1.21	1.10
Guatemala	n.a.	3	-	n.a.	0.42	-
Mexico	97	174	241	1.45	2.51	3.36
Nicaragua	1	-	1	0.42	-	0.37
Philippines	15	17	12	0.32	0.37	0.25
United States of America	905	935	560	4.08	4.17	2.43
Venezuela	8	10	7	0.58	0.74	0.51
<u>Asia</u>						
India	111	575	443	0.17	0.88	0.67
Indonesia	1	4	1	0.01	0.03	0.01
Iran	46	79	130	1.31	2.14	3.48
Israel	29	17	16	7.86	4.49	4.14
Jordan	-	4	51	-	1.30	15.99
Pakistan	20	40	35	0.26	0.50	0.43
Singapore	-	3	5	-	1.27	2.10
Thailand	-	-	35	-	-	0.76
Turkey	1	3	7	0.02	0.07	0.16
<u>Europe</u>						
Belgium	426	95	112	43.29	9.65	11.37
Denmark	5	8	5	0.96	1.53	0.96
Finland	3	25	24	0.63	5.25	5.03
France	76	64	73	1.39	1.17	1.33
Germany, Federal Republic of	-	7	77	-	0.11	1.26
Greece	10	9	17	1.07	0.95	1.78
Hungary	37	31	50	3.46	2.90	4.67
Italy	-	-	4	-	-	0.08
Spain	22	30	31	0.59	0.81	0.83
Sweden	65	53	25	7.85	6.39	3.01
Switzerland	21	12	9	3.30	1.89	1.41
United Kingdom	305	204	271	5.44	3.64	4.84
Yugoslavia	-	6	1	-	0.27	0.05
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	98	104	97	6.88	7.21	6.64
New Zealand	-	7	5	-	2.26	1.62
<u>Non-Metropolitan Territories²</u>						
	2 ³	3 ³	4 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,539³</u>	<u>2,769³</u>	<u>2,575³</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
<u>ETHYLMORPHINE¹</u>						
<u>Africa</u>						
Algeria	2	7	-	0.11	0.37	-
Egypt	55	38	92	1.39	0.93	2.20
Madagascar	8	12	12	0.97	1.41	1.38
Morocco	54	44	57	2.86	2.26	2.93
South Africa	6	1	4	0.21	0.03	0.14
Tunisia	22	52	66	3.62	8.39	10.38

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
ETHYLMORPHINE ¹ (Cont'd.)						
Americas						
Argentina	48	30	18	1.82	1.13	0.67
Bolivia	1	6	n.a.	0.19	1.11	n.a.
Brazil	112	124	148	0.97	1.04	1.21
Canada	5	4	3	0.21	0.17	0.13
Chile	23	23	21	2.12	2.11	1.90
Cuba	93	76	52	9.56	7.71	5.29
Ecuador	5	-	-	0.64	-	-
Philippines	1	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.03
United States of America	14	16	9	0.06	0.07	0.04
Venezuela	49	52	61	3.53	3.85	4.39
Asia						
Afghanistan	1	-	n.a.	0.07	-	n.a.
Bangladesh	3	3	4	0.04	0.03	0.05
India	734	888	1003	1.15	1.36	1.52
Indonesia	4	4	4	0.03	0.03	0.03
Iran	19	61	62	0.54	1.65	1.66
Israel	2	-	-	0.54	-	-
Japan	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01
Turkey	555	301	522	12.84	6.79	11.62
Europe						
Austria	4	5	3	0.53	0.67	0.40
Belgium	139	145	145	14.13	14.72	14.71
Bulgaria	147	132	153	16.68	14.75	17.27
Czechoslovakia	115	179	123	7.60	11.74	8.04
Denmark	16	16	15	3.08	3.07	2.88
Finland	52	46	40	10.94	9.65	8.37
France	3,134	3,303	2,860	57.48	60.39	52.05
German Democratic Republic	10	11	10	0.60	0.66	0.60
Germany, Federal Republic of	125	179	102	2.04	2.92	1.66
Hungary	383	407	435	35.84	38.04	40.61
Italy	258	129	90	4.55	2.27	1.58
Netherlands	9	-	-	0.64	-	-
Norway	26	26	22	6.41	6.38	5.39
Poland	52	49	57	1.49	1.39	1.61
Portugal	32	36	35	3.27	3.65	3.53
Romania	87	85	65	3.98	3.85	2.93
Spain	113	125	68	3.04	3.36	1.82
Sweden	176	143	203	21.16	17.24	24.43
Switzerland	28	26	23	4.40	4.09	3.60
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	200	250	400	0.76	0.95	1.51
United Kingdom	125	78	78	2.23	1.39	1.40
Yugoslavia	3	1	-	0.14	0.04	-
Oceania						
Australia	6	5	6	0.42	0.35	0.42
New Zealand	1	-	1	0.32	-	0.33
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²						
	17 ³	20 ³	19 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	7,075 ³	7,140 ³	7,093 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
<u>HYDROCODONE</u>						
<u>Africa</u>						
South Africa	-	4	1	-	0.14	0.04
<u>Americas</u>						
Argentina	35	66	57	1.33	2.47	2.11
Canada	164	135	82	6.98	5.70	3.43
Colombia	10	9	23	0.39	0.34	0.84
Dominican Republic	1	1	n.a.	0.20	0.19	n.a.
Ecuador	-	2	-	-	0.25	-
El Salvador	1	-	-	0.23	-	-
Mexico	3	4	7	0.04	0.06	0.10
Panama	1	-	1	0.55	-	0.55
Philippines	18	18	7	0.39	0.39	0.15
United States of America	627	612	744	2.83	2.73	3.22
Venezuela	12	-	-	0.87	-	-
<u>Asia</u>						
Turkey	4	-	4	0.09	-	0.09
<u>Europe</u>						
Belgium	26	32	18	2.64	3.25	1.83
Denmark	1	1	1	0.19	0.19	0.20
Germany, Federal Republic of	1	5	4	0.02	0.08	0.07
Greece	12	40	16	1.28	4.24	1.67
Ireland	3	-	1	0.93	-	0.31
Netherlands	17	10	10	1.22	0.71	0.71
Switzerland	7	4	6	1.10	0.63	0.94
United Kingdom	1	4	1	0.02	0.07	0.02
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	2	2	2	0.14	0.14	0.14
<u>Non-Metropolitan Territories²</u>						
	- ³	- ³	- ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Total</u>	<u>946³</u>	<u>949³</u>	<u>985³</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
<u>METHADONE</u>						
<u>Africa⁴</u>						
<u>Americas</u>						
Canada	7	13	8	0.30	0.55	0.34
Chile	-	1	-	-	0.09	-
United States of America	1,145	1,041	1,233	5.17	4.64	5.34
<u>Asia</u>						
Iran	5	10	18	0.14	0.27	0.49
Israel	5	14	23	1.36	3.70	5.95
Thailand	7	14	74	0.16	0.30	1.60

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
METHADONE (Cont'd.)						
Europe						
Austria	3	3	3	0.40	0.40	0.40
Belgium	7	9	10	0.71	0.91	1.02
Denmark	18	20	26	3.46	3.84	4.99
Finland	1	4	1	0.21	0.84	0.21
German Democratic Republic	1	1	1	0.06	0.06	0.06
Germany, Federal Republic of	10	10	9	0.16	0.16	0.15
Hungary	3	4	3	0.28	0.37	0.29
Ireland	1	-	-	0.31	-	-
Italy	24	19	36	0.42	0.33	0.64
Netherlands	23	27	36	1.64	1.92	2.55
Norway	2	2	4	0.49	0.49	0.98
Romania	1	-	-	0.05	-	-
Spain	-	3	-	-	0.08	-
Sweden	8	10	16	0.97	1.21	1.93
Switzerland	5	6	14	0.79	0.94	2.19
United Kingdom	46	45	48	0.82	0.80	0.86
Yugoslavia	6	36	15	0.27	1.62	0.68
Oceania						
Australia	38	31	41	2.67	2.15	2.81
New Zealand	5	11	2	1.61	3.55	0.65
Non-Metropolitan Territories ²						
	57 ³	77 ³	86 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	1,428 ³	1,411 ³	1,707 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
MORPHINE ¹						
Africa						
Egypt	2	3	2	0.05	0.08	0.05
Nigeria	-	1	n.a.	-	0.02	n.a.
South Africa	154	150	32	5.39	5.27	1.07
Tanzania	1	-	-	0.06	-	-
Zambia	6	-	n.a.	1.10	-	n.a.
Zimbabwe	6	10	10	0.90	1.41	1.36
Americas						
Argentina	3	2	2	0.11	0.08	0.08
Canada	68	70	81	2.89	2.95	3.39
Chile	-	2	1	-	0.18	0.10
Colombia	5	6	7	0.19	0.23	0.26
Cuba	1	1	2	0.10	0.10	0.21
Ecuador	1	-	-	0.13	-	-
Mexico	2	3	3	0.03	0.05	0.05
Philippines	1	-	-	0.02	-	-
United States of America	526	319	480	2.37	1.42	2.08
Asia						
Bangladesh	7	19	3	0.08	0.22	0.04
Burma	1	2	39	0.03	0.07	1.11
India	577	236	185	0.90	0.36	0.28
Iran	52	33	26	1.48	0.89	0.70

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
<u>MORPHINE¹ (Cont'd.)</u>						
<u>Asia (Cont'd.)</u>						
Iraq	-	1	-	-	0.08	-
Israel	2	1	1	0.54	0.26	0.26
Japan	10	22	22	0.09	0.19	0.19
Korea, Republic of	1	5	6	0.03	0.14	0.16
Malaysia	-	2	1	-	0.15	0.08
Nepal	1	n.a.	n.a.	0.07	n.a.	n.a.
Pakistan	-	1	-	-	0.01	-
Saudi Arabia	9	1	1	1.14	0.13	0.12
Singapore	3	4	7	1.29	1.69	2.93
Sri Lanka	-	n.a.	6	-	n.a.	0.41
Thailand	4	5	15	0.09	0.11	0.33
Turkey	2	1	2	0.05	0.02	0.05
Yemen Arab Republic	1	-	-	0.18	-	-
<u>Europe</u>						
Austria	4	4	3	0.53	0.53	0.40
Belgium	6	10	10	0.61	1.01	1.02
Czechoslovakia	12	11	11	0.79	0.72	0.72
Denmark	17	22	20	3.27	4.22	3.84
Finland	2	9	4	0.42	1.89	0.84
France	25	24	25	0.46	0.44	0.46
German Democratic Republic	13	14	14	0.78	0.84	0.84
Germany, Federal Republic of	12	16	20	0.20	0.26	0.33
Greece	1	1	2	0.11	0.11	0.21
Hungary	13	15	16	1.22	1.40	1.50
Ireland	6	6	7	1.85	1.78	2.12
Italy	6	41	87	0.11	0.72	1.53
Netherlands	6	11	12	0.43	0.78	0.85
Norway	4	5	4	0.99	1.23	0.98
Poland	30	34	50	0.86	0.96	1.41
Portugal	19	10	49	1.94	1.01	4.94
Romania	7	6	7	0.32	0.27	0.32
Spain	7	4	5	0.19	0.11	0.14
Sweden	9	15	26	1.09	1.81	3.13
Switzerland	59	78	88	9.27	12.27	13.76
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	248	291	400	0.95	1.10	1.51
United Kingdom	289	266	387	5.16	4.75	6.91
Yugoslavia	-	1	-	-	0.04	-
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	57	59	106	4.00	4.09	7.26
New Zealand	5	16	12	1.61	5.16	3.87
Papua New Guinea	1	1	n.a.	0.33	0.32	n.a.
<u>Non-Metropolitan Territories²</u>						
	1 ³	- ³	- ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,311³</u>	<u>1,873³</u>	<u>2,303³</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
<u>OPIUM^{1,5,6}</u>						
<u>Africa</u>						
Morocco	48	51	62	2.54	2.62	3.19
Nigeria	1	6	n.a.	0.01	0.09	n.a.
Senegal	180	77	102	33.46	13.95	18.02
South Africa	396	300	337	13.86	10.53	11.17

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
OPIUM ^{1,5,6} (Cont'd.)						
Americas						
Brazil	863	987	913	7.48	8.32	7.42
Canada	81	98	67	3.45	4.14	2.80
Philippines	5	4	3	0.11	0.09	0.06
United States of America	1,875	1,598	2,495	8.46	7.13	10.79
Asia						
India	5,645	7,204	4,062	8.84	11.06	6.12
Indonesia	435	340	542	3.00	2.29	3.57
Israel	56	51	30	15.18	13.49	7.75
Sri Lanka	67	n.a.	55	4.65	n.a.	3.74
Thailand	288	509	1,104	6.72	10.18	23.83
Turkey	3,136	348	849	72.58	7.85	18.90
Europe						
Albania	10	50	106	3.83	18.73	38.83
Belgium	147	104	136	14.94	10.56	13.79
Bulgaria	186	41	1	21.11	4.58	0.11
Denmark	204	216	250	39.23	41.46	47.89
Finland	20	67	71	4.21	14.08	14.85
France	2,683	1,196	1,765	49.21	21.86	32.12
German Democratic Republic	25	26	34	1.49	1.55	2.03
Germany, Federal Republic of	112	88	86	1.83	1.43	1.40
Greece	8	13	4	0.85	1.38	0.42
Hungary	32	46	31	2.99	4.30	2.89
Italy	-	2	4	-	0.04	0.07
Netherlands	167	139	316	11.95	9.91	22.35
Norway	36	36	22	8.87	8.85	5.38
Poland	36	28	25	1.03	0.80	0.70
Romania	70	39	100	3.20	1.77	4.50
Spain	-	-	260	-	-	6.95
Sweden	55	23	31	6.64	2.77	3.73
Switzerland	60	51	85	9.43	8.02	13.28
United Kingdom	1,621	1,239	1,335	28.94	22.11	23.81
Oceania						
Australia	132	109	101	9.26	7.56	6.91
New Zealand	20	134	103	6.41	43.23	33.23
Other Countries	945	1,104	2,885	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	19,636	16,324	18,372	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
OXYCODONE						
Africa						
South Africa	1	2	4	0.03	0.07	0.14
Americas						
Argentina	-	6	8	-	0.23	0.30
Canada	74	89	90	3.15	3.76	3.76
Colombia	43	9	11	1.68	0.34	0.40
Ecuador	-	-	1	-	-	0.12
United States of America	1,477	1,616	1,544	6.66	7.21	6.68

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
<u>OXYCODONE (Cont'd)</u>						
<u>Asia</u>						
Israel	2	3	2	0.54	0.79	0.52
Japan	-	-	1	-	-	0.01
<u>Europe</u>						
Belgium	2	2	-	0.20	0.20	-
Finland	4	3	6	0.84	0.63	1.26
France	6	5	4	0.11	0.09	0.08
Germany, Federal Republic of	5	5	4	0.08	0.08	0.07
Poland	2	2	2	0.06	0.06	0.06
Spain	13	28	-	0.35	0.75	-
Sweden	1	2	1	0.12	0.24	0.13
United Kingdom	3	6	5	0.05	0.11	0.09
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	15	18	22	1.05	1.25	1.51
<u>Non-Metropolitan Territories²</u>						
	- ³	- ³	- ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,648³</u>	<u>1,796³</u>	<u>1,705³</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
<u>PETHIDINE</u>						
<u>Africa</u>						
Algeria	3	4	4	0.16	0.21	0.22
Cameroon	7	1	5	0.85	0.12	0.59
Egypt	26	15	19	0.66	0.37	0.46
Ethiopia	8	3	n.a.	0.27	0.10	n.a.
Guinea	-	1	-	-	0.20	-
Ivory Coast	-	1	-	-	0.01	-
Kenya	14	16	15	0.94	1.04	0.92
Liberia	5	7	n.a.	2.87	3.89	n.a.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2	3	4	0.73	1.05	1.41
Madagascar	-	1	-	-	0.12	-
Malawi	3	6	3	0.53	1.03	0.51
Mauritius	8	4	4	8.66	4.25	4.18
Morocco	7	9	9	0.37	0.46	0.47
Mozambique	1	2	-	0.10	0.20	-
Nigeria	33	24	n.a.	0.46	0.33	n.a.
Rwanda	-	1	-	-	0.21	-
Sierra Leone	n.a.	4	n.a.	n.a.	1.16	n.a.
South Africa	61	136	142	2.13	4.77	4.71
Sudan	3	n.a.	n.a.	0.17	n.a.	n.a.
Swaziland	1	-	n.a.	1.84	-	n.a.
Tanzania	13	10	18	0.79	0.56	1.01
Togo	1	1	1	0.42	0.40	0.38
Tunisia	3	4	3	0.49	0.65	0.48
Uganda	9	n.a.	5	0.70	n.a.	0.38
Zambia	5	2	n.a.	0.91	0.35	n.a.
Zimbabwe	10	13	14	1.49	1.83	1.36
<u>Americas</u>						
Argentina	28	112	64	1.06	4.20	2.37
Bahamas	2	n.a.	3	8.89	n.a.	12.66
Barbados	1	5	1	4.00	19.93	3.96
Bolivia	2	2	n.a.	0.39	0.37	n.a.
Brazil	202	115	213	1.75	0.97	1.74

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
<u>PETHIDINE (Cont'd.)</u>						
<u>Americas (Cont'd.)</u>						
Canada	924	853	920	39.32	36.01	38.43
Chile	16	17	23	1.47	1.56	2.08
Colombia	31	8	21	1.21	0.30	0.77
Costa Rica	3	3	3	1.42	1.37	1.34
Cuba	7	7	15	0.72	0.71	1.53
Dominican Republic	3	3	n.a.	0.59	0.57	n.a.
Ecuador	3	-	-	0.38	-	-
El Salvador	4	4	4	0.92	0.86	0.84
Guatemala	n.a.	6	4	n.a.	0.85	0.56
Guyana	12	18	2	14.63	20.81	2.27
Haiti	1	n.a.	2	0.21	n.a.	0.40
Honduras	3	2	3	0.87	0.56	0.82
Jamica	6	6	n.a.	2.88	2.78	n.a.
Mexico	13	23	11	0.19	0.34	0.16
Nicaragua	1	2	5	0.42	0.81	1.85
Panama	-	-	1	-	-	0.55
Philippines	26	24	38	0.56	0.52	0.79
Suriname	1	1	-	2.67	2.62	-
Trinidad & Tobago	11	9	10	9.71	7.99	8.78
United States of America	10,318	10,938	10,123	46.55	48.77	43.77
Venezuela	27	31	24	1.95	2.29	1.73
<u>Asia</u>						
Afghanistan	1	1	n.a.	0.07	0.07	n.a.
Bahrain	-	1	1	-	3.42	2.75
Bangladesh	52	39	65	0.61	0.45	0.74
Burma	-	6	9	-	0.19	0.26
Cyprus	3	4	4	4.87	6.44	6.36
India	488	570	396	0.76	0.87	0.60
Indonesia	10	11	3	0.07	0.07	0.02
Iran	18	29	31	0.51	0.78	0.83
Iraq	24	28	27	1.95	2.20	2.07
Israel	48	48	53	13.01	12.69	13.70
Japan	45	44	41	0.39	0.38	0.36
Jordan	4	8	6	1.34	2.59	3.19
Korea, Republic of	107	160	182	2.89	4.26	4.77
Kuwait	5	6	7	4.17	4.72	5.17
Lebanon	6	9	n.a.	1.99	2.92	n.a.
Malaysia	34	41	27	2.62	3.08	2.01
Nepal	5	n.a.	n.a.	0.37	n.a.	n.a.
Oman	1	2	1	1.19	2.31	1.13
Pakistan	100	23	-	1.30	0.29	-
Saudi Arabia	15	18	19	1.91	2.22	2.28
Singapore	9	10	12	3.86	4.23	5.02
Sri Lanka	19	n.a.	182	1.32	n.a.	12.35
Syrian Arab Republic	12	14	14	1.48	1.68	1.56
Thailand	9	14	32	0.20	0.30	0.69
Turkey	13	16	18	0.30	0.36	0.41
United Arab Emirates	3	5	5	4.22	6.64	6.29
Yemen, Democratic	1	1	-	0.54	0.54	-
<u>Europe</u>						
Albania	6	3	6	2.30	1.12	2.20
Austria	56	47	51	7.46	6.26	6.80
Belgium	30	40	36	3.05	4.06	3.66
Bulgaria	33	32	41	3.74	3.57	4.63

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
PETHIDINE (Cont'd.)						
Europe (Cont'd.)						
Czechoslovakia	143	194	160	9.45	12.72	10.45
Denmark	178	244	215	34.26	46.83	41.22
Finland	31	39	35	6.52	8.19	7.33
France	243	190	181	4.46	3.47	3.30
German Democratic Republic	288	270	218	17.19	16.12	13.03
Germany, Federal Republic of	311	263	278	5.07	4.29	4.52
Greece	73	27	36	7.80	2.86	3.76
Hungary	92	97	108	8.61	9.07	10.09
Iceland	1	2	2	4.46	8.77	8.78
Ireland	35	38	47	10.82	11.28	14.22
Italy	38	39	18	0.67	0.68	0.32
Luxembourg	1	-	-	2.81	-	-
Malta	2	3	5	5.88	8.64	13.74
Netherlands	63	51	80	4.50	3.63	5.66
Norway	47	42	51	11.58	10.31	12.49
Poland	206	224	236	5.88	6.36	6.64
Portugal	49	24	47	5.00	2.43	4.74
Romania	156	84	117	7.14	3.81	5.28
Spain	61	53	-	1.64	1.42	-
Sweden	60	66	84	7.25	7.96	10.11
Switzerland	49	78	51	7.70	12.27	7.97
United Kingdom	556	494	553	9.93	8.82	9.87
Yugoslavia	2	20	15	0.09	0.90	0.68
Oceania						
Australia	305	307	341	21.40	21.29	23.34
Fiji	3	2	2	4.94	3.28	3.17
New Zealand	53	72	56	17.01	23.22	18.04
Papua New Guinea	4	4	n.a.	1.33	1.30	n.a.
Non-Metropolitan Territories²						
	37 ³	29 ³	33 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	16,111³	16,651³	15,974³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
PHOLCODINE¹						
Africa						
Algeria	60	-	6	3.24	-	0.33
Morocco	49	74	84	2.59	3.80	4.32
South Africa	40	44	53	1.40	1.54	1.76
Tunisia	21	13	32	3.46	2.10	5.03
Zambia	9	31	n.a.	1.64	5.49	n.a.
Zimbabwe	17	-	1	2.53	-	0.14
Americas						
Argentina	6	3	20	0.23	0.12	0.74
Brazil	3	1	7	0.03	0.01	0.06
Philippines	4	3	4	0.09	0.06	0.09
Asia						
Bangladesh	30	33	15	0.35	0.38	0.17
Cyprus	1	1	1	1.62	1.61	1.59
India	39	48	74	0.06	0.07	0.12

TABLE 98 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

Drug Type and Country	Numbers			Rates Per Million Population		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
	(kilograms)			(kilograms)		
<u>PHOLCODINE</u> ¹ (Cont'd.)						
<u>Asia</u> (Cont'd.)						
Iran	15	17	39	0.43	0.46	1.05
Israel	2	1	-	0.54	0.26	-
Malaysia	10	5	8	0.77	0.38	0.60
Pakistan	273	166	270	3.56	2.08	3.28
Singapore	15	18	10	6.43	7.62	4.19
Sri Lanka	-	n.a.	2	-	n.a.	0.14
Thailand	-	-	2	-	-	0.05
<u>Europe</u>						
Belgium	166	156	200	16.87	15.84	20.29
Czechoslovakia	168	185	149	11.10	12.13	9.74
Denmark	5	1	5	0.96	0.19	0.96
Finland	11	11	16	2.31	2.31	3.35
France	3,465	3,217	4,107	63.55	58.82	74.74
Germany, Federal Republic of	17	9	8	0.28	0.15	0.13
Ireland	19	13	20	5.87	3.86	6.05
Norway	151	158	147	37.20	38.79	35.98
Spain	234	174	142	6.31	4.68	3.80
Sweden	12	14	10	1.45	1.69	1.21
Switzerland	12	8	10	1.89	1.26	1.57
United Kingdom	1,072	917	841	19.14	16.37	15.00
Yugoslavia	357	30	199	16.29	1.36	8.91
<u>Oceania</u>						
Australia	152	151	164	10.67	10.47	11.23
Fiji	-	1	1	-	1.64	1.59
New Zealand	75	145	105	24.08	46.75	33.82
<u>Non-Metropolitan Territories</u> ²						
	34 ³	39 ³	44 ³	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<u>Total</u>	<u>6,544³</u>	<u>5,676³</u>	<u>6,796³</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>n.a.</u>

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board.

¹ These statistics are based on data furnished to the International Narcotics Control Board by Governments in accordance with the 1925, 1931 and 1961 Conventions and the 1948 and 1953 protocols which regulate, limit and control the cultivation, production, manufacture, trade, distribution and use of poppy, opium and narcotic drugs (see Technical Notes for narcotic drugs falling under Schedules I and II of the International Conventions). According to the treaties, consumption denotes the quantity of narcotic drug supplied to any authorized person, enterprise or institute for retail distribution, medical use or scientific research. Some narcotic drugs such as morphine are not only consumed directly, but may also be used as an intermediate product in the manufacture of narcotic and other drugs, some of which may fall under Schedule III of the treaties, and need not be reported. The quantities which countries reported as having been used in the manufacture of Schedule III preparations, whether intended for domestic consumption or for export, are included in the figures of

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE LICIT CONSUMPTION¹
OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

consumption reproduced in this table. It may be assumed that in the case of countries which manufactured such preparations but did not report the quantities of drugs so used, the figures of consumption of these drugs generally also include quantities used in this manufacture.

² "Non-metropolitan territories" may include: Christmas Island, Cocco (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Cook Islands, Macau, Antigua, Ascension Islands, Bermuda, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Hong Kong, Monserrat, St. Helena, St. Kits Nevis, Turks and Caicos, and Virgin Islands.

³ Statistics incomplete.

⁴ No countries in Africa reported any consumption of methadone for the years 1978 to 1980.

⁵ Included are those countries which consumed more than 100 kilograms of opium in at least one year since 1964.

⁶ Rates per million population for opium were obtained using the estimated population figures used to obtain rates per million population for codeine.

Sources: United Nations International Narcotics Control Board, Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1980 (New York: United Nations Catalogue No. E/INCB/58, 1981); United Nations International Narcotics Control Board, Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1980: Demand and Supply of Opiates for Medical and Scientific Needs (Vienna: International Narcotics Control Board (New York: United Nations) Catalogue No. E/INCB/52/Supp, 1981).

ILLICIT DRUG USE

TABLE 99
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
			(kilograms)			(grams)	
<u>RAW AND PREPARED OPIUM</u>							
<u>Africa</u>							
Mauritius	Doses	32.000	53.000	75.000	34.783	56.383	78.125
Total	Doses	32.000	53.000	75.000	34.783	56.383	78.125
		-	-	20 mL	-	-	-
		-	-	20 mL	-	-	-
<u>Americas</u>							
Argentina	Solution	0.040	0.255	0.422	0.002	0.010	0.016
Brazil		-	0.025	-	-	0.001	-
Canada		0.001	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	Plants/capsules	0.041	0.060	0.802	0.002	0.003	0.033
	Seeds	-	0.020	-	-	0.002	-
		-	0.100	-	-	0.009	-
Mexico	Seeds	122.000	65.000	78.000	1.865	0.964	1.125
	Growth destroyed	114.000	142.000	22.000	1.742	2.106	0.317
		1,781 ha	746 ha	1,625 ha	272 m ²	111 m ²	234 m ²
Peru	Plants	n.a.	18.000	11.000	n.a.	1.041	0.619
		n.a.	33.000	-	n.a.	1.909	-
United States of America	Solution	33.000	4.000	20.000	0.148	0.018	0.088
		-	381 L	-	-	2 mL	-
Venezuela		-	-	2.000	-	-	0.144
Total		155.000	87.000	112.000	0.315	0.174	0.220
	Solution	-	0.025	-	-	-	-
	Solution	-	381 L	-	-	1 mL	-
	Plants/capsules	-	33.000	-	-	0.066	-
	Seeds	114.000	142.000	22.000	0.232	0.284	0.043
	Growth destroyed	1,781 ha	746 ha	1,625 ha	36 m ²	15 m ²	32 m ²
<u>Europe</u>							
Austria	Solution	0.590	0.606	0.546	0.079	0.081	0.073
	Plants	400 mL	139 mL	n.a.	-	-	n.a.
		1,500 P	1,500 P	-	-	-	-
Belgium		0.261	0.050	0.002	0.027	0.005	-
Cyprus		-	18.000	-	-	29.032	-

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
RAW AND PREPARED OPIUM (Cont'd)							
Europe (Cont'd)							
Denmark	Solution Plants/capsules Plants/capsules Doses	0.271 - - -	0.063 - 12.000 -	13.000 0.002 93.000 50 P/C	0.053 - - -	0.012 - 2.344 -	2.539 .. 18.164 ..
Finland	Solution	0.003 0.005	- -	- -	0.001 0.001	- -	- -
France	Solution	5.000 36.000	46.000 -	10.000 -	0.094 0.676	0.860 -	0.186 -
German Democratic Republic		-	0.005	0.403	-	..	0.024
Germany, Federal Republic of	Solution Capsules Capsules	5.000 582 mL -	17.000 340 mL -	11.000 290 mL 4.000	0.082 .. -	0.277 .. -	0.179 .. 0.065
Greece	Plants	0.082 -	0.044 -	1.000 278 P	0.009 -	0.005 -	0.104 .. n.a.
Ireland		-	..	n.a.	-	..	0.158
Italy	Doses	7.000 43 D	15.000 11 D	9.000 76 D	0.123 .. 0.032	0.264 .. 0.641	0.004 0.042 0.113
Netherlands		0.453	9.000	0.050	-	0.002	0.004
Norway	Solution Plants	0.001 -	0.119 -	0.172 0.464 0.017	.. - -	0.029 - 0.002	0.042 0.113 0.004
Poland		0.001	0.001	0.002	.. 0.004	.. 0.002	.. 0.001
Portugal	Seeds	0.035 -	0.018 0.008	0.011 ** n.a.	- -	0.002 0.001	0.001 n.a.
Romania	Solution	5.000	-	-	0.229	-	-
Spain		0.305	12.000 ³	n.a.	0.008	0.323 ³	n.a.
Sweden		0.032	2.000	0.732	0.004	0.241	0.088
Switzerland		3.000	0.385	2.000	0.473	0.061	0.314
Turkey		1.000	338.000	58.000	0.023	7.640	1.291
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		2.000	0.114	1.000	0.008	..	0.004

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
RAW AND PREPARED OPIUM (Cont'd)							
Europe (Cont'd)							
United Kingdom		20.000	63.000	36.000	0.358	1.127	0.644
Yugoslavia		6.000	3.000	21.000	0.273	0.135	0.940
Total		51.000	524.000	164.000	0.068	0.697	0.217
	Solution	41.000	-	0.466	0.055	-	0.001
	Solution	1 L	479 mL	290 mL	-	-	-
	Plants/capsules	-	12.000	97.000	-	0.016	0.128
	Plants/capsules	1,500 P/C	1,500 P/C	1,872 P/C	-	-	-
	Seeds	-	0.008	-	-	-	-
	Doses	43 D	14 D	76 D	-	-	-
Near and Middle East							
Afghanistan		22,042.000	26,413.000 ***	5,771.000 ***	1,732.862	1,698.585	361.818
Bahrain		4.000 *	1.000 *	3.000 *	13.333	3.226	9.677
Egypt		435.000	1,031.000	3,185.000	10.924	25.159	75.474
	Solution	-	78 mL	24 mL	-	-	-
	Plants	5,985,225 P	2,346,847 P	4,915,178 P	150 P	57 P	116 P
Iran		3,348.000	5,648.000	30,000.000	94.310	152.773	801.068
Iraq		-	0.063	-	-	0.005	-
Israel		0.050	-	-	0.004	-	-
Jordan		1.000	64.000	n.a.	0.271	16.887	n.a.
	Plants	7.000	2.000	-	2.326	0.639	-
	Plants	6.000	-	-	1.993	-	-
Kuwait		10.000	5.000	2.000	8.264	3.876	1.460
	Plants	-	-	0.339	-	-	0.247
Lebanon		3.000	25.000	5.000	1.115	9.398	1.880
Oman		n.a.	0.750	1.000 ***	n.a.	0.872	1.124
Pakistan		3,981.000 **	28,516.000	4,966.000	51.401	357.523	60.458
	Plants	-	22.000	-	-	0.276	-
	Plants	-	1,050 P	-	-	-	-
	Capsules	-	-	1,425 C	-	-	-
Qatar		6.000 *	8.000 **	3.000 **	28.571	34.783	12.500
Syrian Arab Republic		13.000 **	92.000 *	6.000 ***	1.561	10.636	0.668
United Arab Emirates		15.000 *	35.000	30.000 **	23.077	50.725	41.096
Total		29,865.000	61,841.000	43,972.000	150.264	297.828	206.344
	Solution	-	78 mL	24 mL	-	-	-
	Plants	6.000	22.000	0.339	0.030	0.106	0.002
	Plants	5,985,225 P	2,347,897 P	4,917,833 P	30 P	11 P	23 P
	Capsules	-	-	1,425 C	-	-	-

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
RAW AND PREPARED OPIUM (Cont'd)							
Asia and Far East							
Bangladesh		11.000	4.000	11.000	0.130	0.046	0.124
Brunei		0.018 **	-	n.a.	0.090	-	n.a.
Burma		5,586.000	1,938.000	2,431.000	173.424	58.888	72.265
Hong Kong		205.000	125.000	86.000 ***	44.565	25.615	17.063
	Solution	49.000	38 L	15 L**	10.652	8 mL	3 mL
India		5,771.000	4,329.000	4,199.000	9.040	6.650	6.328
	Plants	679 P	n.a.	-	-	n.a.	-
	Capsules/seeds	28,744.000	11,779.000	14,283.000	45.026	18.094	21.524
Indonesia		15.000	10.000	0.111	0.105	0.069	0.001
	Seeds	-	200.000	-	-	1.374	-
Japan		0.803	0.038	0.358	0.007	-	0.003
	Solution	-	-	1 mL	-	-	-
	Plants	-	0.056	-	-	-	-
	Plants	13,969 P	18,302 P	22,162 P	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of		1.000	1.000	-	0.027	0.027	-
	Plants	1,877 P	167 P	171 P	-	-	-
Macao		4.000 **	n.a.	n.a.	14.815	n.a.	n.a.
Malaysia		832.000 *	196.000	100.000	64.446	14.275	7.440
Singapore		182.000	47.000	93.000	77.447	19.748	38.589
Sri Lanka		48.000	10.000 ***	188.000 ***	3.385	0.678	12.754
Thailand		856.000	739.000	354.000 ***	18.980	16.016	7.505
Total		13,512.000	7,399.000	7,462.000	11.959	6.423	6.366
	Solution	49.000	38 L	15 L	0.043	-	-
	Plants	-	0.056	-	-	-	-
	Plants	16,525 P	18,469 P	22,333 P	-	-	-
	Capsules/seeds	28,744.000	11,979.000	14,283.000	25.440	10.400	12.185
Oceania							
Australia		2.000	0.029	0.002	0.140	0.002	-
	Plants/capsules	130 P/C	45 P/C	361 P/C	-	-	-
	Doses	-	91 D	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia		0.100	-	-	0.714	-	-
New Zealand		0.118	0.156	0.006	0.038	0.050	0.002
Total		2,218	0.185	0.008	0.127	0.010	-
	Plants/capsules	130 P/C	45 P/C	361 P/C	-	-	-
	Doses	-	91 D	-	-	-	-

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹		Rates ² Per 1,000 Population			
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
RAW AND PREPARED OPIUM (Cont'd)							
<u>World</u>							
		43,617.218	69,904.185	51,785.008	10.244	16.122	11.684
	Solution	90.000	0.025	0.466	.021	.003 mL	
	Solution	1 L	419.557 L	15.314 L	.001	0.097 mL	
	Plants	6.000	22.056	0.339	.001	0.005	
	Plants	6,001,750 P	2,366,366 P	4,940,166 P	1 P	1 P	
	Plants/capsules	-	45.000	97.000	-	0.010	
	Plants/capsules	1,630 P/C	1,545 P/C	2,233 P/C	.001	0.022	
	Capsules/seeds	28,744.000	11,979.000	14,283.000	6.751	2.763	
	Seeds	114.000	142.008	22.000	0.027	0.033	
	Capsules	-	-	1,425 C	-	-	
	Doses	-	-	20 mL	-	-	
	Doses	43 0	105 0	76 0	.001	.001	
	Growth destroyed	1,781 ha	746 ha	1,625 ha	.001	.001	
<u>MORPHINE</u>							
<u>Africa</u>							
South Africa	Doses	-	108 0	-	-	.001	
Total	Doses	-	108 0	-	-	.001	
<u>Americas</u>							
Argentina	Ooses	-	0.154	0.539	-	0.006	0.020
Brazil	-	573 0	-	-	.001	-	-
Chile	-	0.011	-	-	.001	-	-
United States of America	Doses	6 0	206 0	-	.001	.001	-
Total	Ooses	-	0.343	-	-	0.002	-
		0.011	0.497	0.539	.001	0.001	0.001
		579 0	206 0	-	.001	.001	-
<u>Europe</u>							
Austria	Doses	0.794	1.720	1.494	0.106	0.229	0.199
Belgium	Doses	-	32 0	13 D	-	.001	.001
Bulgaria	Doses	0.331	0.360	0.220	0.034	0.037	0.022
Czechoslovakia	Doses	3 0	11 D	1 0	.001	.001	.001
Denmark	-	-	7.900	-	-	0.895	-
Finland	-	-	-	0.450	-	-	0.029
France	Solution	1.934	1.165	1.472	0.379	0.228	0.288
	Ooses	44,710 0	8,193 0	3,240 0	.001	-	.001
		-	-	0.032	-	2 0	.001
		36.740	7.275	14.912	0.690	0.136	0.278

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
					(grams)		
MORPHINE (Cont'd)							
Europe (Cont'd)							
German Democratic Republic				0.001	-	-	..
Germany, Federal Republic of	Solution Doses	2.652	1.113	5.102	0.043	0.018	0.083
		-	60,751 D	75 mL	-	1 D	..
		-	0.128	2,109 D	-	-	..
Greece		0.020		0.029	0.002	0.014	0.003
Iceland	Doses	35 D	60 D**	-	..	..	-
Ireland	Doses	..	..	0.012 **	..	..	0.004
		-	-	1,101 D**	-	-	..
Italy	Doses	1.696	76.330	267.781	0.030	1.341	4.692
		4,131 D	5,249 D	2,335 D	..	..	..
Monaco		0.001	..	-	0.033	..	-
Netherlands	Doses	0.070	7.871	0.957	0.005	0.561	0.068
		15,565 D	6,747 D	2,935 D	1 D	..	..
Norway	Doses	0.165	0.132	0.385	0.041	0.032	0.094
		-	-	782 D	-	-	..
Poland		..	0.001	-	..	..	-
Portugal		..	0.085	0.002 **	..	0.009	..
Spain	Solution	1,230 mL	3	n.a.	..	3	n.a.
Sweden	Solution Doses	0.074	0.020	0.013	0.009	0.002	0.002
		-	20 mL	13 mL	-	..	..
		46 D	105 D	31 D	..	..	..
Switzerland	Doses	0.875	0.144	0.259	0.138	0.023	0.041
		41 D	15 D	-	..	..	-
Turkey		2.689	0.193	114.000	0.062	0.004	2.538
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		0.002	-	-	..	-	-
United Kingdom		3.881	4.387	8.042	0.070	0.079	0.144
Yugoslavia		0.022	27.000	0.028	0.001	1.218	0.001
Total		52.000	136.000	415.000	0.069	0.180	0.547
	Solution Doses	1 L	20 mL	88 mL	..	..	..
		64,531 D	81,163 D	12,547 D	..	..	..
Near and Middle East							
Afghanistan		0.564	49.000 ***	32.000 ***	0.044	3.151	2.006

TABLE 99 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
MORPHINE (Cont'd)							
Near and Middle East (Cont'd)							
Iran		74.080	204.000	20.000	2.087	5.518	0.534
Pakistan		89.433 **	5.765	955.060	1.155	0.072	11.627
	Doses	31,700 D**	11,166 D	5,262 D	..	..	..
Total		164.000	259.000	1,007.000	1.305	1.958	7.430
	Doses	31,700 D	11,166 D	5,262 D	..	..	..
Asia and Far East							
Bangladesh		0.003	6.790	0.011	..	0.078	..
Hong Kong		47.170	11.570	2.090 ***	10.254	2.371	0.415
India		12.914	6.183	6.274	0.020	0.009	0.009
	Doses	2,400 D	450 D	88 D	..	..	..
Indonesia		0.556	0.648	0.126	0.004	0.004	0.001
Japan		-	0.054	0.002	-	..	..
Korea, Republic of		0.013	-	0.010	..	-	..
	Doses	134 D	-	-	..	-	-
Malaysia		61.000 *	28.757	11.122	4.725	2.094	0.828
Philippines		-	0.500	1.000 *	-	0.011	0.021
Singapore		1.363	0.037	0.072	0.580	0.016	0.030
Sri Lanka		0.060	0.072 ***	0.002 ***	0.004	0.005	..
Thailand		182.265	153.009	43.000 ***	4.041	3.316	0.912
Total		305.000	208.000	64.000	0.267	0.179	0.054
	Doses	2,534 D	450 D	88 D	..	..	..
Oceania							
Australia		0.035	0.357	0.107	0.002	0.025	0.007
	Doses	-	857 D	54 D	-	..	..
New Zealand		0.061	0.033	0.072	0.020	0.011	0.023
Total		0.096	0.390	0.179	0.006	0.022	0.010
	Doses	-	857 D	54 D	-	..	..
World		521.000	604.000	1,487.000	0.122	0.139	0.336
	Solution	1 L	20 mL	88 mL	..	..	..
	Doses	99,344 D	93,950 D	17,951 D	..	..	..

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
HEROIN							
Africa							
South Africa	-	0.003	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.003	-	-	-	-	-
Americas							
Argentina	-	-	0.002	-	-	-	-
Belize	-	0.227	n.a.	-	1.419	-	n.a.
Bermuda	0.028	0.004	23.000 *	0.560	0.080	-	460.000
Brazil	0.001	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	4.306	2.804	6.587	0.183	0.118	-	0.275
Ecuador	-	0.200	n.a.	-	0.025	-	n.a.
Mexico	152.000	95.000	33.000	2.323	1.409	-	0.476
Netherlands Antilles	-	0.001	-	-	0.004	-	-
Surinam	0.005	n.a.	n.a.	0.014	n.a.	-	n.a.
United States of America	348.365	185.613	229.971	1.565	0.825	-	1.010
Total	505.000	284.000	293.000	1.099	0.607	-	0.616
Europe							
Austria	5.998	10.167	12.616	0.799	1.356	-	1.680
Belgium	55.403	19.684	33.645	5.630	1.998	-	3.412
	-	7 D	49 D	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	22.730	-	-	-	2.565
Cyprus	-	-	0.490	-	-	-	0.778
Denmark	6.405	12.365	12.003	1.256	2.415	-	2.344
Finland	4.530	0.002	-	0.954	-	-	-
	-	-	12 D	-	-	-	-
Doses	55.097	100.701	74.494	1.034	1.883	-	1.387
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic	-	1.080	5.216	-	0.065	-	0.312
Germany, Federal Republic of	187.304	207.331	267.084	3.055	3.380	-	4.339
	2,944 D	4,063 D	3,666 D	-	-	-	-
Doses	0.023	0.442	0.023	0.002	0.047	-	0.002
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	0.285	0.331	-	0.027	-	0.031

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
HEROIN (Cont'd)							
Europe (Cont'd)							
Ireland		..	..	0.105 **	..	..	0.031
Italy	Doses	79.882 973 D	85.383 1,325 D	197.127 2,667 D	1.409	1.500	3.454
Liechtenstein		-	0.003	-	-	0.100	-
Luxembourg		10.000	0.014	1.667	27.778	0.039	4.631
Monaco		0.003	0.001	..	0.100	..	..
Netherlands		87.160	93.514	116.331	6.253	6.665	8.227
Norway		0.129	0.307	3.635	0.032	0.075	0.889
Poland		-	-	51.580	-	-	1.450
Portugal		0.548	0.540	0.979 **	0.056	0.055	0.099
Romania		-	0.003	-	-	..	-
Spain		7.240	3	6.000 *	0.197	3	0.160
Sweden	Solution	4.218 152 mL	4.053	2.397 12 mL	0.509	0.489	0.288
Switzerland		5.526	22.977	16.966	..	-	..
Turkey		8.516	48.000	131.000	0.872	3.613	2.663
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		0.027	0.115	-	0.197	1.085	2.916
United Kingdom		60.835	44.882	38.158	..	..	-
Yugoslavia		31.700	91.000	300.931	1.089	0.170	0.682
Total		611.000 152 mL	743.000	1,296.000 12 mL	1.443	4.106	13.471
Solution Doses		3,917 D	5,395 D	6,394 D	0.797	0.963	1.668
				
Near and Middle East							
Afghanistan		..	23.800 ***	0.030 ***	..	1.531	0.002
Egypt		-	-	0.255	-	-	0.006
Iran		52.000	327.000	500.000	1.465	8.845	13.351
Israel		0.172	3.275	5.000 *	0.047	0.864	1.292
Kuwait		-	0.694	0.330	-	0.538	0.241
Lebanon		0.571	4.631	22.725	0.212	1.741	8.543

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
HEROIN (Cont'd)							
Near and Middle East (Cont'd)							
Pakistan		27.500 **	-	8.500	0.355	-	0.103
United Arab Emirates		-	0.851	0.420 **	-	1.233	0.575
Total		80.000	360.000	537.000	0.460	1.981	2.881
Asia and Far East							
Brunei		0.062 **	0.796	n.a.	0.310	3.790	n.a.
Burma		115.000	64.000	99.000	3.570	1.945	2.943
Hong Kong		332.530	147.890	115.160 ***	72.289	30.305	22.849
India		0.247	0.022	1.475	..	..	0.002
Indonesia		-	2.041	6.250	-	0.014	0.042
Japan		0.982	0.012	0.489	0.009	..	0.004
		0.4 mL	-	-	..	-	-
Korea, Republic of		-	-	0.004	-	-	..
Malaysia		89.000 *	32.888	28.587	6.894	2.395	2.127
Philippines		0.406	1.785	2.000 *	0.009	0.038	0.041
Singapore		12.076	1.432	1.379	5.139	0.602	0.572
Sri Lanka		0.115	-	n.a.	0.008	-	n.a.
Thailand		668.093	399.001	117.293 ***	14.814	8.648	2.487
Total		1,219.000	650.000	372.000	1.118	0.585	0.329
		0.4 mL	-	-	..	-	-
Solution							
Oceania							
Australia		23.792	30.558	12.360	1.670	2.119	0.845
		-	647 D	357 D	-	..	..
New Caledonia	Doses	-	0.731	0.320	-	5.221	2.286
New Zealand		1.945	2.107	0.219	0.623	0.677	0.070
Total		26.000	33.000	13.000	1.485	1.868	0.727
		-	647 D	357 D	-	..	..
Doses		-	-	-	-	-	-
World		2,441.000	2,070.000	2,511.000	0.573	0.477	0.567
		152 mL	-	12 mL	..	-	..
		3,917 D	6,042 D	6,751 D	..	..	..
Solution		-	-	-	-	-	-
Doses		-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
<u>COCA LEAF</u>							
<u>Americas</u>							
Argentina		11,535.314	14,024.000	21,392.254	437.097	524.654	790.549
Bolivia		14,960.000 *	n.a.	14,508.000 *	2,822.642	n.a.	2,590.714
Brazil		0.304	61.400	1.100	0.003	0.530	0.009
Chile		59.215	9.800	-	5.519	0.897	-
Colombia		1,135.500	n.a.	5,157.000	44.286	n.a.	190.369
	Plants	-	n.a.	106,665 P	-	n.a.	4 P
Peru		8,035.000 **	671.655	n.a.	477.705	38.846	n.a.
	Plants	n.a.	-	12,483,000 P	n.a.	-	702 P
Total		35,725.000	14,767.000	41,058.000	180.593	72.927	198.118
	Plants	-	-	12,589,665 P	-	-	64 P
<u>Europe</u>							
Czechoslovakia		0.030	-	-	0.002	-	-
France		-	0.100	-	-	0.002	-
Germany, Federal		-	0.195	-	-	0.003	-
Republic of		-	0.126	-	-	0.031	-
Norway		-	0.002	-	-	-	-
Portugal		-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden		0.360	-	-	0.043	-	-
United Kingdom		0.077	0.106	0.020	0.001	0.002	-
Total		0.467	0.529	0.020	0.002	0.003	-
<u>Asia and Far East</u>							
Japan		-	-	0.241	-	-	0.002
Total		-	-	0.241	-	-	0.002
World		35,726.000	14,768.000	41,058.000	8.390	3.406	9.264
	Plants	-	-	12,589,665 P	-	-	3 P

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹		Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)						
(grams)						
COCAINE						
Africa						
Mauritius	-	-	-	0.005	-	0.005
Tunisia	0.030	-	-	0.005	-	-
Total	0.030	-	-	0.005	-	0.001
Americas						
Argentina	50.266	20.000	44.693	1.905	0.748	1.652
Bahamas	356.041	n.a.	9.000 *	1.548	n.a.	37.500
Bermuda	0.007	0.128	22.000 *	0.140	2.560	440.000
Bolivia	236.538	888.092 ***	400.000 *	44.630	162.953	71.429
Brazil	95.179	36.438	92.832	0.843	0.315	0.783
Canada	25.960	26.618	43.147	1.105	1.123	1.801
Cayman Islands	0.001	0.002	n.a.	0.050	0.100	n.a.
Chile	17.831	34.000	75.045	1.662	3.114	6.761
Colombia	622.265	1,910.600 ***	2,111.300	24.269	72.481	77.937
Ecuador	185.421	123.610	157.000 *	23.471	15.298	18.802
Honduras	0.500	61.000	0.015	0.145	17.135	0.004
Jamaica	16.103	1.361	-	7.596	0.633	-
Mexico	209.000	95.000	29.000	3.194	1.409	0.418
Netherlands Antilles	1.949	30.088	23.427	7.796	120.352	90.104
Panama	42.005	115.638	54.170	23.207	62.507	28.511
Peru	2,145.154 **	3,584.747	4,907.892 **	127.536	207.331	276.034
Surinam	0.583	n.a.	n.a.	1.576	n.a.	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	0.018	n.a.	n.a.	0.016	n.a.	n.a.
Turks & Caicos Islands	-	-	65.318	-	-	n.a.
United States of America	1,127.196	1,189.316	3,470.889	5.064	5.284	15.246
Venezuela	69.897	48.500	159.417	5.328	3.587	11.461
Total	5,202.000	8,165.000	11,665.000	9.637	14.848	20.817

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
COCAINE (Cont'd)							
Europe (Cont'd)							
Belgium	27.231	2.552	1.470	2.767	0.259	0.149	
Denmark	0.139	0.827	0.941	0.027	0.162	0.184	
Finland	-	0.001	0.002	-	..	..
France	96.027	58.568	57.832	1.802	1.095	1.077	
German Democratic Republic	-	0.014	0.018	-	0.001	0.001	
Germany, Federal Republic of	4.288	19.028	22.271	0.070	0.310	0.362	
	-	72 D	66 D	-	..	..
Greece	0.031	0.058	0.087	0.003	0.006	0.009	
Hungary	-	..	-	-	..	-	
Iceland	0.002	-	-	0.009	-	-	
Ireland	..	..	0.113 **	..	..	0.033
	-	-	100 D**	-	-	..	
Italy	15.596	16.880	52.980	0.275	0.297	0.928	
	176 D	51 D	242 D	..	..	..
Luxembourg	6.360	0.031	2.286	17.667	0.086	6.350	
Monaco	0.001	-	-	0.033	-	-	
Netherlands	3.730	11.014	46.416	0.268	0.785	3.283	
Norway	0.005	0.049	0.236	0.001	0.012	0.058	
Portugal	0.034	0.108	2.211 **	0.003	0.011	0.224	
Spain	14.940	44.685	50.000 *	0.406	1.202	1.336	
Sweden	0.761	1.970	1.631	0.092	0.238	0.196	
Switzerland	0.986	16.617	14.100	0.156	2.613	2.214	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	-	-	0.001	-	-	..	
United Kingdom	16.092	23.972	40.204	0.288	0.429	0.719	
Yugoslavia	0.001	-	-	..	-	-	
Total	186.000	196.000	293.000	0.283	0.296	0.441	
	176 D	123 D	408 D	..	..	..
Doses							
Near and Middle East							
Afghanistan	0.002	n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.	

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹		Rates ² Per 1,000 Population			
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							(grams)
COCAINE (Cont'd)							
Near and Middle East (Cont'd)							
Israel		0.006	0.092	n.a.	0.002	0.024	n.a.
Kuwait		-	0.001	-	-	..	-
Lebanon		2.709	0.013	0.673	1.007	0.005	0.253
Pakistan		n.a.	0.160	-	n.a.	0.002	-
Total		3.000	0.266	0.673	0.031	0.003	0.006
Asia and Far East							
Hong Kong		-	0.002	0.017 **	-	..	0.003
India	Doses	0.049	0.006	0.016	..	..	..
		-	3 D	-	-	..	-
Japan		-	0.147	0.021	-	0.001	..
Korea, Republic of		-	0.005	-	-	..	-
Philippines	Doses	0.100	0.020	n.a.	0.002	..	n.a.
		13 D	-	-	-	-	-
Total		0.149	0.180	0.054	..	..	..
	Doses	13 D	3 D	-	..	..	-
Oceania							
Australia		0.094	0.651	7.161	0.007	0.045	0.490
French Polynesia		0	3.000	0.002	-	21.429	0.013
New Zealand		0.112	0.012	0.139	0.036	0.004	0.045
Total		0.206	4.000	7.000	0.012	0.226	0.391
World	Doses	5,391.000	8,365.000	11,966.000	1.266	1.929	2.700
		189 D	126 D	408 D	..	..	..
CANNABIS							
Africa							
Algeria	Cannabis	212.000	273.000	240.000	12.059	15.008	12.855
Benin	Cannabis	106.000	n.a.	297.000 *	31.361	n.a.	83.193
Cameroon	Cannabis	208.000	100.000	239.000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Plants	-	11.000	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
		(kilograms)			(grams)		
CANNABIS (Cont'd)							
Africa (Cont'd)							
Djibouti	Cannabis	n.a.	..	2,000	n.a.	..	6.452
Ivory Coast	Plants	-	n.a.	432,000	-	n.a.	53.798
Kenya	Cannabis	4,678,000	14,661,000 *	16,989,000	314.805	956.984	1,031.512
	Resin	-	n.a.	149,000	-	n.a.	9.047
Lesotho	Cannabis	7,939,000 **	6,461,000	3,401,000	6,202.344	4,932.061	2,538.060
	Plants	27,906 p**	11,021 P	520 P	22 P	8 P	..
	Seeds	-	2,000	0.152	-	1.527	0.113
Libyan Arab Jamhiriya	Cannabis	2,000 **	6,000	n.a.	0.730	2.098	n.a.
Madagascar	Cannabis	869,000	1,031,000	874,000	104.825	121.152	100.000
	Plants	2,047 P	1,838 P	1,358 P	..	..	..
Malawi	Cannabis	1,839,000 *	1,554,000	n.a.	324.339	267.010	n.a.
	Plants	-	3,726 P	-	-	1 P	-
Mauritania	Resin	12,000 ***	18,000 ***	49,000 ***	7.792	11.321	30.061
Mauritius	Cannabis	1,000	21,000	18,000	1.087	22.340	18.750
	Plants	21,000	-	-	22.826	-	-
	Plants	15,019 P	19,661 P	15,970 P	16 P	21 P	17 P
Morocco	Cannabis	36,591,000	43,943,000	29,029,000	1,935.008	2,256.959	1,447.830
	Resin	2,563,000	18,000	3,792,000	135.537	0.924	189.127
	Plants	14,250 P	3,035 P	-	1 P	..	-
Niger	Cannabis	2,000 **	n.a.	n.a.	0.401	n.a.	n.a.
Nigeria	Cannabis	6,244,000	7,328,000	29,860,000	86.458	98.231	387.390
Senegal	Cannabis	17,564,000	7,800,000	n.a.	3,252.593	1,405.405	n.a.
Seychelles	Cannabis	0.240 **	1,000 **	0.039 **	4.000	16.667	0.650
South Africa	Cannabis	-	202,427,000	575,419,000	-	7,110.186	19,645.579
	Seeds	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	68.283
	Growth destroyed	237,952,000	-	-	8,596.532	-	-
Swaziland	Cannabis	36,707,000	1,303,000 **	9,135,000 **	67,975.926	2,412.963	16,609.091
Togo	Cannabis	n.a.	n.a.	7,000	n.a.	n.a.	2.662
Tunisia	Cannabis	18,000	16,000	-	2.961	2.564	-
	Resin	4,000	0.862	9,000	0.658	0.138	1.413
	Plants	23 P	308 P	1,504 P	..	..	..
	Seeds	-	186 S	253 S	-	..	..
Zambia	Cannabis	29,000	9,000	1,000	5.302	1.593	0.172

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹		Rates ² Per 1,000 Population			
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
CANNABIS (Cont'd)							
Africa (Cont'd)							
Total	Cannabis	113,009.000	286,934.000	665,511.000	543.574	1,338.124	3,004.022
	Resin	2,579.000	37.000	3,999.000	12.405	0.173	18.051
	Plants	21.000	11.000	432.000	0.101	0.051	1.950
	Plants	59,245 P	39,589 P	19,352 P	..	..	..
	Seeds	-	2,000	2,000.000	-	0.009	9.028
	Seeds	-	186 S	253 S	-	..	..
	Growth destroyed	237,952.000	-	-	1,144,550	-	-
Americas							
Antigua	Cannabis	137.000 **	n.a.	n.a.	1,957.143	n.a.	n.a.
Argentina	Cannabis	188.000	144.000	430.000*	7.124	5.387	15.891*
	Plants	123.000	548	185	4.661	..	..
	Seeds	4.000	-	-	0.152	-	-
Bahamas	Cannabis	191,502.000	n.a.	223,075.000 *	832,617.391	n.a.	929,479.167
Barbados	Cannabis	8.000	n.a.	n.a.	29.630	n.a.	n.a.
	Plants	146 P	-	-	..	-	-
Belize	Cannabis	3,539.000	1,814.000	49,000.000 *	23,593.333	11,337.500	306,280.000
	Plants	1.000	-	-	6.667	-	-
	Seeds	1.000	-	-	6.667	-	-
Bermuda	Cannabis	259.000	366.000	236.000 *	5,180.000	7,320.000	4,720.000
	Plants	5,062 P	12,511 P	n.a.	101 P	250 P	n.a.
Bolivia	Cannabis	4.000	8.000 ***	4.000 *	0.755	1.468	0.714
	Seeds	-	0.232 ***	n.a.	-	0.043	n.a.
Brazil	Cannabis	276,702.000	389,851.000	88,503.000 *	2,449.991	3,368.334	746.168
	Resin	0.0007	1.000	0.503	..	0.009	0.004
	Plants	65 P	-	82 P	..	-	..
	Seeds	22.000	93.000	1,319 S	0.195	0.804	..
British Virgin Islands	Cannabis	19,307.000	3.000	n.a.	1,930,700.000	300.000	n.a.
Canada	Cannabis	20,995.000	34,668.000	33,879.000	893.785	1,462.785	1,413.982
	Resin	1,172.000	1,477.000	11,993.000	49.894	62.321	500.543
	Plants	53,114 P	33,511 P	38,129 P	2 P	1 P	2 P
Cayman Islands	Cannabis	128.000	115.000	1,919.000 *	6,400.000	5,750.000	95,950.000
	Plants	150 P	300 P	n.a.	8 P	15 P	n.a.
	Seeds	200 S	23.000	-	..	1,150.000	-
Chile	Cannabis	3,268.000	4,133.000	2,649.000	304.567	378.480	238.649
	Resin	0.132	-	-	0.012	-	-

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
CANNABIS (Cont'd)							
Americas (Cont'd)							
Colombia	Cannabis Plants	2,062,030.000	3,439,900.000 ***	743,813.000 11,385.000	80,422.387	130,496.965 n.a.	27,457.106 420.266
Costa Rica	Cannabis	n.a.	56.000	103.000	n.a.	25.806	45.778
	Plants	n.a.	34,315 P	9,990 P	n.a.	16 P	4 P
	Seeds	n.a.	0.040	0.086	n.a.	0.018	0.038
Cuba	Cannabis	19,792.000	20,845.000	n.a.	2,042.518	2,133.572	n.a.
Ecuador	Cannabis	188.000	68.000	101.000 *	23.797	8.416	12.096
	Resin	-	0.032	n.a.	-	0.004	n.a.
Grenada	Cannabis	16.000	n.a.	n.a.	145.455	n.a.	n.a.
Guyana	Cannabis	125.000	22.000	n.a.	152.439	25.581	n.a.
Haiti	Plants	-	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
Honduras	Cannabis	110.000	-	171.000	31.977	-	46.341
	Plants	-	18,605 P	12,569 P	-	5 P	3 P
	Seeds	-	10,000 S	14,000 S	-	3 S	4 S
Jamaica	Cannabis	40,426.000	816,141.000	163,583.000	19,068.868	379,600.465	75,383.871
	Resin	-	-	20.000	-	-	9.217
	Plants	8,661,540 P	11,467,438 P	7,463,114 P	4,086 P	5,334 P	3,439 P
Mexico	Seeds	22.000	460.000	52.000	10.378	213.953	23.963
	Cannabis	525,500.000	190,274.000	69,873.000	8,031.484	2,822.219	1,007.541
	Seeds	2,196.000	1,150.000	883.000	33.563	17.057	12.733
Netherlands Antilles	Growth destroyed	1,486 ha	657 ha	599 ha	227 m ²	97 m ²	101 m ²
	Cannabis	3,657.000	892.000	1,181.000	14,628.000	3,568.000	4,542.308
	Resin	-	122.000	4.000	-	488.000	15.385
Panama	Plants	-	80 P	27 P	-	-	-
	Cannabis	307.000	388.000	31,271.000	169.613	209.730	16,458.421
Peru	Plants	-	1,500 P	-	-	1 P	-
	Cannabis	190.000 **	420.000	415.000 **	11.296	24.291	23.341
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	Plants	n.a.	121.000	n.a.	n.a.	6.998	n.a.
	Cannabis	n.a.	n.a.	3,293.000	n.a.	n.a.	27,441.667
Surinam	Plants	n.a.	n.a.	121 P	n.a.	n.a.	-
	Seeds	n.a.	n.a.	223 S	n.a.	n.a.	-
	Cannabis	208.000	n.a.	n.a.	562.162	n.a.	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	Resin	0.014	n.a.	n.a.	0.038	n.a.	n.a.
	Plants	50 P	n.a.	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
	Seeds	0.015	n.a.	n.a.	0.041	n.a.	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	Cannabis	5,837.000	n.a.	268,301.000 *	5,166.487	n.a.	229,317.094
	Plants	2,406,113 P	n.a.	n.a.	2,129 P	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
CANNABIS (Cont'd)							
Americas (Cont'd)							
Turks and Caicos Islands	Cannabis Plants	n.a.	48,534,000 2,000	8,391,000	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	
United States of America	Cannabis Resin	2,920,343,000 11,833,000	667,483,000 20,178,000	2,969,685,000 2,816,000	13,119,830 53,161	2,965,800 89,656	13,044,386 12,369
	Cannabis	198,000	735,000	370,000	15,091	54,364	26,600
Venezuela	Cannabis Resin	6,094,964,000 13,005,000	5,616,860,000 21,778,000	4,660,246,000 14,834,000	10,924,049 24,094	9,882,748 38,318	8,047,811 25,617
	Plants	124,000	123,000	11,385,000	0.222	0.216	19,661
	Plants	11,126,240 P	11,568,808 P	7,524,217 P	20 P	20 P	13 P
	Seeds	2,245,000	1,726,000	935,000	4,024	3,037	1,615
	Seeds	200 S	10,000 S	15,542 S	27 m ²	12 m ²	12 m ²
	Growth destroyed	1,486 ha	657 ha	699 ha			
Europe							
Austria	Cannabis Resin	0.686	139,000	143,000	0.091	18,533	19,041
	Plants	6,099,000	1,522,000	217,000	812,117	202,933	28,895
	Seeds	897,000	814,000	369 P	119,441	108,533	..
	Seeds	1,000	0.022	1,000	0.133	0.003	0.133
Belgium	Cannabis Resin	696,000	476,000	2,231,000	70,732	48,325	226,268
	Plants	514,000	795,000	166,000	52,236	80,711	16,836
	Plants	11,204 P	253 P	160 P	1 P	..	..
	Seeds	11,670 S	2,000 S	1,837 S	1 S	..	..
Bulgaria	Resin	2,817,000	583,000	466,000	319,750	66,025	52,596
Cyprus	Cannabis Resin	45,000	0.105	0.024	-	0.169	0.038
	Resin	-	109,000	7,381,000	72,581	175,806	11,715,873
Czechoslovakia	Cannabis Resin	2,000	18,000	4,000	0.132	1,181	0.261
	Resin	0.009	12,000	4,000	..	0.787	0.261
Denmark	Cannabis Resin	15,000	69,000	7,000	2,941	13,477	1,367
	Resin	970,000	1,139,000	1,375,000	190,196	222,461	268,555
	Plants	5,000	-	17,000	0.980	-	3,320
	Plants	-	-	4,000 P	-	-	1 P
Finland	Cannabis Resin	2,000	0.223	-	-	0.047	-
	Resin	-	4,000	12,000	0.421	0.840	2,510
France	Cannabis Resin	1,285,000	2,677,000	3,448,000	24,118	50,056	64,197
	Resin	1,343,000	2,470,000	3,647,000	25,206	46,185	67,902
	Plants	5,007 P	7,191 P	8,010 P	..	..	..
	Seeds	5,000	8,000	7,000	0.094	0.150	0.130

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
							(grams)
CANNABIS (Cont'd)							
Europe (Cont'd)							
German Democratic Republic	Cannabis Resin	4,000 47,000	92,000 0.150	0.207 126,000	0.239 2.804	5.496 0.009	0.012 7.527
Germany, Federal Republic of	Cannabis Plants	4,716,000 ^s 38,000	6,381,000 ^s 10,000	3,186,000 ^s 0.042	76,921 ^s 0.620	104,027 ^s 0.163	51,754 ^s ..
	Plants	2,204 P	2,092 P	3,615 P	..	..	..
	Seeds	0.633	0.001	0.008	0.010	..	..
Gibraltar	Cannabis	12,000 ^s	7,000 ^s	n.a.	400,000 ^s	233,333 ^s	n.a.
Greece	Cannabis Resin	83,000 646,000	65,000 200,000	196,000 103,000	8.868 69.017	6.878 21.164	20.332 10.685
	Plants	1,085 P	848 P	6,269 P	..	..	1 P
Hungary	Cannabis Resin	0.033 2,000	.. 27,000	.. ..	0.003 0.187	.. 2.523	....
Iceland	Cannabis Resin	1,000	0.507 **	0.053	4.545	2.204	0.230
	Plants	3,000	1,000 **	3,000	13.636	4.348	13.043
	Seeds	65 P	..	0.078	..	..	3.083
Ireland	Cannabis Resin	23,000	460,000	551,000 **	6.949	136,499	162,059
	Plants	8,000	18,000	34,000 **	2.417	5.341	10,000
	Seeds	0.645	2,209 P	2,099 P **	0.195	1 P	1 P
		..	..	n.a.	..	..	n.a.
Italy	Cannabis Resin	776,000 3,877,000	856,000 3,451,000	780,000 4,121,000	13.684 68.365	15,041 60,640	13,667 72,210
	Plants	23,546 P	8,218 P	15,096 P	..	..	..
	Doses	..	1,051	1,248	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	Cannabis Resin	13,000	0.015	n.a.	433,333	0.500	n.a.
Luxembourg	Cannabis Resin	7,000 1,000	41,000 0.796	0.792 0.991	19,444 2,778	113,889 2,211	2,200 2,753
Malta	Cannabis Resin	0.460 0.002	2,000 ..	298,000 ..	1.353 0.006	5,714	827,778
	Plants	1,017 P	..	..	3 P	..	..
Monaco	Cannabis Resin	0.026	..	0.031	0.867	..	1.033
	Plants	0.059	0.062	0.029	1.967	2.067	0.967
	Seeds	..	..	0.036	..	..	1.200
Netherlands	Cannabis Resin	526,000 12,204,000	2,721,000 15,198,000	140,000 14,200,000	37,733 875,466	193,942 1,083,250	9,901 1,004,243

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
CANNABIS (Cont'd)							
Europe (Cont'd)							
Norway	Cannabis Plants	77.000	105.000 ^s	114.000 ^s	18.966	25.799 ^s	27.873 ^s
Poland	Cannabis Plants	-	2.000	0.100	-	0.057	0.003
		-	-	0.012	-	-	-
Portugal	Cannabis Resin	388.000	99.000	69.000 **	39.592	10.061	6.984
	Plants	37.000	22.000	833.000 **	3.776	2.236	84.312
		-	214 P	21 P**	-	-	-
Romania	Cannabis Resin	0.108	3.000	-	0.005	0.136	-
		116.000	0.006	0.157	5.309	-	0.007
Spain	Cannabis Resin	210.000	609.000	478.000 *	5.710	16.380	12.771
	Plants	6,980.000	18,945.000	8,521.000 *	189.777	509.548	227.652
	Seeds	117.000	350.000	n.a.	3.181	9.414	n.a.
		4.000	7.000	n.a.	0.109	0.188	n.a.
Sweden	Resin Plants	553.000	788.000	663.000	66.787	95.054	79.783
		-	16.000	2,432 P	-	1.930	-
Switzerland	Cannabis Resin	377.000	509.000	-	59.464	80.031	-
	Plants	360.000	1,977.000	874.000	56.782	310.849	137.206
		-	2,362 P	-	-	-	-
Turkey	Cannabis	2,793.000 ^s	13,245.000 ^s	7,833.000 ^s	64.743 ^s	299.390 ^s	174.377 ^s
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics							
	Cannabis	0.227	0.285	11.000	0.001	0.001	0.041
United Kingdom							
	Cannabis Resin	3,781.000	6,445.000	21,408.000	67.711	115.336	382.696
	Plants	2,723.000	5,455.000	9,228.000	48.764	97.620	164.962
	Seeds	8,467 P	22,310 P	34,687 P	-	-	-
		-	10 S	5,000 S	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	Cannabis Resin	488.000	442.000	756.000	22.212	19.946	33.841
	Plants	1,942.000	1,648.000	767.000	88.393	74.368	34.333
	Seeds	49 P	29 P	223 P	-	-	-
		-	-	338 S	-	-	-
Total							
	Cannabis Resin	16,185.000	35,464.000	41,654.000	20.685	45.021	52.548
	Plants	41,302.000	54,365.000	52,742.000	52.786	69.016	66.536
	Plants	1,135.000	1,190.000	18.000	1.451	1.511	0.023
	Plants	52,644 P	45,726 P	76,984 P	-	-	-
	Seeds	11.000	15.000	8.000	0.014	0.019	0.010
	Seeds	11,670 S	2,010 S	7,175 S	-	-	-
	Doses	-	1,051 D	1,248 D	-	-	-

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹		Rates ² Per 1,000 Population			
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
CANNABIS (Cont'd)							
Near and Middle East							
Afghanistan	Resin	1,564.000 ⁶	612.000 ^{6***}	513.000 ^{6***}	122.956 ⁶	39.357 ⁶	32.163 ⁶
Bahrain	Resin	15.000 *	4.000 *	10.000 *	50.000	12.903	32.258
Egypt	Resin plants	18,374.000 208,642 P	19,724.000 561,121 P	11,638.000 81,487 P	461.426 5 P	481.308 14 P	275.782 2 P
Iran	Resin	51,399.000	3,451.000	6,000.000	1,447.859	93.346	160.214
Iraq	Resin	30.000	18.000	13.000	2.433	1.410	0.995
Israel	Cannabis Resin plants	6.000 2,273.000 410 P	3.000 127.000 408 P	2.000 * 1,442.000 * n.a.	1.626 615.989 ..	0.792 33.509 ..	0.517 372.610 n.a.
Jordan	Resin	123.000	871.000	410.000	40.864	278.275	126.543
Kuwait	Resin plants	68.000 -	37.000 -	263.000 1.000	56.198 -	28.682 -	191.971 0.730
Lebanon	Resin plants	757.000 -	570.000 7,000.000	14,324.000 -	281.413 -	214.286 2,631.579	538.496 -
Oman	Resin	n.a.	134.000	13.000 ***	n.a.	155.814	14.607
Pakistan	Cannabis Resin plants	n.a. 34,807.000 ⁶ -	7,512.000 27,995.000 3,585 P	16,882.000 31,737.000 3,485 P	n.a. 449.413 ⁶ -	94.183 350.990 ..	205.527 386.377 ..
Qatar	Resin	31.000 ^{6*}	36.000 **	41.000 **	147.619 ⁶	156.522	170.833
Syrian Arab Republic	Cannabis Resin	- 6.000 **	864.000 * 96.000 *	1,716.000 * 142.000	- 0.720	99.884 11.098	191.091 15.813
United Arab Emirates	Cannabis Resin	n.a. 202.000 *	- 187.000	14.000 * 322.000 *	n.a. 310.769	- 271.014	19.178 441.096
Total	Cannabis Resin plants Plants	6.000 109,649.000 209,052 P	8,379.000 53,862.000 7,000.000 565,114 P	18,614.000 66,868.000 1.000 84,972 P	0.030 551.693 - 1 P	40.521 260.480 33.852 3 P	86.368 310.264 0.005 ..
Asia and Far East							
Bangladesh	Cannabis Resin plants	158.000 0.090 1,848 P	239.000 - 163 P	332.000 - 762 P	1.866 0.001 ..	2.759 - ..	3.745 - ..
Brunei	Cannabis	0.735 **	-	n.a.	3.675	-	n.a.
Burma	Cannabis plants	269.000 11,132 P	124.000 1,092 P	190.000 557 P	8.351 ..	3.768 ..	5.648 ..
Hong Kong	Cannabis	1.000	12.000 ⁵	39.000 ^{5***}	0.217	2.459 ⁵	7.738 ⁵

TABLE 99 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
CANNABIS (Cont'd)							
Asia and Far East (Cont'd)							
India	Cannabis Resin Plants	21,913.000 3,294.000 90,708 P	18,407.000 1,533.000 4,246 P	18,570.000 1,841.000 26,227 P	34.325 5.160 ..	28.276 2.355 ..	27.984 2.774 ..
Indonesia	Cannabis Plants Seeds	87.000 - -	687.000 6,715 P -	1,328.000 8,050 P 0.428	0.608 - -	4.719 .. -	8.971
Japan	Cannabis Resin Plants	84.000 8.000 -	107.000 3.000 65.000	71.000 4.000 18.000	0.731 0.070 -	0.923 0.026 0.561	0.608 0.034 0.154
	Plants	14,504 P	10,604 P	71,466 P	..	..	1 P
Korea, Republic of	Cannabis Resin Plants	- 0.906 236.000	260.000 0.100 76 P	164.000 - 104,386 P	- 0.025 6.384	6.928 0.003 ..	4.302 - 3 P
Malaysia	Cannabis Plants	122.000 * n.a.	118.000 4,168 P	117.000 2,305 P	9.450 n.a.	8.594 ..	8.705 ..
Nepal	Cannabis	9.000 **	n.a.	n.a.	0.671	n.a.	n.a.
Philippines	Cannabis Resin Plants Seeds	193.000 18.000 49,436 P 2.000	653.000 2.000 77,395 P 6.000	864.000 ** 0.225 ** 459,612 P** n.a.	4.242 0.396 1 P 0.044	14.019 0.043 2 P 0.129	17.851 0.005 9 P n.a.
Singapore	Cannabis Resin	17.000 -	40.000 0.264	2,694.000 5.000	7.234 -	16.807 0.111	1,117.842 2.075
Sri Lanka	Cannabis Resin Plants	3,083.000 12.000 3,627,508 P	- 35.000 *** -	n.a. 79,000 *** -	217.419 0.846 256 P	- 2.374 -	n.a. 5.360 -
Thailand	Cannabis	66,728.000	101,666.000	95,340.000 ***	1,479.557	2,203.424	2,021.200
Total	Cannabis Resin Plants Seeds	92,665.000 3,333.000 236.000 3,795,136 P 2.000	122,313.000 1,573.000 65.000 104,459 P 6.000	119,709.000 1,929.000 18.000 673,365 P 0.428	77.902 2.802 0.198 3 P 0.002	100.928 1.298 0.054 .. 0.005	96.988 1.563 0.015 1 P ..
Oceania							
Australia	Cannabis Resin Plants Seeds	66,385.000 2,470.000 336,749 P 6.000 -	654.000 106.000 21,253.000 270,837 P 13.000 246,061 S	855.000 61.000 2,441.000 207,956 P 3.000 277,584 S	4,658.596 173.333 - 24 P 0.421 -	45.354 7.351 1,147.386 19 P 0.902 17 S	58.482 4.172 167.963 14 P 0.205 19 S

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
CANNABIS (Cont'd)							
Oceania (Cont'd)							
Christmas Island	Cannabis	-	0.150	n.a.	-	n.a.	n.a.
Cook Islands	Cannabis	0.025	n.a.	n.a.	1.250	n.a.	n.a.
	Seeds	70 S	n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.	n.a.
Fiji	Cannabis	..	3.000	n.a.	..	4.839	n.a.
	Resin	-	7.000	n.a.	-	11.290	n.a.
French Polynesia	Plants	7 P	-	n.a.	..	-	n.a.
	Cannabis	-	-	0.038	-	-	0.120
New Caledonia	Resin	-	-	0.040	-	-	0.267
	Cannabis	9.000	0.037	0.848	64.286	0.264	6.057
New Zealand	Plants	44 P	-	6.200	-	-	44.286
	Seeds	-	-	-	..	-	-
Papua New Guinea	Seeds	30,310 S	198,241 S	667 S	10 S	64 S	5 S
	Cannabis	46.000	109.000	410.000	14.744	35.048	131.833
Total	Resin	6.000	18.000	6.000	1.923	5.788	1.929
	Plants	28,011 P	29,346 P	36,994 P	9 P	9 P	12 P
World	Seeds	-	-	2.000	-	-	0.643
	Seeds	30,310 S	198,241 S	-	10 S	64 S	-
Papua New Guinea	Cannabis	6.000 *	n.a.	n.a.	2.091	n.a.	n.a.
	Cannabis	66,446.000	766.000	1,266.000	3,141.655	35.828	58.422
Total	Resin	2,476.000	131.000	73.000	117.069	6.127	3.369
	Plants	-	21,253.000	2,441.000	-	994.060	112.644
World	Plants	364,811 P	300,183 P	244,350 P	17 P	14 P	11 P
	Seeds	6.000	13.000	5.000	0.284	0.608	0.231
World	Seeds	30,380 S	444,302 S	278,251 S	1 S	21 S	13 S
	Cannabis	6,383,275.000	6,070,716.000	5,507,000.000	1,499.125	1,400.073	1,242.554
Total	Resin	172,344.000	131,746.000	140,445.000	40.475	30.384	31.689
	Plants	1,516.000	29,642.000	14,295.000	0.356	6.836	3.225
World	Plants	15,607,128 P	12,623,879 P	8,603,840 P	4 P	3 P	2 P
	Seeds	2,264.000	1,762.000	2,948.428	0.532	0.406	0.665
World	Seeds	42,250 S	456,498 S	301,221 S	..	..	..
	Doses	-	1,051 D	1,248 D	-	-	-
Growth destroyed	Growth destroyed	237,952.000	-	-	55.884	-	-
	Growth destroyed	1,486 ha	657 ha	699 ha	..	..	..
LIQUID CANNABIS							
Africa							
Morocco	Cannabis	3.000	-	17.000	0.159	-	0.848
Total	Cannabis	3.000	-	17.000	0.159	-	0.848

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
<u>LIQUID CANNABIS (Cont'd)</u>							
<u>Americas</u>							
Bolivia	-	0.040 ***	n.a.	-	0.007	n.a.	
Canada	259,757	261,690	143,712	11,058	11,042	5,998	
Jamaica	-	158,758	-	-	73,841	-	
United States of America	-	281,143 mL	894 mL	-	1 mL	-	
Total	260,000	420,000	144,000	1,026	1,638	0.555	
	-	281 L	1 L	-	1 mL	-	
<u>Europe</u>							
Austria	0.686	15,602	45,530	0.091	2,080	6.063	
Belgium	-	-	0.332	-	-	0.034	
Denmark	0.051	0.176	7,279	0.010	0.034	1.422	
France	33,787	83,872	100,091	0.634	1,568	1,864	
German Democratic Republic	-	2,393	0.033	-	0.143	0.002	
Germany, Federal Republic of	8,015	26,376	13,837	0.131	0.430	0.225	
Greece	5,350	23,000	18,000	0.572	2,434	1,867	
Hungary	0.566	-	-	0.053	-	-	
Iceland	0.031	0.062 **	0.025	0.141	0.270	0.109	
Ireland	-	-	0.036 **	-	-	0.011	
Italy	47,215	94,032	6,169	0.833	1,652	0.108	
	42 D	158 D	64 D	-	-	-	
Liechtenstein	-	0.525	-	-	17,500	-	
Monaco	-	0.015	-	-	0.500	-	
Netherlands	13,250	214,000	4,705	0.951	15,253	0.333	
Norway	3,246	0.019	0.007	0.800	0.005	0.002	
Portugal	1,005	-	0.011 **	0.103	-	0.001	
Spain	45,000	70,203	n.a.	1,223	1,888	n.a.	
Sweden	2,811	-	0.892	0.339	-	0.107	
	25 mL	158 mL	12 mL	-	-	-	
Switzerland	11,015	6,984	24,200	1,737	1,098	3,799	

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
LIQUID CANNABIS (Cont'd)							
Europe (Cont'd)							
United Kingdom	26.890	41.425	127.960	0.482	0.741	2.287	
Yugoslavia	51.510	10 mL	31.030	2.345	..	1.389	
Total	250.000	579.000	380.000	0.639	1.475	0.964	
	25 mL	168 mL	12 mL	..	..	..
Doses	42 D	158 D	€ D	..	..	..
Near and Middle East							
Afghanistan	10.500	n.a.	n.a.	0.825	n.a.	n.a.	
Egypt	-	4L 500 mL	-	-	..	-	
Lebanon	38.747	3.730	115.470	14.404	1.402	43.410	
Pakistan	33.400 **	200.000	95.500	0.431	2.508	1.163	
Syrian Arab Republic	1.000 **	21.350 **	131.000 ***	0.120	2.468	14.588	
Total	84.000	225.000	342.000	0.596	1.524	2.251	
	-	5 L	-	-	..	-	
Asia and Far East							
India	1.900	1.700	-	0.003	0.003	-	
Japan	-	2 mL	27 mL	-	..	..
Total	2.000	2.000	-	0.003	0.003	-	
	-	2 mL	27 mL	-	..	..
Oceania							
Australia	100.203	74.476	121.756	7.032	5.165	8.328	
Doses	-	6,920 D	523 D	-	..	..
New Caledonia	-	-	19.300	-	-	137.857	
New Zealand	0.142	1.334	0.015	0.046	0.429	0.005	
Total	100.000	76.000	141.000	5.731	4.301	7.890	
Doses	-	6,920 D	523 D	-	..	..
World	699.000	1,588.000	1,025.000	0.164	0.366	0.231	
Doses	25 mL	286 L	1 L	..	..	..
	42 D	7,078 D	587 D	..	..	..

TABLE 99 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹		Rates ² Per 1,000 Population			
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
							(grams)
(kilograms)							
OTHER OPIATES							
Americas							
Canada		n.a.	12.620	12.661	n.a.	0.532	0.528
Total		-	13.000	13.000	-	0.532	0.528
Europe							
Austria		-	1.000	-	-	0.133	-
Belgium		-	0.172	-	-	0.017	-
	Doses	-	213 D	-	-	..	-
Bulgaria		2.910	7.690	-	0.330	0.871	-
Germany, Federal		0.009	0.004	0.057	..	..	0.001
Republic of	Solution	2,225 D	334 D	71 mL	-	-	..
	Doses	0.005	-	606 D	..	..	..
Greece		-	-	-	0.001	-	-
Ireland		..	-	n.a.	..	-	n.a.
Italy		-	-	4.000	-	-	0.070
Luxembourg		-	-	0.509	-	-	1.414
Netherlands	Doses	-	-	192 D	-	-	-
Norway	Doses	-	0.079 ⁷	0.202 ⁷	-	0.019 ⁷	0.049 ⁷
		-	-	1,291 D	-	-	..
Poland		0.331	0.518	0.798	0.009	0.015	0.022
Spain	Solution	2,643 mL	3	n.a.	..	3	n.a.
United Kingdom		0.122	0.073	0.111	0.002	0.001	0.002
Yugoslavia	Doses	0.113	-	0.400	0.005	-	0.018
		335 D	400 D	-	..	..	-
Total		3.000	10.000	6.000	0.009	0.031	0.018
	Solution	3 L	-	71 mL	..	-	..
	Doses	2,560 D	947 D	2,089 D	..	..	..
Near and Middle East							
Egypt		-	8	-	-	8	-
Kuwait	Doses	-	-	180 D	-	-	-

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
OTHER OPIATES (Cont'd)							
Near and Middle East (Cont'd)							
Pakistan	Doses	n.a. n.a.	- 16,248 D	0.020 450,075 D	n.a. n.a.	- ..	.. 5 D
Total	Doses	- -	- 16,248 D	0.020 450,255 D	- -	- ..	.. 4 D
Asia and Far East							
India		-	-	12.190	-	-	0.018
Japan	Solution Doses	0.330 176 mL	1.639 84 mL 47 D	0.125 88 mL	0.003 ..	0.014 ..	0.001 ..
Korea, Republic of	Doses	-	- 77 D	0.001	-	-	..
Philippines	Solution Doses	- 244 D	1L 650 mL 360 D	n.a. n.a.	- ..	.. ..	n.a. n.a.
Singapore	Doses	-	-	208 D	-	-	..
Thailand		-	335.003	n.a.	-	7.261	n.a.
Total	Solution Doses	0.330 176 mL 244 D	337.000 2 L 484 D	12.000 88 mL 208 D	.. .. ..	0.375	0.013
Oceania							
Australia	Doses	1.239	0.037 201 D	- 25 D	0.087	0.003	-
Total	Doses	1.239	0.037 201 D	- 25 D	0.087	0.003	-
World	Solution Doses	4.000 3 L 2,804 D	360.000 2 L 17,880 D	31.000 159 mL 452,577 D	0.001	0.083	0.007
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS							
Africa							
South Africa	Doses	-	-	12,000 D	-	-	..
Total	Doses	-	-	12,000 D	-	-	-

TABLE 99 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
 (Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS (Cont'd)							
Americas							
Canada		0.100	0.229	0.246	0.004	0.010	0.010
Chile	1	-	-	-	..	-	-
United States of America	Doses	755 D	26,709	-	-	0.119	-
	Doses	8,845 D	27,925 D	202,746 D	..	..	1 D
Venezuela		-	-	-	1 D	-	-
Total	Doses	0.100	27,000	0.246	..	0.099	0.001
	Doses	9,601 D	27,925 D	202,746 D	..	..	1 D
Europe							
Austria	Doses	-	3 D	-	-	..	-
Denmark	Solution	0.003	0.003	-	0.001	0.001	-
	Doses	334 mL	2L 305 mL	648 mL	..	..	..
	Doses	262 D	795 D	673 D	..	..	..
Finland	Doses	-	3 D	121 D	-	..	..
Germany, Federal Republic of	Solution	0.081	0.026	0.065	0.001	..	0.001
	Doses	-	-	6,302 mL	-	-	..
	Doses	3,870 D	3,660 D	8,654 D	..	..	..
Ireland		..	..	n.a.	..	..	n.a.
Italy	Doses	2,943	1,739	5,380	0.052	0.031	0.094
	Doses	11,203 D	2,535 D	4,050 D	..	..	..
Monaco	Doses	-	-	100 D	-	-	3 D
Netherlands	Doses	0.537	0.280	0.123	0.039	0.020	0.009
	Doses	2,790 D	4,189 D	6,072 D	..	..	..
Norway		-	9	9	-	9	9
Poland		-	-	0.037	-	-	0.001
Portugal		..	0.021	n.a.	..	0.002	n.a.
Spain	Solution	712 mL	3	n.a.	..	3	n.a.
United Kingdom		0.977	1.025	0.598	0.017	0.018	0.011
Yugoslavia	Doses	52 D	1,427 D	230 D	..	..	..
Total	Solution	5,000	3,000	6,000	0.016	0.009	0.019
	Doses	1 L	2 L	7 L	..	..	..
	Doses	18,177 D	12,612 D	19,900 D	..	..	..

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
			(kilograms)			(grams)	
SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS (Cont'd)							
Near and Middle East							
Egypt		-	⁸	-	-	⁸	-
Israel	Doses	3,097 D	13,196 D	n.a.	1 D	3 D	n.a.
Pakistan	Doses	n.a.	1,726 D	5,005 D	n.a.	..	..
Total	Doses	3,097 D	14,922 D	5,005 D	..	..	..
Asia and Far East							
Bangladesh		0.309	1.620	0.046	0.004	0.019	..
India	Doses	45 D	688 D	205 D	..	..	..
Japan		-	-	0.084	-	-	..
	Solution	-	-	64 mL	-	-	..
Korea, Republic of		-	-	0.015	-	-	..
Philippines	Doses	7,337 D	-	n.a.	..	-	n.a.
Sri Lanka	Doses	200 D	-	n.a.	..	-	n.a.
Total	Solution	0.309	2,000	0.145	..	0.002	..
	Doses	7,582 D	688 D	64 mL	..	..	..
				205 D	..	..	..
Oceania							
Australia	Doses	0.286	0.209	0.024	0.020	0.014	0.002
		-	1,791 D	1,942 D	-	..	..
New Zealand		0.248	n.a.	n.a.	0.079	n.a.	n.a.
Total	Doses	0.534	0.209	0.024	0.031	0.012	0.001
		-	1,791 D	1,942 D	-	..	..
World	Solution	6.000	32,000	6.000	0.001	0.007	0.001
	Doses	38,457 D	57,938 D	241,798 D	..	..	..
STIMULANTS							
Africa							
South Africa	Doses	n.a.	228 D	1,300 D	n.a.	..	..
Total	Doses	-	228 D	1,300 D	-	..	..

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
STIMULANTS (Cont'd)							
Americas							
Argentina		-	93.719 ¹⁰	-	-	3.506 ¹⁰	-
Bermuda	Doses	0.006	0.028	n.a.	0.120	0.560	n.a.
		-	22 D	-	-	..	-
Brazil	Doses	0.739	0.808	0.087	0.007	0.007	0.001
		800 D ¹¹	115 D	190 D	.. ¹¹	..	..
Canada	Doses	41.415	19.937	45.820	1.763	0.841	1.912
		-	6,333 D	271,466 D	-	..	11 D
Cayman Islands	Doses	25 D	56 D	n.a.	..	..	n.a.
Chile	Doses	440 D	582 D	2,355 D	..	..	..
Colombia	Doses	-	-	1,175,545 D	-	-	43 D
Mexico	Doses	18,744,739 D ¹⁰	1,842,943 D ¹⁰	10,495,584 D ¹⁰	286 D ¹⁰	27 D ¹⁰	151 D ¹⁰
Peru	Doses	n.a.	125 D	n.a.	n.a.	..	n.a.
Turks & Caicos Islands	Doses	-	20 D	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America	Doses	3,350,908 D	12,366,639 D	18,521,384 D	15 D	55 D	81 D
Venezuela		-	-	0.005	-	-	..
Total	Doses	42,000	114,000	46,000	0.081	0.216	0.086
		22,096,912 D	14,216,835 D	30,466,524 D	43 D	27 D	57 D
Europe							
Austria	Doses	963 D	-	4,190 D	..	-	1 D
Belgium	Solution	0.068	0.390	25.113	0.007	0.040	2.547
	Doses	-	-	20 L	-	-	2 mL
		67 D	233 D	38 D	..	..	..
Denmark	Solution	0.493	2.477	0.216	0.097	0.484	0.042
	Doses	10 mL	-	-	..	-	-
		1,267 D	80 D	15 D	..	..	..
Finland	Doses	0.003	-	0.029	0.001	-	0.006
France		0.065	0.048	7.471 ¹²	0.001	0.001	0.139 ¹²
Germany, Federal Republic of	Doses	2.831	1.610	13.874	0.046	0.026	0.225
		1,037 D	987 D	264 D	..	..	..
Greece	Doses	20 D	45 D	85 D	..	..	..
Iceland	Doses	-	-	0.003	-	-	0.013
		174 D	-	-	..	-	-

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
STIMULANTS (Cont'd)							
Europe (Cont'd)							
Ireland	Doses	..	..	167 D**	..	..	.. **
Italy	Doses	5,251 ¹³ 620 D	78,890 ¹⁴ 1,254 D	16,994 ¹⁵ 415 D	0.093 ¹³ ..	1.386 ¹⁴ ..	0.298 ¹⁵ ..
Luxembourg	Doses	0.002	0.007	-	0.006	0.019	-
Monaco	Doses	-	24 D	-	-	..	-
Netherlands	Doses	49,580	16,564 1,083 D	19,132 806 D	3.557	1.181	1.353
Norway	Doses	1.379	0.708 3,956 D	0.785 399 D	0.340	0.174	0.192
Portugal	Doses	0.034	0.005	0.032 ** 2,955 D	0.003	..	0.003
Spain	Doses	51,720 44,570 D	- 63,586 D	n.a. n.a.	1.406 1 D	- 2 D	n.a. n.a.
Sweden	Solution Doses	32,003 644 mL 3,692 D	23,470 379 mL 2,167 D	21,646 - 792 D	3.865 ..	2.831 ..	2.605 ..
Switzerland	Doses	4,864	7,013	0.843	0.767	1.103	0.132
United Kingdom	Doses	1,983	9,041	5,220	0.036	0.162	0.093
Total	Solution Doses	150,000 645 mL 52,410 D	140,000 379 mL 73,415 D	111,000 20 L 10,126 D	0.433 ..	0.402 ..	0.321 ..
Near and Middle East							
Egypt	Solution	2,000	0.046 129 mL	- 324 L	0.050	0.001	- 8 mL
Israel	Doses	2,469 D	126 D	n.a.	1 D	..	n.a.
Lebanon	Doses	79 D	-	200 D	..	-	..
Saudi Arabia	Doses	n.a.	874,207 D	n.a.	n.a.	102 D	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	Doses	252,100 ** n.a.	199,670 ¹⁶ -	- 148,832 D**	387,846 n.a.	289,377 ¹⁶ -	- 204 D
Yemen	Doses	n.a.	0.750	n.a.	n.a.	0.132	n.a.
Total	Solution Doses	254,000 2,548 D	200,000 129 mL 874,333 D	- 324 L 149,032 D	4,185 ..	3,204 14 D	- 2 D

TABLE 99 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹		Rates ² Per 1,000 Population			
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
							(grams)
							(kilograms)
STIMULANTS (Cont'd)							
Asia and Far East							
Hong Kong		3.940	0.020	n.a.	D.857	0.004	n.a.
India	Doses	-	215 D	-	-	..	-
Japan	Solution	102.765	128.692	157.475	0.894	1.111	1.348
	Doses	-	152 mL	6L 390 mL	-	..	..
		-	32 D	-	-	..	-
Korea, Republic of		30.264	39.472	36.521	0.819	1.052	0.958
Philippines	Doses	1.000	1.000	1.000 **	0.022	0.021	0.021
		-	430 D	-	-	..	-
Thailand		D.299	69.008	32.920 ***	0.007	1.496	0.698
Total	Solution	138.000	238.000	228.000	0.156	0.264	0.248
	Doses	-	152 mL	6 L	-	..	..
		-	677 D	-	-	..	-
Oceania							
Australia	Doses	0.033	0.056	0.916	0.002	0.004	0.063
		461 D	781 D	1,680 D	..	..	..
New Caledonia		-	0.130	-	-	0.929	-
Total	Doses	0.033	0.186	D.916	0.002	0.013	0.062
		461 D	781 D	1,680 D	..	..	..
World	Solution	584.000	692.000	386.000	0.137	0.160	0.087
	Doses	645 mL	660 mL	350 L	..	..	..
		22,152,331 D	15,166,269 D	30,628,662 D	5 D	3 D	7 D
DEPRESSANTS							
Africa							
Kenya	Doses	-	n.a.	40,000 D	-	n.a.	2 D
Mauritius	Doses	3,640 D	-	-	4 D	-	-
Morocco		6.000	-	-	0.317	-	-
Senegal		n.a.	1.300	n.a.	n.a.	0.234	n.a.
South Africa	Doses	n.a.	35,883 D	1,000,500 D	n.a.	1 D	34 D
Total	Doses	6,000	1,300	-	0.890	0.019	-
		3,640 D	35,883 D	1,040,500 D	..	1 D	14 D

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
DEPRESSANTS (Cont'd)							
Americas							
Argentina	Doses	-	17	127,280	-	17	4,704
Brazil	Doses	15 D	17	55,389 D	..	17	2 D
Canada	Doses	-	40,121 D	15,438 D	-	..	..
	Doses	0.334	5,073	0.338	0.014	0.214	0.014
	Doses	41,656 D	15,039 D	64,570 D	2 D	..	3 D
Cayman Islands	Doses	4,533 D	18 D	n.a.	227 D	..	n.a.
Chile	Doses	66 D	138 D	25 D	..	..	..
Colombia	Doses	-	-	13,000	-	-	0.480
	Doses	-	2,811,077 D	13,899,184 D	-	107 D	513 D
Honduras	Doses	69 D	-	-	..	-	-
Jamaica	Doses	-	-	272,155	-	-	125.417
Mexico	Doses	17	17	17	17	17	17
Netherlands Antilles	Doses	14 D	22 D	-	..	..	-
Peru	Doses	n.a.	100 D	0.044 **	n.a.	..	0.002
Turks & Caicos Islands	Doses	-	34,019	1,211,132	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United States of America	Doses	414,889 D	7,058,132 D	10,038,925 D	2 D	31 D	44 D
Venezuela	Doses	4,314 D	55,348 D	66,194 D	..	4 D	5 D
Total	Doses	0.334	39,000	1,624,000	0.001	0.073	2.993
	Doses	465,556 D	9,979,995 D	24,139,725 D	1 D	19 D	44 D
Europe							
Austria	Solution	610 mL	-	-	..	-	-
	Doses	941 D	20 D	-	..	..	-
Belgium	Doses	0.030	..	-	0.003	..	-
	Doses	339 D	410 D	675 D	..	..	..
Denmark	Doses	186 D	96 D	94 D	..	..	..
Finland	Doses	-	239 D	84 D	-	..	..
Germany, Federal	Doses	-	2,591 D	4,754 D	-	..	..
Republic of	Doses	207 D	215 D	255 D	..	..	..
Greece	Doses	-	-	0.025	-	-	0.109
Iceland	Doses	1,549 D	-	-	7 D	-	-

TABLE 99 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
DEPRESSANTS (Cont'd)							
Europe (Cont'd)							
Italy	Doses	0.064 ¹³ 6,824 D	0.005 ¹⁴ 29 D	15 281 D	0.001 ¹³ ..	..¹⁴ ..	15 ..
Malta	Doses	953 D	337 D	-	..	..	-
Norway	Doses	-	0.030 17,498 D	0.020 4,917 D	-	0.007 4 D	0.005 1 D
Poland	Doses	0.142	0.218	1.819	0.004	0.006	0.051
Portugal	Doses	0.007	0.006	0.271 ** 1,245 D**	0.001	0.001	0.027
Spain	Solution Doses	-	1,125 mL 3,306 D	n.a. n.a.	-	..	n.a. n.a.
Sweden	Doses	4,651 D	0.723 5,243 D	-	1 D	0.087 1 D	-
United Kingdom	Doses	3.176	3.475	3.282	0.057	0.062	0.059
Yugoslavia	Doses	561 D	-	-	..	-	-
Total	Solution Doses	3,000 610 mL 22,325 D	4,000 1 L 29,984 D	5,000 - 12,305 D	0.009	0.012	0.015 - ..
Near and Middle East							
Afghanistan	Doses	2,438 D	45,909 D***	n.a.	..	3 D	n.a.
Egypt	Doses	3,844,879	58,394	946,800	96,556	1,425	22,436
Israel	Doses	5,595 D	2,603 D	n.a.	2 D	..	n.a.
Kuwait	Doses	-	188 D	433 D	-	..	..
Lebanon	Doses	3,000	-	-	1.115	-	-
Pakistan	Doses	-	-	69 D	-	-	..
Saudi Arabia	Doses	10 D**	4,062 D	17,943 D	..	..	..
United Arab Emirates	Doses	n.a.	1,925,600 D	n.a.	n.a.	224 D	n.a.
Total	Doses	3,848,000 8,043 D	43,902 D 58,000 2,022,264 D	n.a. 947,000 18,445 D	- 26,268 ..	64 D 0.381 13 D	n.a. 5,998 ..
Asia and Far East							
Hong Kong		0.001	2.432	0.600 ***	..	0.498	0.119

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
DEPRESSANTS (Cont'd)							
Asia and Far East (Cont'd)							
India	Doses	-	11,000	77,375	-	0.017	0.117
	Solution	-	22,800 D	-	-	..	-
Indonesia	Doses	-	-	711 mL	-	-	..
	Doses	-	-	438 D	-	-	..
Korea, Republic of	Doses	3,686	-	-	0.100	-	-
	Doses	157 D	1,906 D	-	..	..	-
Philippines	Doses	14,151 D	313,174 D	66,103 D**	..	7 D	1 D
Singapore	Doses	-	10,450 D	11,903 D	-	4 D	5 D
Total	Doses	4,000	13,000	78,000	0.005	0.015	0.086
	Solution	-	-	711 mL	-	-	..
	Doses	14,308 D	348,330 D	78,444 D	..	..	..
Oceania							
Australia	Doses	0.011	-	0.001	0.001	-	..
	Doses	3,800 D	6,756 D	2,088 D	..	..	..
Total	Doses	0.011	-	0.001	0.001	-	..
	Doses	3,800 D	6,756 D	2,088 D	..	..	..
World	Solution	3,861,000	115,000	2,654,000	0.907	0.027	0.599
	Doses	1 L	1 L	1 L	..	..	..
	Doses	517,672 D	12,423,212 D	25,291,507 D	..	3 D	6 D
LSD							
Africa							
South Africa	Doses	n.a.	3 D	3,200 D	n.a.	..	..
Total	Doses	n.a.	3 D	3,200 D	n.a.	..	..
Americas							
Argentina	Doses	1,110 D	8 D	21 D	..	..	..
Bermuda	Doses	-	48 D	n.a.	-	..	n.a.
Brazil	Doses	1,034 D	502 D	57 D	..	..	..

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
LSD (Cont'd)							
Americas (Cont'd)							
Canada	Doses	1,618 79,830 D	3,516 145,281 D	0,438 191,758 D	0,069 3 D	0,150 6 D	0,018 8 D
Cayman Islands	Doses	-	2 D	n.a.	-	..	n.a.
Chile	Doses	1,475 D	-	-	..	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	Doses	-	-	50 D	-	-	..
United States of America	Doses	5,314,797 D	18	18	24 D	18	18
Venezuela	Doses	3 D	72 D	198 D	..	..	..
Total	Doses	1,618 5,398,249 D	3,516 145,913 D	0,438 192,084 D	0,004 13 D	0,008 ..	0,001 ..
Europe							
Austria	Doses	885 D	919 D	161 D	..	..	..
Belgium	Doses	603 D	866 D	1,150 D	..	..	..
Denmark	Doses	170 D	104 D	405 D	..	..	..
Finland	Doses	-	-	..	-	-	..
France	Doses	200 D	-	-	..	-	-
German Democratic Republic	Doses	12,432 D	6,335 D	14,275 D	..	..	..
Germany, Federal Republic of	Doses	7 D	3 D	4 D	..	..	..
Greece	Doses	0,013 33,328 D	0,002 38,132 D	- 28,881 D	..	..	-
Iceland	Doses	414 D	34 D	10 D	..	..	..
Ireland	Doses	11 D	-	240 D	..	-	1 D
Italy	Doses	..	..	489 D**	..	..	..
	Doses	0,007 1,193 D	0,168 330 D	0,004 238 D	..	0,003	..
Liechtenstein	Doses	450 D	8 D	-	..	..	..
Luxembourg	Doses	12 D	1 D	63 D	..	..	-
Monaco	Doses	-	8 D	-	..	..	..
Netherlands	Doses	7,900 D	7,770 D	4,366 D	-	..	-
					1 D	1 D	..

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
<u>LSD (Cont'd)</u>							
<u>Europe (Cont'd)</u>							
Norway	Doses	118 D	1,692 D	423 D	..	..	..
Portugal	Doses	382 D	115 D	2 D**	..	..	..
Spain	Doses	5,092 D	10,124 D	n.a.	..	..	n.a.
Sweden	Doses	0.003	98 D	131 D	..	..	..
Switzerland	Doses	1,069 D	4,791 D	3,698 D	1 D	1 D	..
United Kingdom	Doses	6,021 D	0.343	0.005	..	..	..
Yugoslavia	Doses	1,187 D	110 D	-	..	..	-
Total	Doses	0.030 71,474 D	0.513 71,440 D	0.009 54,536 D	..	0.001..	....
<u>Near and Middle East</u>							
Israel	Doses	77 D	27 D	n.a.	..	..	n.a.
Total	Doses	77 D	27 D	-	..	..	-
<u>Asia and Far East</u>							
Japan	Doses	255 D	327 D	5,400 D	..	..	..
Korea, Republic of	Doses	-	-	75 D	-	-	..
Philippines	Doses	5 D	18 D	12 D**	..	..	..
Total	Doses	260 D	345 D	5,487 D	..	..	..
<u>Oceania</u>							
Australia	Doses	16,569 D	0.002	5,129 D	1 D	..	-
New Caledonia	Doses	151 D	-	-	..	-	-
New Zealand	Doses	375 D	5,342 D	24,068 D	..	2 D	8 D
Total	Doses	17,095 D	0.002 10,342 D	29,197 D	1 D	..	2 D
World	Doses	1,648 5,487,155 D	4,031 228,070 D	0.447 284,504 D	1 D	0.001..	....

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
<u>OTHER HALLUCINOGENS</u>							
<u>Americas</u>							
Canada	Doses	24,010 12,889 D	62,090 14,962 D	49,041 5,298 D	1,022 1 D	2,620 1 D	2,047 ..
Cayman Islands		0.018	-	n.a.	0.900	-	n.a.
Chile		-	0.232	-	-	0.021	-
Peru		n.a.	0.020	n.a.	n.a.	1 D	n.a.
United States of America	Doses	18,094,590 D	9,875,672 D ¹⁹	7,779,231 D ¹⁹	81 D	44 D ¹⁹	34 D ¹⁹
Total	Doses	24,028 18,107,479 D	62,342 9,890,634 D	49,041 7,785,529 D	0.088 66 D	0.225 36 D	0.175 28 D
<u>Europe</u>							
Belgium		0.072	0.003	0.005	0.007	..	0.001
France	Doses	0.072 770 D	5.800	0.084	0.001	0.108	0.002
Germany, Federal Republic of	Doses	0.132	0.017 8 D	0.371 47 D	0.002	..	0.006
Ireland		..	..	1.000 **	..	..	..
Italy	Doses	0.056	-	7 D	..	-	0.294
Netherlands		-	-	0.189	-	-	-
Norway	Doses	-	326 D	3 D	-	..	0.013
Switzerland	Doses	0.064 363 D	0.006 192 D	0.034	0.010	0.001	0.005
Total	Doses	0.396 1,133 D	5.826 573 D	1.683 57 D	0.002 ..	0.028 ..	0.008 ..
<u>Asia and Far East</u>							
Hong Kong		-	0.155	n.a.	-	0.032	n.a.
Total		-	0.155	-	-	0.032	-
<u>Oceania</u>							
Australia	Doses	1.060	0.002 9,175 D	0.044 206 D	0.074	.. 1 D	0.003 ..

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980
(Note: Unless otherwise specified, numbers are in kilograms and rates are in grams)

Drug Type and Country	Units	Numbers ¹			Rates ² Per 1,000 Population		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
(kilograms)							
(grams)							
OTHER HALLUCINOGENS (Cont'd)							
<u>Oceania (Cont'd)</u>							
French Polynesia		-	-	0.010	-	-	0.067
New Zealand		-	0.500	-	-	0.161	-
	Doses	296 D	130 D	38 D	-	-	-
		1,060	0.502	0.054	0.061	0.028	0.003
Total	Doses	296 D	9,305 D	244 D	-	1 D	-
					0.006	0.016	0.011
World	Doses	25,484	68,825	50,778	4 D	2 D	2 D
		18,108,908 D	9,900,512 D	7,785,830 D			

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

¹ Figures are those officially communicated by Governments in their annual reports. Where these have not been given, the following other official sources of information have been used:

- (i) figures marked with one asterisk (*) are quoted by the International Narcotics Control Board;
- (ii) those with two asterisks (**) are given by ICPD/Interpol;
- (iii) those with three asterisks (***) are obtained from one or more seizure reports, or from other official sources.

These figures cannot be taken as entirely reliable statistical information.

² Rates have been calculated using United Nations mid-year population estimates for each country. World rates were calculated using United Nations mid-year total world population estimates.

³ A quantity of 12kg 49g was reported including opium, morphine, heroin, other opiates and synthetic narcotics.

⁴ Includes resin and seeds.

⁵ Includes resin.

⁶ Includes cannabis.

⁷ Includes synthetic narcotics.

⁸ A total of 4kg 954g unspecified psychotropic substances were also reported.

⁹ Included in other opiates.

¹⁰ Includes depressants.

¹¹ A total of 75,584 doses of unspecified psychotropic substances was also reported.

TABLE 99 (Continued)
INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS ON DRUGS REPORTED SEIZED, BY COUNTRY, 1978 TO 1980

- 12 Includes 71g amphetamines and 7kg 400g Khat.
- 13 A total of 6kg 181g and 1,067 doses of unspecified psychotropic substances were also reported.
- 14 A total of 627g and 718 doses of unspecified psychotropic substances were also reported.
- 15 A total of 97g and 38 doses of unspecified psychotropic substances were also reported.
- 16 Khat.
- 17 See stimulants.
- 18 LSD included under other hallucinogens.
- 19 Includes LSD.

Note: Due to rounding, the components will not necessarily add to the totals.

Sources: United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Seventh Special Session, Item 6 of the Provisional Agenda: Review of Trends in Drug Abuse and the Illicit Traffic (New York: United Nations Economic and Social Council, Catalogue No. E/CN.7/675/Add.1, November 26, 1981); United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, Demographic Yearbook 1979 and 1981 (New York: United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, 1980 and 1983 respectively).

STATISTICS ON TOBACCO AND CAFFEINE

CANADIAN TOBACCO CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 100

SMOKING BEHAVIOUR AMONG PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS
BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1978

Percentage Reporting Various Smoking Behaviours

Age	Sex	Never Smoked	Tried Smoking	Smoked Daily	Other Categories ¹	Total Number
8	T	82.5	11.6	0.3	5.6	5,456
	M	78.0	14.4	0.3	7.3	2,713
	F	86.8	8.8	0.4	4.0	2,743
9	T	78.0	14.9	0.4	6.8	8,028
	M	73.5	17.6	0.6	8.3	4,052
	F	82.5	12.1	0.2	5.2	3,976
10	T	71.2	19.7	0.6	8.5	8,719
	M	65.4	22.9	0.8	10.8	4,396
	F	77.0	16.3	0.4	6.2	4,323
11	T	60.0	26.9	1.2	11.9	9,677
	M	55.7	28.8	1.4	14.1	4,989
	F	64.5	25.0	0.9	9.6	4,688
12	T	50.8	30.2	3.5	15.5	10,475
	M	47.1	32.0	4.2	16.7	5,396
	F	54.8	28.2	2.8	14.2	5,079
13	T	41.4	30.9	8.6	19.1	11,343
	M	41.3	31.7	8.0	18.9	5,780
	F	41.5	30.1	9.2	19.2	5,563
14	T	35.0	28.2	17.0	19.8	11,937
	M	36.3	30.0	14.6	19.1	6,215
	F	33.5	26.3	19.5	20.6	5,722
15	T	32.3	26.5	23.0	18.2	12,373
	M	34.5	27.6	19.1	18.8	6,222
	F	30.0	25.4	27.0	17.5	6,151
16	T	30.4	26.0	27.2	16.4	11,741
	M	32.4	26.7	24.4	16.5	5,891
	F	28.3	25.3	30.0	16.3	5,850
17	T	30.2	26.0	28.5	15.3	8,988
	M	32.0	25.7	27.1	15.3	4,410
	F	28.6	26.3	29.9	15.3	4,578
18	T	30.0	23.8	28.6	17.7	3,783
	M	30.7	24.9	27.2	17.2	1,988
	F	29.2	22.5	30.1	18.2	1,795
19+	T	30.6	22.1	30.4	16.9	1,131
	M	30.0	20.4	30.3	19.3	633
	F	31.3	24.3	30.5	13.8	498
All Ages	T	47.0	25.1	13.1	14.8	103,651
	M	45.9	26.6	11.9	15.5	52,685
	F	48.1	23.5	14.4	14.0	50,966

¹ Includes unclassified cases, i.e., those who indicated they had smoked but for whom other details were not known.

Note: The data are based on a survey of Canadian school children in grades 3 and above (elementary and secondary schools only), which was conducted in February 1978 in all the provinces except the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Of the total number of students questioned about their smoking behaviour, 81.2% responded to the survey.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadian School Children: A Summary Report, January 1980 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

TABLE 101

PERCENTAGE OF DAILY SMOKERS¹ AMONG PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, AND WEEKLY CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION
OF CURRENT SMOKERS,² CANADA, BY SEX, 1978

Percentage of Students Who Reported Smoking Daily¹

Province	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Nfld.	17.6	17.1	17.3
P.E.I.	13.0	17.3	15.3
N.S.	13.3	16.5	15.0
N.B.	18.6	16.6	17.7
Que.	12.1	14.5	13.3
Ont.	10.4	12.8	11.6
Man.	10.3	9.7	10.0
Sask.	11.4	15.6	13.4
Alta.	11.6	15.0	13.3
B.C.	10.7	16.1	13.4
Canada	11.9	14.4	13.1
Total Number	6,285	7,339	13,624

Weekly Cigarette Consumption Reported by Current Smokers²

Number of Cigarettes	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
1	13.1	12.1	12.6
1 - 9	26.2	27.0	26.6
10 - 59	40.7	44.2	42.5
60 +	20.0	16.7	18.3
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	11,178	12,282	23,460

¹ The percentage of daily smokers in each province was estimated on the basis of the total number of students in each province for whom smoking behaviour was known.

² Current smokers include students who reported smoking any cigarettes in the four weeks prior to the survey.

Note: The data are based on a survey of Canadian school children in grades 3 and above (elementary and secondary schools only), which was conducted in February 1978 in all the provinces except the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Of the total number of students questioned about their smoking behaviour, 81.2% responded to the survey.

Source: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadian School Children: A Summary Report, January 1980 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, undated).

TABLE 102

PREVALENCE OF TOBACCO USE AMONG STUDENTS, SELECTED PROVINCES,
SELECTED YEARS

Province	Percentage Reporting Using Tobacco in a Specified Time Period ¹	Survey Characteristics			
		Location	Sample Size	Grades	Time Period ¹
P.E.I. (1982)	49.8	province-wide	1,559	7-12	past 6 months
N.S. ² (1979)	42.9	Halifax	867	7-12	past 6 months
N.B. (1976)	41.3	St. John	928	7-12	past 6 months
Que. (1975)	41.9 ³	Montreal	1,227	levels 1-5 secondary schools and polyvalents	past 12 months
Ont. (1983)	29.1	province-wide	4,737	7,9,11,13	past 12 months
Man. (1978)	33.6	province-wide	7,458	5-12	past 12 months
Alta. (1976)	49.2	rural	4,465	7-12	past 6 months
B.C. (1982)	38.3	Vancouver	1,701	8-12	past 6 months

¹ Prevalence of tobacco use is based on the percentage of students who reported having used it at least once in the past 6 or 12 months depending on the question used in the survey (see above).

² Percentage is estimated based on the number of males and females who reported having used tobacco within a specified time period.

³ Reported as cigarette use.

Sources: Prince Edward Island: James Killorn, Chemical Use Among P.E.I. Students 1982 (Charlottetown: Alcohol and Drug Problems Institute, 1982).

Nova Scotia: B. Neumann and W.J. Shannon, Drug Use Among Halifax Adolescents 1976 - 1979 (Halifax: Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency, Bulletin 80031, 1980).

New Brunswick: L. Stevens, M. Richardson, S. Linton and W.J. Shannon, A Survey of the Non-Medical Use of Drugs in Saint John, New Brunswick, 1976. Cited by Health and Welfare Canada, Canadian Drug Indicators: A Compilation of Current Statistics on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1978).

Quebec: I. Poissant and M. Crespo, La Consommation Des Drogues Chez Les Jeunes Du Secondaire (Montréal: La Commission Des Écoles Catholiques De Montréal, 1976).

Ontario: R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983).

Manitoba: Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba, Beausejour School Survey, Brandon School Survey, Dauphin School Survey, Portage La Prairie School Survey, St. Anne School Survey and Thompson School Survey (Winnipeg: Directorate of Evaluation and Research Coordination, 1978, 1979, 1978, 1978, 1978 and 1978 respectively).

Alberta: W.D. Ratcliffe and D.S. Hewitt, Alcohol Consumption Patterns Among Alberta Adolescents (Edmonton: Alberta Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Commission, 1978).

British Columbia: M.J. Hollander and B.L. Davis, Trends in Adolescent Alcohol and Drug Use in Vancouver (Vancouver: Alcohol and Drug Programs, Ministry of Health, 1983).

CIGARETTE USE ¹ AMONG ADULTS ACCORDING TO SURVEYS ² CONDUCTED
IN CANADA, SELECTED YEARS 1974 TO 1983

Cigarette Use in Past Week

Year	Percentage of Users			Users by Age Groups			Sample Size N
	All %	Male %	Female %	18 - 29 %	30 - 49 %	50 & Over %	
1974	52	60	43	55	57	43	1,047
1975	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1977	45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	47	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979	44	46	42	49	48	35	1,000
1980	41	44	38	49	45	29	1,045
1981	45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,054
1983	41	n.a.	n.a.	46	45	33	1,050

¹ The question asked was: "Have you, yourself, smoked any cigarettes in the past week?"

² Data based on personal interviews with approximately 1,000 adults, 18 years of age and over. Samples of this size are accurate within a four percentage point margin, 19 in 20 times.

Sources: Canadian Gallup Poll Limited, Canadians Speak Out: The Canadian Gallup Polls 1980 Edition (Toronto: The McNamara Press, 1980); The Gallup Poll of Canada, The Gallup Report (Toronto: The Gallup Poll of Canada, June 20, 1979, July 16, 1980, August 8, 1981 and August 1, 1983).

TABLE 104

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR,¹ OCCASIONAL,² FORMER³ AND NON-SMOKERS⁴ OF CIGARETTES IN THE POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1977, 1979 AND 1981

Age Group and Sex	1965 %	1970 %	1975 %	1977 %	1979 %	1981 %
<u>Regular Cigarette Smokers¹</u>						
15 years and over						
Total	42.8	40.6	37.3	35.9	34.2	32.7
Male	54.6	48.9	43.3	40.8	38.6	36.7
Female	31.2	32.4	31.4	31.1	30.1	28.9
20 years and over						
Total	45.3	42.2	38.7	37.3	35.4	34.0
Male	57.9	51.1	45.6	43.0	40.4	38.7
Female	33.1	33.6	32.0	31.8	30.7	29.6
<u>Occasional Cigarette Smokers²</u>						
15 years and over						
Total	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.5
Male	3.3	3.0	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.4
Female	3.5	3.1	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.5
20 years and over						
Total	3.3	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.4
Male	3.2	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.3
Female	3.5	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.4
<u>Former Regular Cigarette Smokers³</u>						
15 years and over						
Total	n.a.	n.a.	11.7	13.3	14.9	15.3
Male	n.a.	n.a.	16.0	17.2	19.8	19.7
Female	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	9.5	10.1	11.0
20 years and over						
Total	n.a.	n.a.	13.1	14.8	16.6	17.0
Male	n.a.	n.a.	18.3	19.5	22.5	22.2
Female	n.a.	n.a.	8.0	10.3	11.0	12.0
<u>Non-Smokers⁴</u>						
15 years and over						
Total	50.2	52.9	55.3 ⁵	58.1	60.1	61.8
Male	34.8	41.1	43.3 ⁵	50.9	53.6	56.0
Female	65.3	64.5	65.1 ⁵	65.0	66.3	67.5
20 years and over						
Total	47.2	51.0	53.9 ⁵	56.6	58.8	60.4
Male	30.6	38.1	42.6 ⁵	48.2	51.3	53.6
Female	63.4	63.5	64.8 ⁵	64.6	66.0	66.9

¹ Persons who usually smoke cigarettes every day.

² Persons who do not usually smoke cigarettes every day.

³ Persons who used to smoke regularly in the past, but who do not currently smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

⁴ Persons who do not smoke cigarettes, cigars or pipes. Includes "Former Regular Cigarette Smokers."

⁵ Because non-smoking data for 1975 are not available, estimates for 1974 are presented based on the 1973 and 1974 Labour Force Survey data.

Note: Findings are based on data collected by Statistics Canada as part of the Labour Force Surveys which cover the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over in Canada, excluding the Yukon, Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, Crown Lands, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces.

Sources: For 1965 to 1979, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1965 to 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Technical Report Series No. 9, 1980); for 1981, Health and Welfare Canada, Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1981 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983).

TABLE 105

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR¹ CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX,
CANADA AND REGIONS, 1966,² 1972,² 1975, 1977, 1979 AND 1981

Age Group and Sex	Year	Atlantic %	Quebec %	Ontario %	Prairies %	British Columbia %	Canada %
Total							
15 years and over	1966	41.2	48.6	40.9	38.4	42.3	42.8
	1972	38.9	47.2	36.7	36.5	37.6	39.9
	1975	37.4	42.5	35.4	34.7	34.8	37.4
	1977	37.9	41.5	33.5	33.9	31.4	35.9
	1979	35.2	40.8	31.1	32.8	30.0	34.2
	1981	34.0	39.0	30.1	30.6	28.3	32.7
20 years and over	1966	44.3	50.9	43.6	40.9	44.7	45.4
	1972	40.4	48.2	38.3	37.8	39.1	41.2
	1975	39.3	43.4	37.2	36.2	35.9	38.8
	1977	39.8	43.2	35.0	35.3	32.2	37.3
	1979	36.8	42.0	32.7	33.8	30.8	35.4
	1981	35.6	39.9	31.6	32.0	29.7	34.0
Male							
15 years and over	1966	53.6	63.8	50.3	46.5	48.1	53.6
	1972	48.0	57.1	43.8	42.0	41.8	47.4
	1975	44.5	50.4	40.6	39.5	39.2	43.3
	1977	43.5	47.8	38.2	37.9	34.0	40.8
	1979	40.4	47.4	34.4	36.0	33.2	38.6
	1981	39.1	44.9	33.1	34.2	30.5	36.7
20 years and over	1966	57.5	66.7	53.6	49.5	51.0	56.7
	1972	50.2	59.5	46.0	43.8	43.8	49.5
	1975	47.2	52.1	43.5	42.0	41.0	45.6
	1977	46.4	50.6	40.4	39.9	35.4	43.0
	1979	42.3	49.0	36.7	37.5	34.3	40.4
	1981	41.1	46.7	35.0	33.9	32.1	38.7
Female							
15 years and over	1966	28.8	33.4	31.5	30.3	36.5	32.1
	1972	29.8	37.2	29.6	31.0	33.3	32.4
	1975	30.3	34.6	30.1	29.9	30.3	31.4
	1977	32.5	35.5	28.8	29.8	28.8	31.1
	1979	30.1	34.6	27.9	29.6	26.9	30.1
	1981	29.0	33.4	27.2	27.1	26.1	28.9
20 years and over	1966	31.1	35.1	33.5	32.3	38.4	34.0
	1972	30.6	36.9	30.6	31.7	34.4	33.0
	1975	31.4	34.8	31.0	30.5	30.8	32.0
	1977	33.2	35.9	29.7	30.7	28.9	31.8
	1979	31.3	34.9	28.7	30.2	27.4	30.7
	1981	30.2	33.5	28.2	27.6	27.2	29.6

¹ Persons who usually smoke cigarettes every day.

² Since regional data by age groups are not available for 1965 and 1970, figures for 1966 and 1972 have been presented as reference years for these comparisons.

Note: Findings are based on data collected by Statistics Canada as part of the Labour Force Surveys which cover the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over in Canada, excluding the Yukon, Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, Crown Lands, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces.

Sources: For 1965 to 1979, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1965 to 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Technical Report Series No. 9, 1980); for 1981, Health and Welfare Canada, Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1981 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983).

TABLE 106

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR¹ CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP,
SEX, AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION, CANADA, 1975, 1977, 1979, and 1981

Age Group and Sex	Year	Level of Education					Total %
		Elementary %	Secondary %	Some Post Secondary %	Post Secondary Certificate or Diploma %	University %	
Total							
15 years and over	1975	37.6	39.7	n.a.	28.7	n.a.	37.3
	1977	36.1	38.5	31.8	33.9	25.9	35.9
	1979	34.3	37.2	29.1	31.4	23.1	34.2
	1981	33.0	36.4	27.7	28.2	19.6	32.7
20 years and over	1975	37.6	43.0	n.a.	29.2	n.a.	38.7
	1977	36.1	41.9	33.4	33.9	25.9	37.3
	1979	34.3	40.2	29.7	31.4	23.1	35.4
	1981	33.1	39.5	29.0	28.3	19.6	34.0
Male							
15 years and over	1975	48.5	45.4	n.a.	30.7	n.a.	43.3
	1977	46.6	43.2	34.5	35.6	25.8	40.8
	1979	43.5	40.4	33.5	35.7	23.9	38.6
	1981	41.7	39.5	29.0	33.1	22.3	36.7
20 years and over	1975	48.8	50.7	n.a.	31.2	n.a.	45.6
	1977	47.0	48.5	36.3	35.9	25.8	43.0
	1979	43.9	44.6	34.2	36.1	23.9	40.4
	1981	42.3	43.8	30.8	33.5	22.3	38.7
Female							
15 years and over	1975	27.1	34.5	n.a.	25.9	n.a.	31.4
	1977	25.4	34.4	28.7	32.6	26.3	31.1
	1979	25.0	34.3	24.4	28.0	21.8	30.1
	1981	24.3	33.5	26.3	24.5	15.5	28.9
20 years and over	1975	26.8	36.5	n.a.	26.4	n.a.	32.0
	1977	25.2	36.4	18.7	32.5	26.1	31.8
	1979	24.9	36.3	24.7	27.7	21.8	30.7
	1981	23.9	35.8	27.0	24.4	15.5	29.6

¹ Persons who usually smoke cigarettes every day.

Note: Findings are based on data collected by Statistics Canada as part of the Labour Force Surveys which cover the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over in Canada, excluding the Yukon, Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, Crown lands, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces.

Sources: For 1975, 1977 and 1979, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1975, 1977 and 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1977, 1979 and 1980 respectively); for 1981, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1981 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983).

PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR¹ CIGARETTE SMOKERS IN THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE
NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX,
CANADA, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1977,² 1979² AND 1981²

Age Group and Sex	Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day	1965 %	1970 %	1975 %	1977 %	1979 %	1981 %
Total							
15 years and over	1 - 10	11.5	10.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	6.4
	11 - 25	27.8	26.7	25.9	24.1	23.5	22.2
	over 25	3.5	3.9	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
	Total regular smokers	42.8	40.6	37.3	35.9	34.2	32.7
20 years and over	1 - 10	11.2	9.2	7.5	6.5	5.7	6.1
	11 - 25	30.2	28.6	27.4	25.5	24.5	23.3
	over 25	3.9	4.4	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.6
	Total regular smokers	45.3	42.2	38.7	37.3	35.4	34.0
Male							
15 years and over	1 - 10	11.7	9.9	7.3	6.3	5.6	6.5
	11 - 25	37.2	33.0	31.3	27.9	26.3	24.7
	over 25	5.8	6.0	4.7	5.7	5.8	5.5
	Total regular smokers	54.6	48.9	43.3	40.8	38.6	36.7
20 years and over	1 - 10	10.9	8.8	6.8	5.8	5.4	6.1
	11 - 25	40.4	35.5	33.5	30.0	27.8	26.4
	over 25	6.6	6.8	5.3	6.4	6.4	6.2
	Total regular smokers	57.9	51.1	45.6	43.0	40.4	38.7
Female							
15 years and over	1 - 10	11.4	10.1	8.8	7.6	6.3	6.4
	11 - 25	18.6	20.5	20.6	20.4	20.7	19.8
	over 25	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Total regular smokers	31.2	32.4	31.4	31.1	30.1	28.9
20 years and over	1 - 10	11.5	9.6	8.2	7.2	6.0	6.2
	11 - 25	20.2	22.0	21.6	21.2	21.5	20.4
	over 25	1.4	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.0
	Total regular smokers	33.1	33.6	32.0	31.8	30.7	29.6

¹ Persons who usually smoke every day.

² Figures for 1977, 1979 and 1981 may not be directly comparable with those from earlier years due to the inclusion of a special "don't know" response category. Previously, proxy respondents were encouraged to guess the number of cigarettes smoked per day. Although the percentage of "don't know" responses was small, caution should be used when interpreting these statistics.

Note: Findings are based on data collected by Statistics Canada as part of the Labour Force Surveys which cover the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over in Canada, excluding the Yukon, Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, Crown Lands, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces.

Sources: For 1965 to 1979, Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1965 to 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Technical Report Series No. 9, 1980); for 1981, Health and Welfare Canada, Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1981 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983).

TABLE 108

ESTIMATED CIGARETTE SALES,¹ CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1975-76 TO 1981-82

Province	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
	(thousands of cigarettes)						
Nfld.	1,026,500	1,129,905	1,092,246	1,188,244	1,084,059	1,130,118	1,163,960
P.E.I.	252,000	285,125	303,750	311,294	298,000	326,900	319,800
N.S.	2,119,059	2,113,524	1,942,667	2,092,286	2,320,100	2,413,800	2,379,800
N.B.	1,797,000	1,910,500	1,660,000	1,826,581	1,870,400	1,834,128	2,061,985
Que.	17,124,600	17,674,125	18,130,460	19,639,630	19,450,180	19,906,010	20,757,016
Ont.	19,904,971	21,706,897	20,708,241	22,983,911	22,800,500	22,428,221	23,626,918
Man.	2,273,231	2,461,750	2,457,176	2,633,000	2,500,095	2,475,120	2,613,071
Sask.	1,808,810	1,994,615	2,059,524	2,214,444	2,161,532	2,414,309	2,345,682
Alta.	3,838,095	5,465,000	5,942,187	7,008,750	6,960,312	7,707,187	8,427,500
B.C.	5,993,611	6,779,375	5,626,667	6,688,125	7,022,812	6,832,830	7,606,471
Yukon	74,440	82,667	84,000	85,500	85,667	65,882	93,938
N.W.T.	125,313	126,562	132,187	134,999 ²	137,810	147,167	154,500
Canada	56,337,630	61,730,045	60,139,106	66,806,764	66,691,468	67,681,672	71,550,641

¹ The number of cigarettes sold in each province has been estimated on the basis of provincial tobacco tax revenue and on the fact that cigarettes constitute substantially the whole of all shipments of manufactured tobacco products.

² Estimated on the basis of 1977-78 and 1979-80 data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Principal Taxes in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-201, 1978); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1983 respectively). Tobacco tax data for 1979 to 1981 were made available through the courtesy of the Public Finance Division of Statistics Canada.

TABLE 109
ESTIMATED ANNUAL CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION¹ PER CAPITA,
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1975-76 TO 1981-82

Province	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	1,857	2,022	1,948	2,113	1,917	1,994	2,049
P.E.I.	2,141	2,404	2,527	2,564	2,439	2,669	2,604
N.S.	2,572	2,541	2,327	2,493	2,752	2,850	2,802
N.B.	2,679	2,810	2,421	2,650	2,699	2,635	2,961
Que.	2,763	2,827	2,884	3,114	3,063	3,109	3,217
Ont.	2,424	2,617	2,469	2,716	2,676	2,612	2,733
Man.	2,237	2,407	2,389	2,558	2,439	2,415	2,542
Sask.	1,980	2,153	2,194	2,342	2,267	2,508	2,413
Alta.	2,134	2,930	3,064	3,491	3,342	3,536	3,703
B.C.	2,449	2,736	2,238	2,613	2,686	2,536	2,752
Yukon	3,446	3,758	3,784	3,783	3,791	2,902	4,014
N.W.T.	2,984	2,950	3,039	3,089 ²	3,104	3,263	3,315
Canada	2,469	2,673	2,574	2,832	2,798	2,802	2,927

¹ The number of cigarettes sold in each province has been estimated on the basis of provincial tobacco tax revenue and on the fact that cigarettes constitute substantially the whole of all shipments of manufactured tobacco products.

² Estimated on the basis of 1977-78 and 1979-80 data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Principal Taxes in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-201, 1978); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1983 respectively). Tobacco tax data for 1979 to 1981 were made available through the courtesy of the Public Finance Division of Statistics Canada.

TABLE 110

ESTIMATED DAILY CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION¹ PER ADULT AGED 15 AND OVER,²
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1975-76 TO 1981-82

Province	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	7.7	8.3	7.9	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.9
P.E.I.	8.2	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.0	9.8	9.5
N.S.	9.7	9.5	8.6	9.1	10.0	10.2	10.0
N.B.	10.3	10.7	9.2	9.9	10.0	9.7	10.8
Que.	10.1	10.3	10.4	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.2
Ont.	8.9	9.5	8.9	9.7	9.5	9.2	9.6
Man.	8.3	8.9	8.7	9.3	8.8	8.7	9.1
Sask.	7.5	8.1	8.1	8.6	8.3	9.1	8.8
Alta.	8.1	11.0	11.4	12.8	12.2	12.8	13.4
B.C.	8.9	9.9	8.0	9.2	9.4	8.7	9.6
Yukon	13.6	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.2	10.9	15.0
N.W.T.	13.5	13.1	13.4	13.4 ³	13.3	13.9	13.9
Canada	9.2	9.8	9.4	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.3

¹ The number of cigarettes sold in each province has been estimated on the basis of provincial tobacco tax revenue and on the fact that cigarettes constitute substantially the whole of all shipments of manufactured tobacco products.

² The population at risk of smoking was taken as all individuals aged 15 years and over.

³ Estimated on the basis of 1977-78 and 1979-80 data.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance, - Revenue and Expenditure 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Principal Taxes in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-201, 1978); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1983 respectively). Tobacco tax data for 1979 to 1981 were made available through the courtesy of the Public Finance Division of Statistics Canada.

TABLE 111

ESTIMATED DAILY RATE OF CIGARETTES CONSUMED¹ PER SMOKER AGED
15 AND OVER, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1975-76 TO 1981-82

Province	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Nfld.	18.6	20.9	19.9	22.5	20.2	21.5	21.8
P.E.I.	19.8	22.9	23.9	25.5	23.9	27.1	26.2
N.S.	23.4	23.9	21.7	24.1	26.5	28.2	27.6
N.B.	24.8	27.0	23.2	26.3	26.5	26.8	29.8
Que.	24.3	25.9	26.2	29.4	28.6	30.1	30.9
Ont.	21.4	23.9	22.4	25.7	25.2	25.4	26.5
Man.	20.0	22.4	21.9	24.7	23.3	24.0	25.1
Sask.	18.1	20.4	20.4	22.8	22.0	25.1	24.3
Alta.	19.5	27.7	28.7	34.0	32.4	35.4	37.0
B.C.	21.4	24.9	20.2	24.4	24.9	24.0	26.5
Yukon	32.8	36.8	36.5	37.9	37.7	30.1	41.4
N.W.T.	32.5	33.0	33.8	35.5 ²	35.3	38.4	38.4
Canada	22.2	24.7	23.7	27.1	26.5	27.3	28.4

¹ Based on the estimated number of cigarettes sold in each province (see Table 124) and the reported percentage of regular and occasional smokers in the population. For smoking prevalence estimates see Table 104.

² Estimated on the basis of 1977-78 and 1979-80 data.

Sources: Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1965 to 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Technical Report Series No. 9, 1980); Health and Welfare Canada, Smoking Behaviour of Canadians 1981 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively); Statistics Canada, Principal Taxes in Canada 1978 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-201, 1978); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1983 respectively). Tobacco tax data for 1979 to 1981 were made available through the courtesy of the Public Finance Division of Statistics Canada.

CANADIAN TOBACCO ECONOMIC STATISTICS

TABLE 112

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF TOBACCO,
CANADA, 1979-80

Level of Government	Tobacco Revenue	Tobacco Revenue Per Capita	Tobacco Revenue as a % of Government Revenue
Federal Government	\$ 726,488,000	\$30.48	1.5
<u>Provincial and Territorial Governments</u>			
Nfld.	\$ 18,429,000	\$32.59	1.4
P.E.I.	2,980,000	24.39	1.0
N.S.	23,201,000	27.52	1.4
N.B.	18,704,000	26.99	1.2
Que.	215,897,000	33.99	1.4
Ont.	273,606,000	32.11	1.7
Man.	26,251,000	25.61	1.3
Sask.	23,993,000	25.16	1.0
Alta.	22,273,000	10.70	0.3
B.C.	67,419,000	25.78	1.1
Yukon	514,000	22.74	0.5
N.W.T.	1,447,000	32.59	0.5
All Provincial and Territorial Governments	\$ 694,714,000	\$29.14	1.2
<u>All Levels of Government</u>			
Total Revenue ¹	\$1,421,202,000	\$59.62	1.3

¹ Includes Excise duty and Excise tax. Not included are (a) General retail sales taxes levied in some provinces and ranging from 5% to 11% depending on the province. (b) Provincial and municipal revenues such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporate Income Tax totalled \$45.6 million during 1979 (the latest year for which information is available), that is: Tobacco Products Manufacturers \$39.6 million, Tobacconists \$0.4 million and Tobacco Wholesalers \$5.6 million. For the period 1979-80 the general sales tax is estimated at \$223,799,000. During 1979-80 Government revenue derived from the sale of tobacco was nearly \$1.7 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 61-208, 1982); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-211, 1981); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1979 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1982); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1982).

TABLE 113

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF TOBACCO,
CANADA, 1980-81

Level of Government	Tobacco Revenue	Tobacco Revenue Per Capita	Tobacco Revenue as a % of Government Revenue
Federal Government	\$ 810,921,000	\$33.58	1.4
<u>Provincial and Territorial Governments</u>			
Nfld.	24,015,000	\$42.36	1.6
P.E.I.	3,269,000	26.69	1.0
N.S.	24,138,000	28.50	1.3
N.B.	19,992,000	28.72	1.2
Que.	257,534,000	40.22	1.4
Ont.	283,717,000	33.04	1.6
Man.	30,939,000	30.19	1.4
Sask.	29,696,000	30.85	1.0
Alta.	24,663,000	11.32	0.2
B.C.	72,428,000	26.88	1.1
Yukon	560,000	24.67	0.4
N.W.T.	1,766,000	39.16	0.4
All Provincial and Territorial Governments	\$ 772,717,000	\$32.00	1.2
<u>All Levels of Government</u>			
Total Revenue ¹	\$1,583,638,000	\$65.57	1.3

¹ Includes Excise duty and Excise tax. Not included are (a) General retail sales taxes levied in some provinces and ranging from 5% to 11% depending on the province. (b) Provincial and municipal revenues such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporate Income Tax totalled \$55.0 million during 1980 (the latest year for which information is available), that is: Tobacco Products Manufacturers \$48.6 million, Tobacconists \$0.3 million and Tobacco Wholesalers \$6.1 million. For the period 1980-81 the general sales tax is estimated at \$247,657,000. During 1980-81 Government revenue derived from the sale of tobacco was in excess of \$1.8 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 61-208, 1983); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-211, 1982); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1983); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1983).

TABLE 114

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF TOBACCO,
CANADA, 1981-82

Level of Government	Tobacco Revenue	Tobacco Revenue Per Capita	Tobacco Revenue as a % of Government Revenue
Federal Government	\$ 864,875,000	\$35.38	1.2
<u>Provincial and Territorial Governments</u>			
Nfld.	\$ 29,099,000	\$51.22	1.8
P.E.I.	3,198,000	26.04	0.9
N.S.	23,798,000	28.02	1.1
N.B.	28,043,000	40.27	1.5
Que.	326,923,000	50.67	1.6
Ont.	344,953,000	39.90	1.8
Man.	36,583,000	35.59	1.4
Sask.	30,963,000	31.85	1.0
Alta.	26,968,000	11.85	0.2
B.C.	103,448,000	37.43	1.3
Yukon	1,503,000	64.23	1.0
N.W.T.	1,854,000	39.79	0.5
All Provincial and Territorial Governments	\$ 957,333,000	\$39.17	1.3
<u>All Levels of Government</u>			
Total Revenue ¹	\$1,822,208,000	\$74.55	1.3

¹ Includes Excise duty and Excise tax. Not included are (a) General retail sales taxes levied in some provinces and ranging from 5% to 11% depending on the province. (b) Provincial and municipal revenues such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporate Income Tax totalled \$71.3 million during 1981 (the latest year for which information is available), that is: Tobacco Products Manufacturers \$63.1 million, Tobacconists \$0.4 million and Tobacco Wholesalers \$7.8 million. For the period 1981-82 the general sales tax is estimated at \$272,330,000. During 1981-82 Government revenue derived from the sale of tobacco was in excess of \$2.1 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Corporation Taxation Statistics 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 61-208, 1984); Statistics Canada, Federal Government Finance 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-211, 1983); Statistics Canada, Provincial Government Finance - Revenue and Expenditure 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 68-207, 1984); Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1983).

GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF TOBACCO,
CANADA, 1982-83

Level of Government	Tobacco Revenue	Tobacco Revenue Per Capita	Tobacco Revenue as a % of Government Revenue
Federal Government	\$1,035,400,000	\$41.88	1.4
<u>Provincial and Territorial Governments</u>			
Nfld.	\$ 35,500,000	\$61.98	1.9
P.E.I.	3,369,000	27.35	0.8
N.S.	29,448,000	34.43	1.3
N.B.	32,569,000	46.41	1.6
Que.	373,000,000	57.44	1.6
Ont.	428,115,000	48.92	2.0
Man.	44,500,000	42.88	1.6
Sask.	36,765,000	37.39	1.2
Alta.	26,442,000	11.33	0.2
B.C.	114,833,000	40.99	1.5
Yukon	1,598,000	67.43	1.0
N.W.T.	1,790,000	37.29	0.4
All Provincial and Territorial Governments	\$1,127,929,000	\$45.62	1.4
<u>All Levels of Government</u>			
Total Revenue ¹	\$2,163,329,000	\$87.50	1.4

¹ Includes Excise duty and Excise tax. Not included are (a) General retail sales taxes levied in some provinces and ranging from 5% to 11% depending on the province. (b) Provincial and municipal revenues such as Corporation Income Taxes, Real Estate Taxes and Business Taxes from producers and distributors. (c) Federal taxes on producers and distributors such as Corporation Income Tax under the Income Tax Act and the general sales tax at the rate of 12% on manufacturers' selling prices plus excise duty for domestic products and on value after duty is paid for imports. Federal and Provincial Corporate Income Tax totalled \$71.4 million during 1982. This figure represents a minimum, as only Tobacco Products Manufacturers are included. Income tax data for Tobacconists and Tobacco Wholesalers are presently unavailable for 1982. For the period 1982-83 the general sales tax is estimated at \$303,499,000. During 1982-83 Government revenue derived from the sale of tobacco was nearly \$2.5 billion.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1983).

Prepublication data on tobacco revenue for the provincial, territorial and federal governments was made available through the courtesy of Public Institutions Division, Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Section, Statistics Canada. Preliminary data on federal and provincial corporation income taxes for Tobacco Products Manufacturers were made available through the courtesy of Business Finance Division, Statistics Canada. Gross general revenue prepublication data for the federal and provincial governments were made available through the courtesy of the Public Finance Division, Statistics Canada and CANSIM.

TABLE 116

TOTAL WORKERS, AND SALARIES AND WAGES IN TOBACCO PROCESSING,
MANUFACTURING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES,¹ CANADA, 1971 TO 1982

Number of Workers	Leaf Tobacco Processors	Tobacco Products Manufacturers	Total
1971	1,418	8,262	9,680
1972	1,407	8,118	9,525
1973	1,247	8,156	9,403
1974	1,376	8,220	9,596
1975	1,329	8,357	9,686
1976	1,009	8,076	9,085
1977	838	8,095	8,933
1978	946	7,832	8,778
1979	1,000	7,690	8,690
1980	877	7,645	8,522
1981	972	7,772	8,744
1982	921	7,790	8,711

Salaries and Wages

1971	\$ 8,359,000	\$ 69,146,000	\$ 77,505,000
1972	8,650,000	73,890,000	82,540,000
1973	7,283,000	81,744,000	89,027,000
1974	9,143,000	89,386,000	98,529,000
1975	11,137,000	106,195,000	117,332,000
1976	10,355,000	115,389,000	125,744,000
1977	9,446,000	129,530,000	138,976,000
1978	11,843,000	131,438,000	143,281,000
1979	13,496,000	140,948,000	154,444,000
1980	12,876,000	157,097,000	169,973,000
1981	17,049,000	185,131,000	202,180,000
1982	18,878,000	202,769,000	221,647,000

¹ Includes administration, sales, etc.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Tobacco Products Industries 1979, 1981 and 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 32-225, 1981, 1983 and 1983 respectively).

TABLE 117

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM ALL COUNTRIES,
CANADA, 1968 TO 1982

Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:

Year	Imports ¹	Exports ²
1968	\$ 9,868	\$ 57,467
1969	10,610	62,856
1970	9,884	56,446
1971	11,254	57,480
1972	10,763	59,172
1973	17,043	59,311
1974	19,355	75,520
1975	25,155	72,745
1976	21,054	68,997
1977	22,011	69,043
1978	26,335	104,825
1979	28,835	145,271
1980	57,179	82,358
1981	32,712	141,042
1982	50,596	133,457

¹ Includes bright flue-cured unstemmed tobacco, cigar leaf unstemmed tobacco, Turkish type unstemmed tobacco, other unspecified unmanufactured unstemmed tobacco, cigar leaf stemmed tobacco, other unspecified unmanufactured stemmed tobacco, smoking cut tobacco, cigars and similar products, cigarettes and other unspecified manufactured tobacco.

² Includes bright flue-cured unstemmed tobacco, other unspecified unmanufactured unstemmed tobacco, bright flue-cured stemmed tobacco, tobacco stems cutting scrap and waste, other unspecified unmanufactured stemmed tobacco and other unspecified manufactured cigarettes and tobacco.

Source: For 1968 to 1981, these data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine - readable data base; for 1982, Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities 1982, monthly issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 65-007, April, 1982 to March, 1983); Statistics Canada, Exports by Commodities 1982, monthly issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 65-004, April, 1982 to February, 1983).

TABLE 118

NATIONAL ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES¹ FOR
SMOKING SUPPLIES, CANADA, 1971 TO 1983

Year	Total Print, Radio and Television ² (dollars)	Percentage Annual Change	Percentage of Advertisement Expenditures Relative to All Products
1971	\$17,002,734		4.9
1972	8,229,144	-52	2.2
1973	9,716,508	18	2.3
1974	13,343,861	37	2.8
1975	17,317,117	30	3.2
1976	16,994,706	-2	2.6
1977	19,855,098	17	2.8
1978	19,365,440	-2	2.3
1979	20,750,056	7	2.2
1980	22,919,638	10	2.3
1981	24,914,170	9	2.2
1982	26,236,816	5	2.1
1983	19,241,732	-27	1.3

¹ Estimated by Elliot Research Corporation on the basis of space and time exposure to advertisements to which the viewing, listening, and/or reading public is exposed.

² Includes advertising space and time costs in Television, Radio, Daily Newspapers, Consumer Magazines, Weekend Papers and Farm Papers. Excluded are expenditures in other media, such as outdoor advertising, as well as production and related costs.

Source: Television Bureau of Canada, Television Basics 1972-1973, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Toronto: Television Bureau of Canada, Inc., undated); for 1980 to 1983, the data were made available through the courtesy of Television Bureau of Canada, Inc.

INTERNATIONAL TOBACCO ECONOMIC STATISTICS

TABLE 119

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR TOBACCO¹ AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONSUMPTION AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,²
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1976

Country	Year	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:		Country	Year	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:	
		Consumption ³ Expenditures %	Total ⁴ Expenditures %			Consumption ³ Expenditures %	Total ⁴ Expenditures %
<u>Africa</u>				<u>Asia (cont'd)</u>			
Egypt ⁵	1974-75	5.3	n.a.	Pakistan	1971-72	2.4	2.4
Gambia	1968-69	1.1	1.1	Philippines	1971	3.5	3.4
Kenya	1974	1.1	1.0	Singapore	1972-73	3.4	n.a.
Mauritius	1961-62	4.4	4.3	Sri Lanka	1973	3.4	3.2
Morocco	1970-71	1.9	n.a.	Syrian Arab Republic	1971-72	3.4	n.a.
Senegal	1975	1.5	1.3				
Sierra Leone ⁵	1966-70	2.5 ⁵	2.4	<u>Europe</u>			
South Africa, Republic of	1965-66	2.2	1.9	Austria	1974	1.5	n.a.
Tanzania	1969	1.5	1.4	Belgium ⁵	1973-74	1.2	1.1
Tunisia	1964-68	3.3	n.a.	Bulgaria	1975	2.3	2.0
				Finland	1971	2.0	1.6
<u>Americas</u>				France	1971	1.2	n.a.
Brazil	1968	2.6	2.4		1972	1.1	n.a.
Canada	1974	2.1	1.5	Germany, Federal Republic of	1973	1.3	1.0
Guatemala (agricultural labourers)	1966	1.2	n.a.	Greece	1974	2.6	n.a.
Honduras ⁵	1967-68	1.7	1.7	Hungary ⁵	1975	1.8	1.6
Mexico	1968	0.9	0.9	Ireland	1973	4.8	4.2
Trinidad & Tobago	1975-76	0.9	n.a.	Italy	1976	2.0	n.a.
United States of America	1973	1.7	1.4	Norway	1973	2.0	1.4
				Spain	1973-74	1.6	1.6
				Sweden	1969	2.5	2.3
				United Kingdom	1975	3.6	2.7
<u>Asia</u>				<u>Oceania</u>			
Cyprus ⁵	1971	2.4	n.a.	Australia (all capital cities)	1974-75	2.2	1.8
Hong Kong	1973-74	1.4	n.a.	New Zealand	1974-75	1.7	n.a.
Iran	1974-75	1.2	1.1	Papua New Guinea (9 cities)	1970	9.0	8.1
Iraq	1971-72	3.1	n.a.	Samoa ⁵	1971-72	3.8	3.8
Israel	1975-76	1.1	0.9				
Japan	1974	0.7	n.a.				
Korea, Republic of (32 cities)	1975	1.9	1.8				

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the International Labour Office.

¹ Tobacco expenditures include expenditures on all types of tobacco and smoking equipment, chewing tobacco and betel leaves, etc.

² Percentage expenditure on tobacco is a function of the quantity purchased and of the cost of these products relative to other products.

³ Consumption expenditure refers to all money expenditure by the household and individual members on goods and services intended for consumption, plus the value of goods and services received as income, and in kind, and consumed by the household or its individual members. The net rental value of owner-occupied housing and the gross rental value of free housing occupied by the household represent part of consumption expenditure. Payments by households for education, health and legal services are also included.

⁴ Total expenditures consist of "household expenditures" which include consumption expenditure and non-consumption expenditure. The non-consumption expenditure of the household includes income tax and other direct taxes, pension and social security contributions and assimilated insurance premiums, remittances, gifts and similar transfers by the household as a whole and its individual members. Excluded are additions to savings, amounts invested or loaned, repayments of loans, and outlays for other financial transactions.

⁵ Figures represent an average weighted on basis of regional data.

Source: International Labour Office, Household Income and Expenditure Statistics No. 2, 1960-1972 and No. 3, 1968-1976 (Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office, 1974 and 1979 respectively).

TABLE 120

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR TOBACCO¹ AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONSUMPTION AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,²
BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1976

Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:		Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:	
	Consumption ³ Expenditures %	Total ⁴ Expenditures %		Consumption ³ Expenditures %	Total ⁴ Expenditures %
<u>Africa</u>			<u>Africa (cont'd)</u>		
<u>Algeria, 1967-68</u>			<u>South Africa, Republic of, 1965-66 (cont'd)</u>		
North urban:			Mine, factory workers, journeymen, manual workers & labourers	2.7	2.5
Farmers	4.0	4.0	Transport & service workers	2.4	2.2
Salaried employees	2.6	2.6	Own-account workers	1.5	1.2
Wage earners	3.1	3.0	Pensioners, retired persons, etc.	2.2	2.0
Labourers, occasional	3.7	3.7			
Service workers	2.3	2.3			
North rural:			<u>Sudan, 1967-68</u>		
Farmers	3.5	3.4	Khartoum, Khartoum North & Omdurman:		
Salaried employees	3.3	3.2	Low salaried employees	2.1	n.a.
Wage earners	3.4	3.4	High salaried employees	2.8	n.a.
Labourers, occasional	3.8	3.8			
Service workers	2.2	2.2			
<u>Gabon, 1961-62</u>			<u>Americas</u>		
Libreville:			<u>Canada, 1974</u>		
Salaried employees (public sector)	1.8	1.7	Wage earners & salaried employees	2.1	1.5
Salaried employees (private sector)	1.6	1.5	Own-account workers	1.7	1.1
Wage earners:					
Operatives	2.6	2.4			
Labourers	2.8	2.6			
Domestic servants	2.3	2.1			
Others	1.9	1.7			
<u>Madagascar, 1968-69</u>			<u>Greenland, 1968-69</u>		
Tananarive City:			Local wage earners	9.0	n.a.
Employed persons:			Local salaried employees & civil servants	7.8	n.a.
Managers & assimilated	0.9	0.8			
Supervisors & foremen	1.7	1.4	<u>Asia</u>		
Salaried employees	1.9	1.8	<u>Cyprus, 1971</u>		
Wage earners & operatives	2.0	1.8	Urban:		
Labourers & service workers	2.1	2.0	Employers	1.7	n.a.
Own-account workers:			Employees	2.2	n.a.
Members of liberal professions	0.3	0.2	Own-account workers	2.5	n.a.
Entrepreneurs	1.0	1.0	Retired	2.0	n.a.
Artisans	0.8	0.8	Others	1.5	n.a.
Pedlars	3.7	3.6			
Farmers	1.8	1.7	Rural:		
Retired	0.5	0.5	Employers	3.2	n.a.
<u>Morocco, 1970-71</u>			Employees	3.1	n.a.
Professional, technical & related workers	1.6	n.a.	Own-account workers	3.4	n.a.
Managers & assimilated	1.2	n.a.	Retired	3.7	n.a.
Office workers	1.8	n.a.	Others	1.1	n.a.
Sales workers	2.0	n.a.			
Farmers	1.1	n.a.	<u>Iran, 1974-75</u>		
Agricultural workers	2.1	n.a.	Economically inactive	1.3	1.2
Industrial workers	2.6	n.a.	Agriculture	0.9	0.9
Transport & service workers	3.2	n.a.	Mining & manufacturing	1.2	1.1
Artisans	2.6	n.a.	Water & power	1.1	1.0
Other active persons	1.9	n.a.	Construction	1.4	1.3
Inactive persons	1.2	n.a.	Transport & communication	1.9	1.8
<u>South Africa, Republic of, 1965-66</u>			Financing, insurance & business	1.0	0.9
Professionals, technical workers, managers & administrative officials	1.6	1.3	Government services	0.9	0.8
Clerical, office workers, shop assistants, salesmen & related occupations	2.3	2.0	Non-government services	1.3	1.2
			<u>Israel, 1975-76</u>		
			Employees	1.1	0.9
			Own-account workers	1.1	0.8
			Did not work	0.9	0.8

TABLE 120(Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR TOBACCO¹ AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONSUMPTION AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,²
 BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1976

Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:		Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:	
	Consumption ³ Expenditures %	Total ⁴ Expenditures %		Consumption ³ Expenditures %	Total ⁴ Expenditures %
<u>Asia (cont'd)</u>			<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>		
<u>Japan, 1974</u>			<u>Finland, 1971</u>		
Labourers, of which:	0.9	0.7	Managers & senior salaried employees	1.0	0.7
Regular labourers	0.8	0.7	Other salaried employees	1.8	1.4
Day labourers	1.3	1.1	Manual workers in industry & construction:		
Office workers, of which:	0.5	0.4	Skilled workers in industry	2.8	2.2
Private	0.5	0.4	Skilled workers in construction	2.7	2.1
Government	0.5	0.4	Unskilled workers	3.4	2.8
<u>Korea, Republic of, 1975</u>			Sales & service workers	2.3	1.8
Wage earners & salaried employees:			Manual workers in agriculture	3.0	2.5
Over-all	1.9	1.8	Own-account workers in agriculture	1.7	1.5
Professional & technical workers	0.8	0.8	Other own-account workers	1.8	1.4
Managerial officials	1.1	1.0	Economically inactive	1.8	1.6
Clerical & related workers	1.7	1.6			
Sales workers	1.7	1.7	<u>France, 1971</u>		
Transport & communication workers	1.6	1.6	Non-agricultural house- holds	1.2	n.a.
Craftsmen, production workers & labourers	2.8	2.8	Agricultural households	0.9	n.a.
Service workers	1.7	1.7	Employees & workers	1.2	n.a.
			Inactive persons	1.0	n.a.
<u>Europe</u>					
<u>Austria, 1974</u>			<u>France, 1972</u>		
Pensioners	1.3	n.a.	Farmers	0.8	n.a.
Wage earners	2.0	n.a.	Agricultural workers	1.2	n.a.
Civil servants & employees	1.4	n.a.	Own-account workers	1.0	n.a.
Own-account workers (agriculture)	1.0	n.a.	Industrialists, merchants & liberal professions	0.8	n.a.
Own-account workers (non-agriculture)	1.3	n.a.	Managers & administrators	0.8	n.a.
Other professions	1.7	n.a.	Supervisors, technical workers & assimilated	1.0	n.a.
<u>Belgium, 1973-74</u>			Foremen	1.1	n.a.
Wage earners	1.5	1.4	Other salaried employees	1.3	n.a.
Salaried employees	1.0	0.9	Wage earners	1.4	n.a.
Inactive persons	1.2	1.1	Skilled workers	1.4	n.a.
Working proprietors	0.8	0.8	Inactive persons	0.9	n.a.
Independent farmers	0.8	0.7			
Independent salesmen	1.0	0.9	<u>Germany, Federal Republic of, 1973</u>		
<u>Bulgaria, 1975</u>			Inactive persons	1.1	1.0
Wage earners	2.5	2.2	Farmers	0.7	0.6
Salaried employees	2.1	1.9	Wage earners	1.9	1.4
Co-operative farmers	1.6	1.4	Salaried employees	1.2	0.8
			Civil servants	0.9	0.7
<u>Czechoslovakia, 1975</u>			Own-account workers	1.0	0.6
Wage earners	2.4	1.9	<u>Greece, 1974</u>		
Salaried employees	1.7	1.3	Professional & technical workers	1.7	n.a.
Co-operative farmers	1.9	1.6	Administrative, executive & managerial	1.7	n.a.
<u>Denmark, 1971</u>			Clerical workers	2.3	n.a.
Wage earners	4.5	3.1	Tradesmen & sales workers	2.6	n.a.
Salaried employees & civil servants	2.7	1.7	Service workers	2.7	n.a.
			Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry & fishermen	3.2	n.a.
			Production technicians, labourers & transport workers	3.1	n.a.
			Unemployed or seeking work for first time	2.3	n.a.

TABLE 120 (Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR TOBACCO¹ AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONSUMPTION AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,²
 BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1976

Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:		Country, Year/ Occupational Group	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:	
	Consumption ³ Expenditures %	Total ⁴ Expenditures %		Consumption ³ Expenditures %	Total ⁴ Expenditures %
<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>			<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>		
<u>Hungary, 1975</u>			<u>Poland, 1975</u>		
Salaried employees	1.7	1.5	Workers & employees	1.5	n.a.
Wage earners	2.0	1.7	Farmers	1.1	n.a.
Farmers	1.3	1.1	With dual income	1.2	n.a.
With dual income	1.6	1.4	Pensioners	1.2	n.a.
<u>Ireland, 1973</u>			<u>Spain, 1973-74</u>		
Whole country:			Administrative & managerial	1.0	1.0
Professionals, employer or manager	2.6	2.1	Liberal professions	1.1	1.1
Salaried employees, intermediate, non-manual	3.7	3.1	Employers with employees (agriculture)	1.5	1.5
Other non-manual workers	5.8	5.1	Foremen, production supervisors	1.5	1.5
Skilled manual workers	5.3	4.6	Employees, sales workers & clerical workers	1.3	1.3
Semi-skilled & unskilled manual workers	7.1	6.2	Working proprietors & own-account workers	1.6	1.6
Farmers, other agricultural workers & fishermen	5.2	4.9	Working proprietors (agriculture)	1.5	1.5
Urban:			Farm managers	2.1	2.1
Professionals, employer or manager	2.5	2.0	Other agricultural workers	2.1	2.1
Salaried employees, intermediate, non-manual	3.7	3.1	Other active persons	1.6	1.6
Other non-manual workers	5.9	5.1	Inactive persons	1.4	1.4
Skilled manual workers	5.4	4.7	Armed forces	1.7	1.7
Semi-skilled & unskilled manual workers	7.3	6.3	Production workers, labourers & service workers	1.8	1.8
Farmers, other agricultural workers & fishermen	5.3	4.9	<u>Sweden, 1969</u>		
Rural:			Farmers	1.3	1.2
Professionals, employer or manager	3.1	2.6	Employers without employees	2.6	2.4
Salaried employees, intermediate, non-manual	3.6	3.2	Employers with employees	3.1	2.8
Other non-manual workers	5.4	4.8	Wage earners	3.2	3.0
Skilled manual workers	5.1	4.6	Salaried employees	2.2	2.0
Semi-skilled & unskilled manual workers	6.6	5.9	Pensioners with no other income	1.2	1.1
Farmers, other agricultural workers & fishermen	5.1	4.8	Pensioners with other income	1.2	1.0
<u>Italy, 1976</u>			Other economically inactive	3.2	3.1
Non-agricultural professions:			<u>Oceania</u>		
Employees	2.1	n.a.	<u>Australia, 1974-75</u>		
Own-account workers	1.9	n.a.	Inactive persons	2.3	2.1
Agricultural professions:			Own-account workers	1.9	1.5
Employees	2.5	n.a.	Professional, technical & assimilated workers:		
Own-account workers	2.2	n.a.	Administrative, managerial & executive workers	1.5	1.2
No profession	1.8	n.a.	Clerical & sales workers	1.9	1.6
<u>Norway, 1973</u>			Tradesmen, production process workers & labourers	2.6	2.2
Workers & employers	2.1	1.4	Other employees	2.8	2.4
Own-account workers (non-agriculture)	2.1	1.7			
Own-account workers (agriculture)	1.6	1.3			
Economically inactive	1.9	1.6			

TABLE 120 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR TOBACCO¹ AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONSUMPTION AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,²
 BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1976

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the International Labour Office.

¹ Tobacco expenditures include expenditures on all types of tobacco and smoking equipment, chewing tobacco and betel leaves, etc.

² Percentage expenditure on tobacco is a function of the quantity purchased and of the cost of these products relative to other products.

³ Consumption expenditure refers to all money expenditure by the household and individual members on goods and services intended for consumption, plus the value of goods and services received as income, and in kind, and consumed by the household or its individual members. The net rental value of owner-occupied housing and the gross rental value of free housing occupied by the household represent part of consumption expenditure. Payments by households for education, health and legal services are also included.

⁴ Total expenditures consist of "household expenditures" which include consumption expenditure and non-consumption expenditure. The non-consumption expenditure of the household includes income tax and other direct taxes, pension and social security contributions and assimilated insurance premiums, remittances, gifts and similar transfers by the household as a whole and its individual members. Excluded are additions to savings, amounts invested or loaned, repayments of loans, and outlays for other financial transactions.

Source: International Labour Office, Household Income and Expenditure Statistics No. 2, 1960-1972 and No. 3, 1968-1976 (Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office, 1974 and 1979 respectively).

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR TOBACCO¹ AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONSUMPTION AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,²
BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1976

Country, Year/ Size of Household	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:		Country, Year/ Size of Household	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:	
	Consumption ³ Expenditures	Total ⁴ Expenditures		Consumption ³ Expenditures	Total ⁴ Expenditures
Africa					
<u>Egypt, 1974-75</u>			<u>Americas (cont'd)</u>		
Urban:			<u>Dominican Republic, 1969 (cont'd)</u>		
1 person 4.2 n.a.			City of Santo Domingo: (cont'd)		
2-3 persons 5.6 n.a.			9 persons 2.4 2.2		
4-5 persons 5.0 n.a.			10 persons 1.3 1.3		
6-7 persons 4.8 n.a.			11 persons 1.0 0.9		
8-9 persons 4.5 n.a.			12 persons 1.6 1.5		
10 persons or more 4.4 n.a.			13 persons 1.8 1.6		
			14 persons 1.4 1.3		
Rural:			<u>Mexico, 1968</u>		
1 person 3.7 n.a.			Whole country:		
2-3 persons 6.7 n.a.			1-4 persons 0.9 0.9		
4-5 persons 6.4 n.a.			5-7 persons 0.9 0.9		
6-7 persons 6.3 n.a.			8 persons or more 0.8 0.8		
8-9 persons 5.5 n.a.					
10 persons or more 6.3 n.a.					
<u>Gabon, 1961-62</u>					
Libreville:			Non-agricultural sector:		
1-2 persons 3.2 2.9			1-4 persons 0.9 0.9		
3 persons 2.2 2.0			5-7 persons 0.9 0.9		
4 persons 1.9 1.8			8 persons or more 0.7 0.7		
5 persons 1.7 1.6					
6 persons or more 2.3 2.2			Agricultural sector:		
			1-4 persons 1.0 1.0		
			5-7 persons 1.0 1.0		
			8 persons or more 1.0 1.0		
<u>Morocco, 1970-71</u>					
1 person 3.0 n.a.			<u>United States of America, 1973</u>		
2 persons 2.6 n.a.			1 person 1.7 1.4		
3 persons 2.3 n.a.			2 persons 1.7 1.4		
4 persons 2.2 n.a.			3 persons 1.7 1.4		
5 persons 1.8 n.a.			4 persons 1.6 1.4		
6 persons 2.0 n.a.			5 persons 1.6 1.4		
7 persons 1.8 n.a.			6 persons or more 1.6 1.4		
8 persons 1.8 n.a.					
9 persons 1.3 n.a.					
10 persons or more 1.6 n.a.					
<u>South Africa, Republic of, 1965-66</u> (All types of white families)			<u>Asia</u>		
Couple without children 2.3 2.0			<u>Cyprus, 1971</u>		
Couple, 1 child 2.4 2.1			Urban:		
Couple, 2 children 2.1 1.8			1 person 2.3 n.a.		
Couple, 3 children 1.9 1.6			2 persons 2.3 n.a.		
Couple, 4 children 1.8 1.5			3 persons 2.0 n.a.		
Couple, 5 children 2.2 1.8			4 persons 2.1 n.a.		
Couple, 6 children or more 1.8 1.5			5 persons 1.9 n.a.		
Husband or wife with children 1.6 1.5			6 persons 2.2 n.a.		
			7 persons or more 2.9 n.a.		
			Rural:		
			1 person 2.1 n.a.		
			2 persons 3.4 n.a.		
			3 persons 3.2 n.a.		
			4 persons 2.9 n.a.		
			5 persons 3.1 n.a.		
			6 persons 3.5 n.a.		
			7 persons or more 2.9 n.a.		
<u>Americas</u>			<u>Iran, 1974-75</u>		
<u>Canada, 1974</u>			1 person 1.7 1.5		
1 person 2.0 1.5			2 persons 2.0 1.9		
2 persons 2.2 1.6			3 persons 1.3 1.2		
3 persons 2.2 1.6			4 persons 1.1 1.0		
4 persons 2.0 1.4			5 persons 0.9 0.8		
5 persons 2.1 1.5			6 persons 1.3 1.2		
6 persons 1.8 1.3			7 persons 1.2 1.1		
7 persons or more 2.0 1.4			8 persons or more 1.0 1.0		
<u>Dominican Republic, 1969</u>					
City of Santo Domingo:					
2 persons 1.3 1.3					
3 persons 1.0 0.9					
4 persons 2.2 2.1					
5 persons 1.1 1.1					
6 persons 1.8 1.7					
7 persons 1.4 1.3					
8 persons 1.0 1.0					

TABLE 121(Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR TOBACCO¹ AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONSUMPTION AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,²
BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1976

Country, Year/ Size of Household	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:		Country, Year/ Size of Household	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:	
	Consumption ³ Expenditures	Total ⁴ Expenditures		Consumption ³ Expenditures	Total ⁴ Expenditures
<u>Asia (cont'd)</u>			<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>		
<u>Israel, 1975-76</u>			<u>Bulgaria, 1975</u>		
1 person	0.8	0.7	Whole country:		
2 persons	1.0	0.8	1 person	1.6	1.5
3 persons	1.0	0.8	2 persons	1.7	1.6
4 persons	1.1	0.9	3 persons	2.5	2.2
5 persons	1.1	0.9	4 persons	2.3	2.0
6 persons	1.3	1.1	5 persons	2.3	2.0
7-8 persons	1.4	1.2	6 persons	2.5	2.2
9 persons or more	1.4	1.3	7 persons or more	3.1	2.7
<u>Japan, 1974</u>			<u>Wage earners:</u>		
Workers' households:			1 person	1.9	1.8
2 persons	0.9	0.7	2 persons	1.9	1.7
3 persons	0.8	0.6	3 persons	2.6	2.3
4 persons	0.6	0.5	4 persons	2.5	2.2
5 persons	0.5	0.4	5 persons	2.6	2.3
6 persons	0.6	0.5	6 persons	2.6	2.3
7 persons or more	0.5	0.4	7 persons or more	3.2	2.8
<u>Korea, Republic of, 1975</u>			<u>Salaried employees:</u>		
Wage earners & salaried employees:			1 person	2.2	1.0
2 persons	2.8	2.7	2 persons	1.4	0.7
3 persons	2.4	2.3	3 persons	2.5	1.1
4 persons	2.0	1.9	4 persons	2.1	0.9
5 persons	1.9	1.8	5 persons	2.0	0.9
6 persons	1.8	1.7	6 persons	2.3	1.0
7 persons	1.6	1.5	7 persons or more	2.8	1.0
8 persons or more	1.6	1.5	<u>Co-operative farmers:</u>		
<u>Europe</u>			1 person	0.6	0.4
<u>Austria, 1974</u>			2 persons	0.9	0.5
1 adult	1.1	n.a.	3 persons	1.6	0.8
2 adults	1.6	n.a.	4 persons	1.9	0.9
3 adults	1.4	n.a.	5 persons	2.0	1.0
4 adults	1.3	n.a.	6 persons	2.6	1.3
1 adult, 1 child or more	1.5	n.a.	7 persons or more	2.8	1.3
2 adults, 1 child	1.8	n.a.	<u>Finland, 1971</u>		
2 adults, 2 children	1.6	n.a.	1 adult	1.7	1.3
2 adults, 3 children			1 adult, 1 minor	1.5	1.3
or more	1.4	n.a.	1 adult, 2 minors	1.7	1.5
3 adults, 1 child	1.4	n.a.	2 adults	2.3	1.8
3 adults, 2 children			2 adults, 1 minor	2.0	1.5
or more	1.4	n.a.	2 adults, 2 minors	1.7	1.3
4 adults, 1 child or more	1.4	n.a.	2 adults, 3 minors	1.9	1.5
Other households	1.3	n.a.	2 adults, 4 minors	2.0	1.7
<u>Belgium, 1973-74</u>			3 adults	2.0	1.6
Chief of household only earner:			3 adults, 1 minor	1.9	1.5
Couple without children	1.2	1.1	3 adults, 2 minors	2.2	1.8
Couple, 1 child	1.2	1.1	3 adults, 3 minors	2.3	1.9
Couple, 2 children	1.0	0.9	<u>France, 1971</u>		
Couple, 3 children	1.1	1.0	1 person, less than		
Couple, 4 children or more	0.9	0.9	65 years	1.3	n.a.
<u>Husband & wife earners:</u>			1 person, 65 years		
Couple without children	1.2	1.1	or more	0.6	n.a.
Couple, 1 child	1.4	1.3	Couple, no child, chief		
Couple, 2 children or more	1.0	0.9	less than 35 years	1.3	n.a.
<u>Employees or inactive persons:</u>			Couple, no child, chief		
Men living alone	2.5	2.3	35-65 years	1.3	n.a.
Women living alone	0.5	0.5	Couple, no child, chief		
			more than 65 years	0.8	n.a.
			Other households of 2		
			persons	1.2	n.a.
			Couple, 1 child	1.2	n.a.
			Couple, 2 children	1.1	n.a.
			Couple, 3 children		
			or more	1.2	n.a.
			Other households of 3		
			persons	1.0	n.a.
			Other households of 3		
			persons or more	1.2	n.a.

TABLE 121(Continued)
 INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR TOBACCO¹ AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONSUMPTION AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,²
 BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1976

Country, Year/ Size of Household	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:		Country, Year/ Size of Household	Tobacco Expenditures as a Percentage of:	
	Consumption ³ Expenditures	Total ⁴ Expenditures		Consumption ³ Expenditures	Total ⁴ Expenditures
<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>			<u>Europe (cont'd)</u>		
<u>Germany, Federal Republic of, 1973</u>			<u>Poland, 1975</u>		
Women living alone	0.7	0.6	Wage earners & salaried employees:		
Married couple, no children	1.4	1.0	1 person	1.4	n.a.
Married couple, 1 child	1.4	1.0	2 persons	1.6	n.a.
Married couple, 2 children	1.2	0.9	3 persons	1.6	n.a.
Married couple, 3 children or more	1.2	0.9	4 persons	1.4	n.a.
			5 persons	1.3	n.a.
			6 persons or more	1.4	n.a.
<u>Greece, 1974</u>			<u>Farmers:</u>		
1 person	1.9	n.a.	1 person	0.6	n.a.
2 persons	2.4	n.a.	2 persons	1.4	n.a.
3 persons	2.7	n.a.	3 persons	1.2	n.a.
4 persons	2.6	n.a.	4 persons	1.2	n.a.
5 persons	2.8	n.a.	5 persons	1.1	n.a.
6 persons or more	3.1	n.a.	6 persons or more	1.1	n.a.
<u>Ireland, 1973</u>			<u>With dual income:</u>		
Whole country:			1 person	n.a.	n.a.
1 person	4.9	4.3	2 persons	1.7	n.a.
2 persons	5.4	4.6	3 persons	1.4	n.a.
3 persons	5.5	4.8	4 persons	1.2	n.a.
4 persons	4.5	3.9	5 persons	1.1	n.a.
5 persons	4.6	4.1	6 persons or more	1.1	n.a.
6 persons	4.6	4.1			
7 persons	4.1	3.7	<u>Retired:</u>		
8 persons	4.5	4.0	1 person	0.7	n.a.
9 persons	4.9	4.5	2 persons	1.4	n.a.
10 persons or more	5.4	4.9	3 persons or more	1.5	n.a.
<u>Urban:</u>			<u>Spain, 1973-74</u>		
1 person	4.1	3.5	1 person	0.6	0.6
2 persons	5.0	4.1	2 persons	1.4	1.4
3 persons	5.1	4.2	3 persons	1.6	1.6
4 persons	4.3	3.6	4 persons	1.6	1.6
5 persons	4.6	3.9	5 persons	1.6	1.6
6 persons	4.6	4.0	6 persons	1.6	1.6
7 persons	4.2	3.7	7 persons or more	1.6	1.6
8 persons	4.7	4.1			
9 persons	5.4	4.8	<u>Sweden, 1969</u>		
10 persons or more	5.9	5.3	1 person	2.3	2.2
<u>Rural:</u>			2 persons	2.3	2.1
1 person	6.2	5.8	3 persons	2.7	2.5
2 persons	6.0	5.6	4 persons	2.7	2.5
3 persons	6.0	5.5	5 persons	2.3	2.1
4 persons	5.1	4.7	6 persons or more	2.7	2.5
5 persons	4.7	4.4			
6 persons	4.7	4.3	<u>Switzerland, 1976</u>		
7 persons	4.0	3.8	1 person	0.7	0.5
8 persons	4.1	3.8	2 persons	0.5	0.3
9 persons	4.4	4.1	3 persons	0.7	0.5
10 persons or more	4.8	4.5	4 persons	0.5	0.4
			5 persons	0.5	0.4
			6 persons or more	0.6	0.4
<u>Italy, 1976</u>			<u>United Kingdom, 1975</u>		
1 person	1.5	n.a.	1 adult	2.6	2.1
2 persons	2.0	n.a.	Man, woman	3.6	2.7
3 persons	2.0	n.a.	Man, woman, 1 child	3.9	2.9
4-5 persons	2.0	n.a.	Man, woman, 2 children	3.2	2.4
6 persons or more	2.1	n.a.	Man, woman, 3 children	3.4	2.6
<u>Norway, 1973</u>			<u>Oceania</u>		
1 adult	1.7	1.2	<u>Australia, 1974-75</u>		
Couple without children	2.4	1.7	1 adult	2.0	1.7
Other households, adults only	2.2	1.6	2 adults	2.2	1.8
Couple, 1 child	2.0	1.4	3 adults or more	2.2	1.8
Couple, 2 children	1.7	1.2	1 adult, 1 child or more	1.9	1.7
Couple, 3 children or more	1.7	1.2	2 adults, 1 child	2.2	1.8
Other households, adults with children	1.9	1.5	2 adults, 2 children	2.0	1.7
			2 adults, 3 children or more	2.0	1.7
			3 adults or more, 1 child or more	2.5	2.1

TABLE 121 (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR TOBACCO¹ AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONSUMPTION AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES,²
 BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, FOR LATEST YEARS AVAILABLE, 1961 TO 1976

Note: The designation employed and the presentation of material in the publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation concerning the legal status of any country, territory or city, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Figures are presented as submitted to the International Labour Office.

¹ Tobacco expenditures include expenditures on all types of tobacco and smoking equipment, chewing tobacco and betel leaves, etc.

² Percentage expenditure on tobacco is a function of the quantity purchased and of the cost of these products relative to other products.

³ Consumption expenditure refers to all money expenditure by the household and individual members on goods and services intended for consumption, plus the value of goods and services received as income, and in kind, and consumed by the household or its individual members. The net rental value of owner-occupied housing and the gross rental value of free housing occupied by the household represent part of consumption expenditure. Payments by households for education, health and legal services are also included.

⁴ Total expenditures consist of "household expenditures" which include consumption expenditure and non-consumption expenditure. The non-consumption expenditure of the household includes income tax and other direct taxes, pension and social security contributions and assimilated insurance premiums, remittances, gifts and similar transfers by the household as a whole and its individual members. Excluded are additions to savings, amounts invested or loaned, repayments of loans, and outlays for other financial transactions.

Source: International Labour Office, Household Income and Expenditure Statistics No. 2, 1960-1972 and No. 3, 1968-1976 (Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office, 1974 and 1979 respectively).

CANADIAN CAFFEINE CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

TABLE 122

APPARENT PER CAPITA DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA
AND SOFT DRINKS, CANADA, 1957 TO 1983

Year	Tea ¹ (kgs)	Coffee ² (kgs)	Cocoa ² (kgs)	Soft Drinks ³ (kgs)
1957	1.27	3.82	n.a.	n.a.
1958	1.18	3.91	n.a.	n.a.
1959	1.18	4.27	n.a.	n.a.
1960	1.09	4.09	n.a.	n.a.
1961	1.09	4.09	n.a.	n.a.
1962	1.04	4.41	n.a.	n.a.
1963	1.14	4.41	n.a.	n.a.
1964	1.09	4.04	n.a.	n.a.
1965	1.09	3.95	n.a.	n.a.
1966	1.04	3.68	n.a.	n.a.
1967	1.09	4.23	n.a.	n.a.
1968	1.14	4.41	n.a.	n.a.
1969	1.09	4.23	n.a.	n.a.
1970	1.00	4.18	n.a.	n.a.
1971	1.10	4.07	1.69	n.a.
1972	1.11	4.14	1.71	n.a.
1973	1.13	4.22	1.73	n.a.
1974	1.14	4.19	1.45	61.90
1975	1.10	4.31	1.32	62.74
1976	1.14	4.40	1.42	65.07
1977	1.17	3.52	1.31	65.42
1978	1.03	4.23	1.36	63.69
1979	0.98	4.50	1.23	74.97
1980	1.03	4.51	1.44	67.29
1981	0.93	4.77	1.51	68.72
1982	0.91	4.35	1.32	67.90
1983	0.91	4.33	1.55	70.56

¹ Tea is in tea leaf equivalent.

² Coffee and cocoa are in green bean equivalent.

³ Includes cola and non-cola beverages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 32-226 and 32-229 from 1959 to 1984).

TABLE 123

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF COFFEE, TEA, COCOA AND CHOCOLATE FROM ALL COUNTRIES,
CANADA, 1968 TO 1982

Thousands of Dollars of Sales of:

Year	Coffee ¹	Tea ²	Cocoa & Chocolate ³	Total ⁴
1968	\$ 83,300	\$23,837	\$ 27,548	\$134,688
1969	82,107	22,222	24,764	129,091
1970	97,954	21,036	32,156	151,148
1971	96,428	23,908	27,593	147,925
1972	100,398	25,082	29,279	154,759
1973	123,998	25,290	38,108	187,396
1974	131,684	29,820	50,476	211,981
1975	168,556	35,095	48,951	252,601
1976	250,478	35,871	55,118	341,469
1977	424,377	73,288	108,994	606,660
1978	438,942	58,463	133,202	630,610
1979	464,671	58,361	120,355	643,383
1980	487,604	64,957	111,544	664,102
1981	440,638	62,353	108,210	611,205
1982	406,588	63,143	103,995	573,726

¹ Includes green coffee, roasted or ground coffee, instant coffee and other unspecified coffee preparations.

² Includes black tea, green tea and other unspecified tea preparations.

³ Includes cocoa beans, cocoa butter, cocoa unsweetened in blocks or cakes, cocoa sweetened in blocks or cakes, cocoa or chocolate in powder form and other unspecified cocoa or chocolate preparations.

⁴ Due to rounding, the components will not necessarily add to the totals.

Source: For 1968 to 1981, these data originate from CANSIM which is the registered Trade Mark for Statistics Canada's machine - readable data base; for 1982, Statistics Canada, Imports by Commodities 1982, monthly issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 65-007, April, 1982 to March, 1983).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - TABLES IN IMPERIAL MEASURE UNITS

TABLE 122A

APPARENT PER CAPITA DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF TEA, COFFEE, COCOA
AND SOFT DRINKS, CANADA, 1957 TO 1983

Year	Tea ¹ (lbs)	Coffee ² (lbs)	Cocoa ² (lbs)	Soft Drinks ³ (lbs)
1957	2.80	8.40	n.a.	n.a.
1958	2.60	8.60	n.a.	n.a.
1959	2.60	9.40	n.a.	n.a.
1960	2.40	9.00	n.a.	n.a.
1961	2.40	9.00	n.a.	n.a.
1962	2.30	9.70	n.a.	n.a.
1963	2.50	9.70	n.a.	n.a.
1964	2.40	8.90	n.a.	n.a.
1965	2.40	8.70	n.a.	n.a.
1966	2.30	8.10	n.a.	n.a.
1967	2.40	9.30	n.a.	n.a.
1968	2.50	9.70	n.a.	n.a.
1969	2.40	9.30	n.a.	n.a.
1970	2.20	9.20	n.a.	n.a.
1971	2.43	8.95	3.72	n.a.
1972	2.44	9.11	3.76	n.a.
1973	2.48	9.29	3.81	n.a.
1974	2.52	9.23	3.20	136.20
1975	2.42	9.50	2.91	138.00
1976	2.51	9.71	3.13	143.10
1977	2.58	7.75	2.88	143.90
1978	2.26	9.30	3.00	140.10
1979	2.16	9.93	2.71	164.90
1980	2.27	9.95	3.18	148.04
1981	2.05	10.49	3.32	151.18
1982	2.00	9.57	2.90	149.38
1983	2.00	9.53	3.41	155.23

¹ Tea is in tea leaf equivalent.

² Coffee and cocoa are in green bean equivalent.

³ Includes cola and non-cola beverages.

Source: Statistics Canada, Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, annual issues (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 32-226 and 32-229 from 1959 to 1984).

APPENDIX B - POPULATION FIGURES

TABLE B-1

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1982

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	549.1	557.7	559.8	561.5	563.5	565.6	567.7	569.2
P.E.I.	117.1	118.2	119.3	121.0	122.0	122.8	122.5	122.8
N.S.	819.5	828.6	833.4	837.5	841.8	845.1	847.4	852.2
N.B.	665.2	677.2	684.1	688.1	691.9	695.4	696.4	699.1
Que.	6,179.0	6,234.4	6,284.0	6,302.4	6,338.9	6,386.1	6,438.2	6,482.4
Ont.	8,172.2	8,264.5	8,353.1	8,439.6	8,501.3	8,569.7	8,624.7	8,715.8
Man.	1,013.6	1,021.5	1,027.4	1,032.0	1,028.0	1,024.9	1,026.2	1,035.2
Sask.	907.4	921.3	934.9	943.5	951.3	959.4	968.3	979.4
Alta.	1,778.3	1,838.0	1,912.7	1,983.1	2,052.8	2,140.6	2,237.3	2,317.0
B.C.	2,433.2	2,466.6	2,499.4	2,542.3	2,589.4	2,666.0	2,744.2	2,790.1
Yukon	21.3	21.8	21.8	22.5	22.3	22.3	23.2	23.7
N.W.T.	41.2	42.6	42.8	43.6	44.0	44.7	45.7	47.2
Canada ¹	22,697.1	22,992.6	23,272.8	23,517.0	23,747.3	24,042.5	24,341.7	24,634.2

TABLE B-2

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1975 TO 1982

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	552.8	558.7	560.7	562.3	565.4	566.9	568.1	572.8
P.E.I.	117.7	118.6	120.2	121.4	122.2	122.5	122.8	123.2
N.S.	824.0	831.7	834.9	839.3	843.0	846.8	849.4	855.4
N.B.	670.8	680.0	685.7	689.4	693.0	696.0	696.3	701.7
Que.	6,198.6	6,252.4	6,286.3	6,307.5	6,350.9	6,403.2	6,451.7	6,494.0
Ont.	8,211.8	8,295.6	8,388.8	8,462.0	8,521.1	8,586.7	8,645.3	8,751.2
Man.	1,016.0	1,022.7	1,028.6	1,029.3	1,024.9	1,024.8	1,027.8	1,037.8
Sask.	913.5	926.5	938.7	945.4	953.6	962.7	972.0	983.4
Alta.	1,799.0	1,865.3	1,939.3	2,007.9	2,082.4	2,179.6	2,275.7	2,332.9
B.C.	2,447.9	2,477.4	2,514.3	2,559.4	2,614.8	2,694.2	2,763.7	2,801.6
Yukon	21.6	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.7	23.4	23.7
N.W.T.	42.0	42.9	43.5	43.7	44.4	45.1	46.6	48.0
Canada ¹	22,815.7	23,093.8	23,363.1	23,590.2	23,838.2	24,151.1	24,442.7	24,725.6

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-3

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 15 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1982

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	358.8	370.0	375.2	380.5	386.6	393.3	400.3	405.0
P.E.I.	83.2	85.0	86.4	88.6	90.3	91.7	92.0	92.4
N.S.	591.5	604.8	614.4	624.2	633.9	642.3	649.0	656.3
N.B.	470.5	484.1	493.7	501.8	510.1	517.7	522.7	527.8
Que.	4,590.5	4,684.1	4,767.6	4,828.4	4,898.1	4,973.0	5,042.3	5,097.1
Ont.	6,055.9	6,190.7	6,313.2	6,437.7	6,545.6	6,652.3	6,737.8	6,839.6
Man.	743.4	756.4	766.8	776.3	779.5	782.5	787.9	797.1
Sask.	656.8	673.3	687.8	699.5	710.0	720.1	729.7	739.2
Alta.	1,276.5	1,334.9	1,406.1	1,473.6	1,538.1	1,614.6	1,695.7	1,763.9
B.C.	1,826.1	1,871.5	1,912.8	1,963.2	2,014.7	2,085.9	2,155.9	2,199.1
Yukon	14.7	15.4	15.5	16.3	16.2	16.3	17.1	17.4
N.W.T.	24.8	26.2	26.5	27.4	27.9	28.7	29.8	31.2
Canada ¹	16,693.1	17,096.4	17,466.1	17,817.1	18,151.1	18,518.1	18,860.1	19,166.3

TABLE B-4

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 16 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1982

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	345.8	356.3	362.4	367.6	373.2	379.6	386.9	393.8
P.E.I.	80.4	82.2	83.8	85.8	87.5	89.0	89.7	90.3
N.S.	574.1	586.8	596.6	606.3	616.0	624.9	632.9	642.5
N.B.	455.7	468.9	478.8	486.6	495.0	502.8	508.9	517.0
Que.	4,455.8	4,548.5	4,638.7	4,698.8	4,771.6	4,848.8	4,929.8	4,982.7
Ont.	5,892.9	6,020.5	6,149.0	6,270.8	6,379.9	6,490.7	6,587.8	6,690.1
Man.	723.0	735.5	746.6	756.2	759.7	763.3	770.0	780.9
Sask.	636.7	653.2	668.3	679.4	690.0	700.9	712.0	724.3
Alta.	1,237.6	1,295.2	1,366.2	1,433.2	1,498.6	1,576.3	1,658.3	1,721.7
B.C.	1,776.8	1,822.2	1,865.2	1,914.5	1,967.0	2,093.6	2,112.6	2,150.7
Yukon	14.3	14.9	15.1	15.8	15.7	15.8	16.7	17.1
N.W.T.	23.9	25.2	25.6	26.4	26.9	27.6	28.7	29.7
Canada ¹	16,217.2	16,609.3	16,996.3	17,341.3	17,681.2	18,059.3	18,434.2	18,741.0

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-5

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 20 AND OVER
AS OF JUNE 1ST, 1975 TO 1982

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	297.9	307.2	313.3	319.3	325.2	331.2	337.3	342.3
P.E.I.	70.7	72.1	73.7	75.7	77.1	78.4	79.1	80.0
N.S.	506.6	518.2	528.0	537.5	546.6	555.0	563.2	573.6
N.B.	398.2	410.4	420.4	429.0	437.0	444.7	450.6	457.7
Que.	3,932.7	4,017.8	4,106.2	4,173.6	4,250.9	4,333.9	4,422.2	4,502.8
Ont.	5,268.7	5,382.7	5,499.1	5,615.9	5,719.5	5,826.7	5,928.9	6,054.5
Man.	644.3	656.0	666.4	675.9	679.8	684.3	691.7	703.6
Sask.	561.9	576.4	590.6	602.2	612.9	623.7	634.8	647.2
Alta.	1,088.2	1,141.7	1,202.5	1,262.8	1,323.6	1,399.1	1,481.3	1,552.7
B.C.	1,593.2	1,633.6	1,673.3	1,721.8	1,772.9	1,844.5	1,916.6	1,966.0
Yukon	12.6	13.1	13.3	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.9	15.2
N.W.T.	20.8	21.8	22.0	22.7	23.1	23.7	24.7	26.0
Canada ¹	14,396.4	14,751.1	15,108.9	15,450.0	15,782.7	16,158.9	16,545.2	16,921.8

TABLE B-6

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 15 AND OVER
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST, 1975 TO 1982²

Province	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
(in thousands)								
Nfld.	363.1	371.9	377.2	382.6	389.7	396.1	401.8	408.9
P.E.I.	83.9	85.5	87.4	89.2	90.7	91.6	92.3	92.9
N.S.	597.0	609.1	617.7	627.7	636.7	645.2	651.7	660.5
N.B.	476.1	487.6	496.6	504.6	512.6	519.6	523.7	531.3
Que.	4,622.4	4,712.9	4,784.9	4,846.1	4,920.0	4,995.8	5,059.6	5,109.5
Ont.	6,107.2	6,232.8	6,359.8	6,475.1	6,579.1	6,679.9	6,763.8	6,875.8
Man.	747.6	759.3	769.7	776.3	779.0	783.9	789.9	799.7
Sask.	663.3	678.6	692.4	702.5	713.0	723.6	732.9	742.3
Alta.	1,296.4	1,360.2	1,430.8	1,496.2	1,563.8	1,646.7	1,727.3	1,775.6
B.C.	1,843.9	1,885.1	1,930.0	1,981.4	2,038.3	2,110.8	2,173.6	2,209.9
Yukon	15.0	15.5	15.9	16.4	16.5	16.6	17.2	17.4
N.W.T.	25.4	26.4	27.1	27.5	28.3	29.1	30.5	31.9
Canada ¹	16,841.8	17,225.7	17,589.3	17,924.6	18,266.4	18,638.2	18,964.3	19,261.2

(See footnotes at end of tables)

TABLE B-7

ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES, AGED 20 AND OVER
AS OF OCTOBER 1ST 1979 TO 1981

Province	1979	1980	1981
(in thousands)			
Nfld.	327.9	333.6	338.9
P.E.I.	77.5	78.5	79.5
N.S.	549.5	558.3	566.9
N.B.	439.5	446.8	452.3
Que.	4,276.1	4,363.1	4,448.4
Ont.	5,753.4	5,859.6	5,963.5
Man.	679.9	686.4	694.7
Sask.	616.2	627.6	638.9
Alta.	1,348.8	1,430.7	1,512.9
B.C.	1,796.6	1,870.0	1,936.0
Yukon	14.2	14.4	15.0
N.W.T.	23.4	24.1	25.3
Canada ¹	15,902.5	16,292.3	16,672.4

¹ Canada totals will not necessarily equal the sum of the individual provinces, since each population figure has been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

² For methodology used in estimating midyear population figures see Technical Notes.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Population - Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1971-76 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-518, 1979); Statistics Canada, Final Intercensal Estimates of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces, June 1st, 1977 to 1981 (Ottawa: Demography Division, Statistics Canada, undated); Statistics Canada, Postcensal Estimate of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces, June 1st, 1982 (Ottawa: Demography Division, Statistics Canada, undated); Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces - July 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-001, 1983); Statistics Canada, "Estimates of Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces - June 1, 1983," Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, September 19, 1983).

APPENDIX C - ONTARIO REGIONS

COUNTIES, DISTRICTS AND REGIONAL MUNICIPALITIES COMPRISING
ONTARIO REGIONS AS OF FEBRUARY, 1980

Region	County/District/Regional Municipality
Northern:	District of Kenora, District of Rainy River, Parry Sound, Nipissing, District Municipality of Muskoka, Timiskaming, Algoma District, District of Manitoulin, District of Sudbury, Regional Municipality of Sudbury, District of Thunder Bay, District of Cochrane.
Metro Toronto:	Regional Municipality of Durham, Regional Municipality of Halton, Simcoe County, Regional Municipality of Peel, City of North York, Borough of East York, Borough of Scarborough, City of Toronto, Borough of York, Borough of Etobicoke, Regional Municipality of York.
Eastern:	Prince Edward, Hastings, Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Regional Municipality of Ottawa/Carleton, Prescott and Russell, Renfrew County, Northumberland, Haliburton, Victoria, Peterborough.
Western:	Kent County, Regional Municipality of Hamilton/Wentworth, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Wellington, Dufferin, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, Huron, Grey, Bruce, Lambton County, Regional Municipality of Haldimand/Norfolk, Brant County, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Essex County.

Source: B. Rush, C. Timney and A. Ekdahl, Statistical Supplement to the Provincial Survey, 1980: Eastern Region (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1981), Appendix B, pp. 122 - 123.

TECHNICAL NOTES

TECHNICAL NOTES

Key

"_"	zero or nil
"."	figures too small to be expressed
"..."	figures not appropriate or applicable
"n.a."	figures not available
"X"	confidential to meet Secrecy Requirements of the Statistics Act
"e"	Statistics Canada estimate

Metric measures are used in the body of the report.

Periods Covered

"1978"	-	denotes the calendar year commencing January 1st and terminating December 31st, 1978.
"1978-79"	-	denotes the fiscal year 1978 commencing April 1st, 1978 and terminating March 31st, 1979.

To convert calendar years to fiscal years, and vice versa, the following method was used:

1978 fiscal year	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ (1978 calendar) + $\frac{1}{4}$ (1979 calendar)
1978 calendar year	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ (1977 fiscal) + $\frac{3}{4}$ (1978 fiscal)

Other time periods covered as indicated for specific tables.

Revised Figures

Whenever possible, the latest available data or revised figures were incorporated in this statistical report. Where table figures differ from those published in previous reports, it is due to revisions which have been made as new data became available. Any tables containing preliminary figures are subject to further adjustment and corrections.

Population

Rates for Canada and the provinces were calculated using population estimates produced by Statistics Canada. For calendar year data, June 1st population figures were used for calculating both per capita and age-sex specific rates. For fiscal year

data, October 1st population figures were used. Since quarterly population data by age and sex are not readily available, these data had to be estimated to calculate the fiscal year rates for the population 15 and over.

The sources for these population data were as follows:

- (1) Statistics Canada, Quarterly Estimates of Population for Canada and the Provinces - July 1983 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-001, 1983).
- (2) Statistics Canada, Population-Revised Annual Estimates of Population by Sex and Age for Canada and the Provinces 1971-1976 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 91-518, 1979).
- (3) Statistics Canada, Final Intercensal Estimates of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces, June 1st, 1977 to 1981 (Ottawa: Demography Division, Statistics Canada, undated).
- (4) Statistics Canada, Postcensal Estimate of the Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces, June 1st, 1982 (Ottawa: Demography Division, Statistics Canada, undated).
- (5) Statistics Canada, "Estimates of Population by Sex and Age, Canada and Provinces - June 1, 1983," Statistics Canada Daily (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 11-001, September 19, 1983).

Using data sources (1) to (5) cited above, fiscal midyear population estimates (October 1st) for the population aged 15 and over were calculated in the manner outlined below.

The proportion of individuals of a specified age group relative to all ages, as given in (2), (3), (4) and (5) above, was assumed to increase (or decrease) in a linear fashion from year to year. For instance, if the proportion of individuals aged 15 years and older relative to the total population of a province was 0.686 on June 1st, 1979, and it was 0.695 on June 1st, 1980, the annual difference of 0.009 was assumed to have grown at a steady rate of $0.009 \div 12 \text{ months} = 0.0008$ per month. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over on October 1st, 1979 would be:

$$0.686 + (4 \times 0.0008) = 0.689$$

where:

0.686	=	proportion on June 1st
4	=	number of months between June 1st and October 1st
0.0008	=	monthly increase in proportion
0.689	=	proportion on October 1st

To obtain the number of individuals aged 15 and over, the proportion calculated for October 1st was multiplied by the total population reported in (1) above. The resulting midyear population estimates can be found in Appendix B.

Where rates were calculated for jurisdictions other than Canada and the provinces (eg. Ontario county statistics and international statistics), the population data source has been noted on each respective table.

Differences in Reporting Agency Sources

Slight discrepancies may occur in figures nominally concerned with the same subject matter for the same jurisdiction and the same reporting period when sources of data or reporting agencies differ. For example, local agencies may differ from one another by a day or so in the reporting period used, and central statistical services may or may not adjust data reported by local agencies with a view to rendering them comparable from one reporting area to another. In general, the differences are fairly small (see Reporting Systems in the Introduction).

Definitions

Juvenile Delinquents - Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act a child is defined as any boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of 16 or such other age as may be directed in any province. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the statutory age limit for a juvenile is under 16 years; in Newfoundland and British Columbia it is under 17 years; and in Quebec and Manitoba, under 18 years (definition in effect in 1981).

Offence Classification

Federal Drug Acts - The Federal Drug Acts refer to both the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act.

The Narcotic Control Act¹ prohibits possession, trafficking, possession for the purpose of trafficking, importing and exporting, and cultivation of natural and synthetic opiate narcotics such as opium, morphine, codeine, heroin and methadone, as well as other substances included in the Schedule appended to the Act such as cocaine, cannabis (including marihuana, hashish, hashish oil and THC) and phencyclidine (PCP). (See Narcotic Drugs falling under the International Conventions below.)

Under the Food and Drugs Act,¹ however, the manufacture, sale, trade, transport or delivery of substances classified as either Controlled or Restricted Drugs are regulated. Controlled Drugs fall under Part III of the Act and refer to any drug or substance included in Schedule G (i.e., amphetamines, barbiturates, benzphetamines, diethylpropion, methamphetamines, methaqualone, methylphenidate, pentazocine, phenmetrazine, phentermine, and their salts or derivatives; whereas Restricted Drugs are under Part IV of the Act and refer to any drug or substance included in Schedule H (i.e., LSD, DET, DMT, STP (DOM), MDMA, MDA, TMA, DMA, Psilocybin, Harmaline, Harmalol, and Psilocin).

¹C.M. Bryan and P. Crawshaw, "Law and Social Policy." Part 3 of Core Knowledge in the Drug Field (Ottawa: Non-Medical Use of Drugs Directorate, 1978) pp. 17 and 21; Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialties, 15th ed. (Ottawa: Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, 1980).

Medical Conditions and Diagnostic Categories

Unless otherwise noted, the morbidity and mortality data included in this report are based on either the 8th or 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, depending on the year to which the data refer. Data for the period prior to 1979 are based on the diagnostic categories described in the 8th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Adapted,² which was put into effect in Canada in 1969. The medical conditions included under each diagnostic category have been printed in the Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report 1979-80, an earlier edition of this report.³ Data for 1979 and subsequent years are based on the diagnostic categories described in the 9th Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (1975)⁴ which was implemented in Canada in 1979. The medical conditions included under each three- and four-digit diagnostic category of the 9th Revision follow below. Where disease titles have changed between Revisions, the former title under the 8th Revision is enclosed in parentheses in *italics*.⁵

Nature of Injury

Mental Disorders⁶

292 Drug psychoses: 292.0 Drug withdrawal syndrome; 292.1 Paranoid and/or hallucinatory states induced by drugs; 292.2 Pathological drug intoxication; 292.8 Other; 292.9 Unspecified.

²U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Eighth Revision International Classification of Diseases, Adapted for Use in the United States, 2 vols. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967-68), 1(1967).

³Addiction Research Foundation, Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report 1979-80 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1981).

⁴World Health Organization, International Classification of Diseases, 1975 Revision, 2 vols. (Geneva: World Health Organization, 1977-78), 1(1977).

⁵For a discussion of the comparability of cause-of-death statistics between the Eighth and Ninth Revisions of the International Classification of Diseases, see "Estimates of Selected Comparability Ratios Based on Dual Coding of 1976 Death Certificates by the Eighth and Ninth Revisions of the International Classification of Diseases," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 28, No. 11 (Hyattsville: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, February 29, 1980), pp. 1-19.

⁶For a discussion of how physicians ascribe patients to these diagnostic categories see Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 3rd ed. Prepared by the Task Force on Nomenclature and Statistics of the American Psychiatric Association (Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association, 1980).

- 304 Drug dependence:** 304.0 Morphine type (Heroin, Methadone, Opium, Opium alkaloids and their derivatives, Synthetics with morphine-like effects); 304.1 Barbiturate type (Barbiturates, Nonbarbiturate sedatives and tranquillizers with a similar effect: chlordiazepoxide, diazepam, glutethimide, meprobamate); 304.2 Cocaine (Coca leaves and derivatives); 304.3 Cannabis (Hemp, Hashish, Marijuana); 304.4 Amphetamine type and other psychostimulants (Phenmetrazine, Methylphenidate); 304.5 Hallucinogens (LSD and derivatives, Mescaline, Psilocybin); 304.6 Other (Absinthe addiction, Glue sniffing); 304.7 Combinations of morphine type drug with any other; 304.8 Combinations excluding morphine type drug; 304.9 Unspecified (Drug addiction, Drug dependence).
- 305 Nondependent abuse of drugs:** 305.1 Tobacco (Tobacco dependence); 305.2 Cannabis; 305.3 Hallucinogens (LSD reaction); 305.4 Barbiturates and tranquillizers; 305.5 Morphine type; 305.6 Cocaine type; 305.7 Amphetamine type; 305.8 Antidepressants; 305.9 Other, mixed or unspecified ("Laxative habit", Misuse of drugs, Nonprescribed use of drugs or patent medicinals).

Complications Mainly Related to Pregnancy

- 648 Other current conditions in the mother classifiable elsewhere but complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium:** 648.3 Drug dependence.

Normal Delivery and Other Indications for Care in Pregnancy, Labour and Delivery

- 655 Known or suspected fetal abnormality affecting management of mother:** 655.5 Suspected damage to fetus from drugs.

Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biological Substances

- 965 Poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics (*Adverse effect of analgesics and antipyretics*):** 965.0 Opiates and related narcotics (Codeine (methylmorphine), Heroin (diacetylmorphine), Pethidine (meperidine), Methadone, Morphine, Opium (alkaloids)); 965.1 Salicylates (Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), Salicylic acid salts); 965.4 Aromatic analgesics, not elsewhere classified (Acetanilide, Paracetamol (acetaminophen), Phenacetin (acetophenetidin)); 965.5 Pyrazole derivatives (Aminophenazone (amidopyrine), Phenylbutazone); 965.6 Antirheumatics (antiphlogistics) (Indometacin, Gold salts); 965.7 Other non-narcotic analgesics (Pyrabital); 965.8 Other (Pentazocine); 965.9 Unspecified.
- 967 Poisoning by sedatives and hypnotics (*Adverse effect of other sedatives and hypnotics*):** 967.0 Barbiturates (Amobarbital (amylobarbitone), Barbitol (barbitone), Butobarbital (butobarbitone), Pentobarbital (pentobarbitone), Phenobarbital (phenobarbitone), Secobarbital (quinalbarbitone)); 967.1 Chloral hydrate group; 967.2 Paraldehyde; 967.3 Bromine compounds (Bromide, Carbamic esters, Carbromal (derivatives)); 967.4 Methaqualone compounds; 967.5 Glutethimide group; 967.6 Mixed sedatives, not elsewhere classified; 967.8 Other; 967.9 Unspecified (Sleeping: draught, drug, tablet).

- 969 Poisoning by psychotropic agents (*Adverse effect of psychotherapeutics*):** 969.0 Antidepressants (Amitriptyline, Imipramine, Monoamine oxidase inhibitors); 969.1 Phenothiazine-based tranquillizers (Chlorpromazine, Fluphenazine, Prochlorperazine, Promazine); 969.2 Butyrophenone-based tranquillizers (Haloperidol, Spiperone, Trifluoperidol); 969.3 Other antipsychotics, neuroleptics and major tranquillizers; 969.4 Benzodiazepine-based tranquillizers (Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam, Flurazepam, Lorazepam, Medazepam, Nitrazepam); 969.5 Other tranquillizers (Hydroxyzine, Meprobamate); 969.6 Psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) (Cannabis (derivatives), Lysergide (LSD), Marihuana (derivatives), Mescaline, Psilocin, Psilocybine); 969.7 Psychostimulants (Amphetamine, Caffeine); 969.8 Other psychotropic agents; 969.9 Unspecified.

External Cause of Injury

Accidental Poisoning by Drugs, Medicaments and Biologicals

- E850 Accidental poisoning by analgesics, antipyretics, antirheumatics (*Accidental poisoning by analgesics and antipyretics*):** E850.0 Opiates and related narcotics (Codeine (methyilmorphine), Heroin (diacetylmorphine), Methadone, Morphine, Opium (alkaloids), Pethidine (meperidine)); E850.1 Salicylates (Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin), Amino derivatives of salicylic acid, Salicylic acid salts); E850.2 Aromatic analgesics, not elsewhere classified (Acetanilide, Paracetamol (acetaminophen), Phenacetin (acetophenetidin)); E850.3 Pyrazole derivatives (Aminophenazone (amidopyrine), Phenylbutazone); E850.4 Antirheumatics (antiphlogistics) (Indometacin, Gold salts); E850.5 Other non-narcotic analgesics (Pyrabital); E850.8 Other (Pentazocine); E850.9 Unspecified.
- E851 Accidental poisoning by barbiturates:** (Amobarbital (amylobarbitone), Barbitol (barbitone), Pentobarbital (pentobarbitone), Phenobarbital (phenobarbitone), Secobarbital (quinallbarbitone)).
- E852 Accidental poisoning by other sedatives and hypnotics:** E852.0 Chloral hydrate group; E852.1 Paraldehyde; E852.2 Bromine compounds (Bromides, Carbamic esters, Carbromal (derivatives)); E852.3 Methaqualone compounds; E852.4 Glutethimide group; E852.5 Mixed sedatives, not elsewhere classified; E852.8 Other; E852.9 Unspecified (Sleeping: draught, drug, tablet).
- E853 Accidental poisoning by tranquillizers:** E853.0 Phenothiazine-based tranquillizers (Chlorpromazine, Fluphenazine, Prochlorperazine, Promazine); E853.1 Butyrophenone-based tranquillizers (Haloperidol, Spiperone, Trifluoperidol); E853.2 Benzodiazepine based (Chlordiazepoxide, Diazepam, Flurazepam, Lorazepam, Medazepam, Nitrazepam); E853.8 Other; E853.9 Unspecified.
- E854 Accidental poisoning by other psychotropic agents:** E854.0 Antidepressants (Amitriptyline, Imipramine, Monoamine oxidase inhibitors); E854.1 Psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) (Cannabis (derivatives), Lysergide (LSD), Marihuana (derivatives), Mescaline, Psilocin, Psilocybine); E854.2 Psychostimulants (Amphetamine, Caffeine); E854.3 Central nervous system stimulants (Analeptics, Opiate antagonists).

Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury

E950 Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by solid or liquid substances: E950.0 Analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics; E950.1 Barbiturates; E950.2 Other sedatives and hypnotics; E950.3 Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents; E950.4 Other specified drugs and medicaments; E950.5 Unspecified drug or medicament.

Injury Undetermined Whether Accidentally or Purposely Inflicted

E980 Poisoning by solid or liquid substances, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted: E980.0 Analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics; E980.1 Barbiturates; E980.2 Other sedatives and hypnotics; E980.3 Tranquillizers and other psychotropic agents; E980.4 Other specified drugs and medicaments; E980.5 Unspecified drug or medicament.

Narcotic Drugs Falling Under the International Conventions⁷

This list shows the narcotic drugs which, as of 1980, fell under international control. It is subdivided into two sections, the first enumerating the drugs included in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention (Group I of the 1931 Convention), and the second those in Schedule II thereof (Group II of the 1931 Convention), both as amended. The names used are those given in the 1961 Convention or in the official notifications of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. International non-proprietary names selected by the World Health Organization are given.

Drugs included in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention (Group I of the 1931 Convention) - Acetorphine; Acetylmethadol; Allylprodine; Alphacetylmethadol; Alphameprodine; Alphamethadol; Alphaproline; Anileridine; Benzethidine; Benzylmorphine; Betacetylmethadol; Betameprodine; Betamethadol; Betaprodine; Bezitramide; Cannabis and Cannabis resin; Clonitazene; Coca Leaf; Cocaine; Codoxime; Concentrate of poppy straw (the material arising when poppy straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids, when such material is made available in trade); Desomorphine; Dextromoramide; Diampromide; Diethylthambutene; Difenoxin; Dihydromorphine; Dimenoxadol; Dimepheptanol; Dimethylthambutene; Dioxaphetylbutyrate; Diphenoxylate; Dipipanone; Drotebanol; Ecgonine, its esters and derivatives which are convertible to ecgonine and cocaine; Ethylmethylthambutene; Etonitazene; Etorphine; Etorphine 3-methyl ether; Etoxadine; Fentanyl; Furethidine; Heroin; Hydrocodone; Hydromorphinol; Hydromorphone; Hydroxypethidine; Isomethadone; Ketobemidone; Levomethorphan; Levomoramide; Levophenacymorphan; Levorphanol; Metazocine; Methadone; Methadone-Intermediate; Methyldesorphine; Methyldihydromorphine; Metopon; Moramide-Intermediate; Morpheridine; Morphine; Morphine Methobromide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives, including in particular the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, one of which is Codeine-N-Oxide; Morphine-N-Oxide; Myrophine; Nicomorphine; Noracymethadol; Norlevorphanol; Normethadone; Normorphine;

⁷United Nations International Narcotics Control Board, Statistics on Narcotic Drugs for 1980 (New York: United Nations Catalogue No. E/INCB/58, 1981).

Norpipanone; Opium; Oxycodone; Oxymorphone; Pethidine; Pethidine-Intermediate-A; Pethidine-Intermediate-B; Pethidine-Intermediate-C; Phenadoxone; Phenampromide; Phenazocine; Phenomorphan; Phenoperidine; Piminodine; Piritramide; Proheptazine; Properidine; Racemethorphan; Racemoramide; Racemorphan; Sufentanil; Thebacon; Thebaine; Tilidine; Trimeperidine.

Also included are the isomers, unless specifically excepted, of the drugs in this Schedule whenever the existence of such isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation; the esters and ethers, unless appearing in another Schedule of the drugs in this Schedule whenever the existence of such esters or ethers is possible; and, the salts of the drugs listed in this Schedule, including the salts of esters, ethers and isomers as provided above whenever the existence of such salts is possible. Dextromethorphan and dextrorphan are specifically excluded from this Schedule.

Drugs included in Schedule II of the 1961 Convention (Group II of the 1931 Convention) - Acetyldihydrocodeine; Codeine; Dextropropoxyphene; Dihydrocodeine; Ethylmorphine; Nicocodine; Nicodicodine; Norcodeine; Pholcodine; Propiram.

Also included are the isomers, unless specifically excepted, of the drugs in this Schedule whenever the existence of such isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation; and, the salts of the drugs listed in this Schedule, including the salts of the isomers as provided above whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

Characteristics of Data Sources

Characteristics of principal Canadian data sources used in this report are described below. This list of sources is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive. Data characteristics are based on information published in source documents. The amount of documentation provided in each source document varies. Data sources consist of (1) Censuses or surveys of all individuals or events in a given population, (2) Sample Surveys of selected individuals in a population, or (3) Administrative Data Sources which aim at universal coverage of all individuals in a population. Sources are further grouped by type of data.

The following information is provided, if available, for each data source: organization responsible for data collection; legal requirements for data collection or reporting; type of form used to collect data; frequency of reporting, if other than annual; who reports the information and/or who fills out the form; exclusions from reporting; cut-off date; percentage of forms received by the cut-off date; what happens to information received after the cut-off date; event- or person-based, single or multiple counting rules; overall response rate, and response rate by type of question; percentage error due to coding; percentage error due to sampling; circumstances which may affect data comparability between jurisdictions.

1. Censuses

Population Data

1981 Census of the Population of Canada⁸ - This Census is conducted quinquennially by Statistics Canada. The data are collected pursuant to legal requirements starting with the British North America Act of 1867 and numerous Federal and Provincial Acts and Statutes. The Census is intended to be a 100% enumeration of the population, with additional information on income, households, etc., collected on 20% of the population. Data were based on self-enumeration (96%) and personal interviews with census takers (4%). The response rate varied from a low of 98.5% to a high of 99.6% depending on the type of question. Imputation procedures were applied to missing values. Census under-coverage amounted to 2.01%, being somewhat higher for young male adults and recent immigrants. The percentage error due to sampling depends on cell size and varies from a low of 0.03% on populations of 10,000,000 to a high of 16% on populations of 50 (based on the 1976 Census).

2. Surveys

Consumption Data

Smoking Habits of Canadians⁹ - Survey conducted by Health and Welfare Canada in cooperation with Statistics Canada. The data are collected as part of the monthly Labour Force Survey and apply to one week and one-third of 56,000 households covering the civilian non-institutionalized population 15 years and over in Canada. Excluded are the Yukon and Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves or Crown Lands, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. The percentage error due to sampling varies according to cell size: values with errors up to 16.6% are published normally, while values between 16.6% and 25% are published with qualifications.

Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults in 1984 and Changes Since 1982¹⁰ - Survey conducted biennially by the Addiction Research Foundation and the Gallup organization. The information is collected on survey forms by interviewers who obtain the information on a voluntary basis from households. Excluded are persons in institutions (prisons, hospitals) and persons in the Far North. The sample is a modified probability sample, stratified by 6 community size groups and enumeration areas, with random block sampling in urban areas and quota sampling based on age and sex in rural areas. Answers are provided by the youngest male aged 18 years

⁸ Statistics Canada, 1981 Census of Canada: Summary Guide - Total Population (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 99-902, 1983).

⁹ Health and Welfare Canada, Health Promotion Directorate, Smoking Habits of Canadians 1965 - 1979 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, Technical Report Series No. 9, 1980); Statistics Canada, Guide to Labour Force Survey Data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 71-528, 1979).

¹⁰ R.G. Smart and E.M. Adlaf, Alcohol and Drug Use Among Ontario Adults in 1984 and Changes Since 1982 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Internal Report, 1984).

and over; if the male quota is filled, the selected respondent is the youngest female aged 18 and over. A total of 1,051 persons were interviewed in 1984. The response rate was over 99% for drug questions. The 95% confidence interval for responses of approximately 10% or 90% are ± 2 points; for 20% or 80% they are ± 3 points; and from 30% to 70%, they are ± 4 points.

Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977¹¹ - Survey conducted biennially by the Addiction Research Foundation in cooperation with School Boards in Ontario, test administered by the Institute of Behavioural Research, Survey Research Centre, York University. The information was collected on a self-administered questionnaire from 5,835 students in 1983 in grades 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 in Ontario Public and Separate (Catholic) school systems, who participated voluntarily in the survey. Excluded are students enrolled in private schools, special education classes, students institutionalized for correctional or health reasons, those on Indian Reserves and Canadian Forces bases, and those in the Far North of Ontario. The sample is a stratified single-stage cluster sample. Data are weighted to take into account variable sampling fractions and non-response by selected classes and students. In order to achieve a sample size of 5,000, 8,000 students are surveyed. The response rate varied from 97.6% to 99.7% depending on the question. The 95% confidence intervals differ according to cell size.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Market Drug Store and Hospital Purchases¹² - Survey conducted by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Association in conjunction with the International Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Group. The information is based on monthly purchase invoices for all items bought from Suppliers (wholesalers, manufacturers and distributors) by 200 drug store outlets of independent and chain drug stores and from 80 pharmacies in general, special, and teaching hospitals. The sample is a stratified random sample for drug stores, and it is stratified on location and bed size for hospitals. Independent validation of IMS estimates is available for 73% of analgesics (which had an estimate too low by 1.2%), for 61% of all psychotherapeutics (3.5% too low), and 84% of all sedatives (0.1% too high). For market share, accuracy within 20% was achieved by 73% of validated analgesics, 67% of psychotherapeutics, and 75% of sedatives.

A Survey of Prescriptions¹³ - Survey conducted by Drug Merchandising, Le Pharmacien and the Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau. Self-completed

¹¹R.G. Smart, M.S. Goodstadt, E.M. Adlaf, M.A. Sheppard and G.C. Chan, Preliminary Report of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Ontario Students in 1983, and Trends Since 1977 (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Internal Report, 1983).

¹²IMS of Canada Ltd., Addiction Research Study, Drug Store and Hospital 1977 - 1981, a special study extracted from The Canadian Pharmaceutical Market Drug Store and Hospital Purchases report (Montreal: IMS of Canada Ltd., 1982); Canadian Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Association in conjunction with the International Pharmaceutical Marketing Research Group, Report on 1981 IPMRG Validation Study of Drugstore and Hospital Market in Canada (Montreal: IMS of Canada Ltd., 1982).

¹³The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, A Survey on Prescriptions 1983 (Toronto: The Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, 1983).

questionnaires are mailed out to the readership of the above pharmacy journals for a return of 344 or a response rate of 12.9% in 1983. Information was obtained on the "5 prescription drugs most commonly prescribed by generic name."

3. Administrative Data Bases

Legal Statistics

Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics¹⁴ - Data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada in cooperation with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police in the context of the Police Information and Statistics Committee, formerly Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. The information is reported on a monthly basis, in the month of occurrence, by police departments in urban communities of 750 population or over, by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), the Quebec Provincial Police (QPP), the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways Police, the National Harbour Board, and the New Brunswick Highway Patrol, using either form 'C' for Crime or 'T' for Traffic statistics, or on computer printouts or tapes. Excluded are municipalities of over 750 population if they had no police force or did not submit reports, and municipalities of less than 750 population even if they had a police force. Coverage is universal and reporting was complete from all police forces except municipal forces which had 99.0% response rate for municipalities with populations over 750. Some were part-year reports due to dates of opening or closing of police departments. Offences are reported corresponding to events: a person is counted on each occasion that he/she is dealt with by the police during the year. In the case of multiple offences on one occasion, for offences against the person, an offence is counted for each victim; for offences against property, an offence is counted for every distinct or separate operation (same time, location and circumstances). If several different offences occur in one incident, the most serious offence is counted based on penalty, except in Metro Toronto where all offences are counted. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures, in Provincial Statutes and municipal By-laws, and in the provincial age limit between adult and juvenile.

Juvenile Delinquents¹⁵ - Data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada. The legal information for laying a charge against a juvenile is filled in by police, and data from Juvenile Courts are transmitted by court staff, the RCMP or probation officers, depending on the province. Coverage is universal. 1981 data must be received prior to the cut-off date of April 19, 1982 in order to be published. A total of 1,185 forms were received after the cut-off date and were not processed; over half came from Quebec; percentage of late forms varied from a low of 0.7% in New Brunswick to a high of 5.73% in the Yukon. Both events (delinquencies) and persons (delinquents) are counted, but person counts, based on most serious court action according to penalty, are based on computer linkage. This may result in over-counting of persons with the overestimate being 3%. Returns are unaudited. Data comparability is affected by differences in

¹⁴ Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-205, 1984).

¹⁵ Statistics Canada, Juvenile Delinquents 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-202, undated).

administrative practices, policies and procedures, in Provincial Statutes and municipal By-laws, and in the provincial age limit of a child.

Legal Aid¹⁶ - Data collected by Statistics Canada as reported by Provincial Legal Aid Plans. Coverage is universal, except for Ontario where only private practice lawyers report. Information is provided on the basis of cases. In criminal cases, a charge or a certificate for the most serious charge is counted as one case; for civil cases, one problem or set of problems on which services are provided to one or more clients counts as one case. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures especially in the nature of services provided, in the type of service providers who may be private practice or staff lawyers or both depending on the province, in eligibility rules in each province or community depending on nature of offence or income means test, and in differences in Provincial Statutes and municipal By-laws.

Drug Users and Conviction Statistics¹⁷ - Data collected by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of Health and Welfare Canada. Data are published annually based on returns received prior to the cut-off date, currently the end of June when approximately 80% to 90% of returns have been received. Figures are revised to incorporate late returns. A person may be counted several times if involved in several incidents in one year.

Adult Correctional Services in Canada¹⁸ - Data collected by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada. Data refer to inmate populations under the direct authority of central government agencies responsible for corrections. Excluded are facilities providing only lock-up functions, regardless of government agency. Information is provided by corrections staff. In 1982-3 the information system covered 61 federal facilities which generally hold prisoners sentenced for 2 years or more, with 11,098 beds and an average daily on-register count of 10,834 inmates; and 174 provincial and territorial facilities which generally hold prisoners sentenced for less than 2 years, with 18,935 beds, an average daily on-register count of 19,550 inmates and 206,214 admissions. Statistics refer to events (admissions), and persons (inmates). Duplicate counts may occur if an inmate is transferred between jurisdictions, or if a person has multiple admissions in one year. The degree of duplication has not been fully assessed. Printed tables in publications exclude "unknowns" and coding errors. Data comparability is affected by differences in administrative practices, policies and procedures between provinces, especially the degree of centralization and extent to which services are purchased from the private sector, the number of agencies assigned responsibility for corrections, the use of correctional facilities to detain persons remanded for custody or temporary holding, and differences in definitions of terms which are set locally to serve local needs resulting in various meanings across the country.

¹⁶ Statistics Canada, Legal Aid 1981 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-507, 1981).

¹⁷ Department of National Health and Welfare, (Health and Welfare Canada) Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, Health Protection Branch, Drug Users and Convictions Statistics 1981 (Ottawa: Department of National Health and Welfare, (Health and Welfare Canada) undated).

¹⁸ Statistics Canada, Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 85-211, 1983).

Morbidity Statistics

Hospital Morbidity¹⁹ - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with Provincial Hospital Insurance plans, pursuant to the Royal Commission on Health Services (the Hall Commission of 1961). Coverage is universal. Information is provided on admission/separation forms or computer tapes from General and Allied Special Hospitals in Canada including acute care, convalescence and chronic hospitals. Excluded are Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals and episodes of illness outside hospital. In 1980-81 there were 1,239 hospitals reporting, which had 167,862 beds, 3,570,016 separations and 42,679,225 days of care in all. A person will have multiple separations if admitted to hospital several times during the year. Data collection forms may differ in content and format from province to province, but information is reformatted by Statistics Canada into a Standard Record using Standard Codes. Data are submitted to a 2-level machine edit: a non-medical edit and a medical edit, relative and absolute. Data comparability may be affected by differences in the structure and composition of the Health System from province to province.

Mental Health Statistics²⁰ - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provincial Ministries of Health. Coverage is universal. Information on inpatients, separated from Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals, is provided on morbidity forms or computer files. Excluded are episodes of illness outside the Mental and Psychiatric hospital or in General and Allied Hospitals. There were 40 hospitals reporting in 1981-82, accounting for 34,939 separations. Multiple separations are counted if a person is admitted several times during the year. The data are subject to automatic computer edits.

Poisoning Statistics

Poison Control Statistics²¹ - Data collected by the Poison Control Program of Health and Welfare Canada. Coverage is intended to be universal. Information is provided by hospitals within each province designated as "Poison Control Centres." Excluded are the majority of hospitals, physicians and paramedics, industry and Statistics Canada: Vital Statistics death registration. Not all designated poison control centres report all such incidents to the same extent. Due to incomplete reporting, there is some bias in the sample. Information is both person- and event-based. A case may consist of one patient, or of one incident involving several drugs and products. Data comparability is affected by differences in the number and types of hospitals reporting in each province, in the reporting of phone calls or accidental ingestion, and in the inclusion of coroner's cases.

¹⁹ Statistics Canada, Hospital Morbidity 1979-80 and 1980-81 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-206, 1984).

²⁰ Statistics Canada, Mental Health Statistics - Mental and Psychiatric Hospitals 1980-81, 1981-82 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 83-204, 1984).

²¹ Health and Welfare Canada, Health Protection Branch, Poison Control Statistics 1982 (Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada, 1983).

Mortality

Causes of Death²² - Data collected by Statistics Canada in cooperation with Provincial/Territorial Vital Registrar. Coverage is universal. Information is transmitted as microfilm copies of registrations or in machine readable form. Data not received by the cut-off date are omitted from tabulations. Reporting is nearly 100% complete for Canada. The percentage error due to coding varies according to data element, and in 1976 it was 2.9% for birthdate, 3.2% for autopsy, 5.6% for place of death, and 7.2% for cause of death,²³ which fell to 6.3% in 1979 and rose to 8.1% in 1980.²⁴

²² Statistics Canada, Causes of Death - Vital Statistics Volume IV, 1982 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 84-203, 1984).

²³ Statistics Canada, Health Division, Quality Assessment of Vital Statistics (A Pilot Study), by D.N. Nagnur, S.G. Currie and B. Heath (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1981).

²⁴ Statistics Canada, Health Division, Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section, Quality Assessment Study of Death Coding - Data Years 1979 and 1980 (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, undated).

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Drug classifications, given in parentheses, are according to T.C. Cox, M.R. Jacobs, A.E. Leblanc, J.A. Marshman, Drugs and Drug Abuse (Toronto: Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, 1983).

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